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Thos. H. Stevens

HISTORY OF
MINNEAPOLIS

EDITED BY

JUDGE ISAAC ATWATER

AND

HENNEPIN COUNTY

EDITED BY

COL. JOHN H. STEVENS

MINNESOTA

ILLUSTRATED

VOL. II

1895
MUNSELL PUBLISHING CO.,
NEW YORK AND CHICAGO.

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MUNSELL PUBLISHING CO.
NEW YORK AND CHICAGO.

FROM THE PRESS OF
THE MILLER PRINTING COMPANY,
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

PREFACE.

SOME five years since, the writer of the general historical part of this book prepared a small volume of "Personal Recollections of Minnesota and Its People." It was chiefly drawn from his own observations of the events narrated, and acquaintance with the men whose part in the building of a new State and city was mentioned. Its general and discursive character, however, left a place to be filled with a more minute and particular account of the settlement and growth of Hennepin County, to which the following pages are devoted.

While elegance of literary style and picturesque description, to which the author lays no claim, add undoubted charm to historical narrations, they do not dispense with accuracy and fidelity to fact, for which his early settlement in the county, and personal knowledge of events, have given him a peculiar acquaintance.

He has been a resident of the county for over forty-five years, where he built and occupied the first house outside of the military and missionary occupation, engaging in one of the earliest mercantile enterprises undertaken in the vicinity, having attended the first courts, the earliest religious assemblies, and participated in the organization of schools, benevolent orders, agricultural and social societies, to say nothing of offices and politics, the writer feels that like the refugee from fallen Troy, he writes of "things which he saw, and some" (if not a great part) "of which he was."

Neither has his attention been absorbed in the building of the city where he has for the most part remained. He traversed the county in its entire extent, before roads had superseded the Indian trail, pitched his camp in towns now covered with well tilled farms, and teeming with all the activity of civilized life, where no sound save the voice of nature broke the silence of primeval solitude, and saluted with the handshake of hospitable welcome, almost every settler who came into the county. In his vocations of farmer and editor of agricultural journals, he has made himself familiar with the family histories, trials and triumphs of the rural inhabitants. Thus, while arrogating few of the qualifications of a historical writer, opportunities of observation and acquaintance have enabled him

to draw from the storehouse of a tolerably retentive memory, the facts of significance in the settlement and progress of the county. In the more particular and minute treatment of the history of the towns, and in the preparation of the biographies which embellish and add great interest to this work, as well as in some other special topics, the editor has had the aid, and cheerfully acknowledges the valuable assistance of many gentlemen, whose names are, for the most part, affixed to their articles. He flatters himself that the reader of these pages, perchance after the last survivor of the scenes which they portray shall have passed away, will be able to gain from them a tolerably accurate appreciation of the sterling men and women who laid the foundations of society in the county, and an idea of the experiences of the pioneers in its settlement.

In the retrospect of the events of more than forty-five years, as they are portrayed in this volume, the editor, the ardor of whose youth has been sobered by the lapse of seventy-five years, feels a glow of pride and satisfaction, that the fullness of his life was given to laying the foundation of so goodly a social and civic structure as Hennepin County affords. The edifice, so noble in proportions, so prosperous in material interests, so beautiful in the character and aims of its noble citizens, far surpasses in grandeur the most vivid anticipations of his early life.

While other places have their peculiar attractions and claims to admiration and loyalty, amid the almost endless variety of American districts, the residents of this county, when they regard the healthfulness of the climate, the fertility of the soil, the beauty of the landscape, and above all the high education of the people and the exalted standard of moral and social life, have occasion to congratulate themselves that their lines have fallen in so pleasant places, and that they are heirs of so goodly a heritage.

Great credit is due to the publishers for the very neat style in which they have presented this work to their patrons. In fact the mechanical department in every branch cannot be excelled. The latest modern improvements in everything that pertains to making a handsome volume have been used. It has required a large capital to perfect the work, which the enterprising publishers have expended with a lavish hand, with the single object of making it worthy of the considerations of their patrons.

The editor earnestly hopes that the great labor and enterprise displayed by the publishers may be appreciated by those who are still left to verify the pages of this work, and to their descendants in coming years may it be a source of great pleasure.

JOHN H. STEVENS, EDITOR.

Minneapolis, Minn., December 1st, 1894.

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BY WILLIAM LOCHREN, 1st LIEUTENANT 1st MINNESOTA VOLUNTEERS.

In the war of the Rebellion the efforts put forth and the part borne by the people of what is now Minneapolis, was so inextricably interwoven with what was done by citizens of other towns and cities of the state, that any separate narrative is impossible. Every organization of troops raised within the state contained our young men, in greater or less numbers, sometimes filling whole companies, and more than one in a regiment; in other cases scattered in companies mainly or in part raised in other localities.

The chapter on this subject can, therefore, be fairly written only by giving an epitome of the history of the state in the Civil War, noting the particular companies that were wholly or in most part enlisted here. The part borne by particular individuals must in general be ignored, both for the sake of brevity, and to prevent what might appear to be invidious distinction. The History of Minnesota troops in the Civil and Indian wars, recently published by the state, and trustworthy because written by men who participated in, and had personal knowledge of the actions and events which they have recorded, will be

drawn from freely without further credit or reference.

The census of 1850 showed the population of St. Anthony to be 3,258, and of Minneapolis 2,564, a total of 5,822. Without being able to give exact figures, it is certain that more than fourteen hundred volunteers enlisted from these places — a proportion to population which would appear incredible but for the well-known fact that our population was then so largely made up of vigorous young men from the older states and from European nations, and was constantly increased by removals from the eastern states during the continuance of the war.

Since that war a generation of men has nearly passed away. The settlement then made of all the issues involved in that war was complete and permanent, and has since been universally accepted and acquiesced in. And this, with the removal of all causes of discord, with the universal prosperity which has followed in all parts of the country, and the greater amount of traveling and intermingling of our people, compared with former times, has given to our country a people at this day more united

in feeling, more cordial toward each other, and more loyal everywhere in their sentiments toward the general government than at any period of the thirty years just preceding the war, during which the existence of the institution of slavery in the Southern states, and the efforts there to maintain and extend that institution against the growing and aggressive opposition in the North, kept alive a rancorous ill feeling between a considerable portion of the people of the two sections—sufficient to be a constant menace to the peace of the country and the stability of the Union. The doctrine that ultimate sovereignty remained and existed in the several states, very generally accepted from the foundation of the government, gave color to the claim of right of secession, was a doctrine fraught with constant danger, and doubtless encouraged the leaders in the South in the belief that the withdrawal of the Southern states from the Union would not be resisted.

But when hopes of compromise, which had been cherished by the masses in the North during the first three months of 1861, were swept away by the guns leveled at Fort Sumpter, then, besides the sentiment of loyal devotion to the Union, always strong in the North, came the conviction that neither peace, prosperity, nor even the continued existence of free institutions, could be hoped for if the country were divided into two independent governments, foreign to each other, with institutions so diverse, and feelings so antagonistic and hostile that they could not arrange their differences under one government; yet side by side, so that causes or pretexts for offence must be inevitable and continual. Before this conviction all fanciful theories respecting our complex system of government vanished or were put aside. All agreed that the Union must be main-

tained by force, and solidified into a nation in which ultimate sovereignty should exist in the national government alone.

The news of the surrender of Fort Sumpter, and that Gov. Alex. Ramsey, then in Washington, had tendered the president one thousand men from Minnesota—the first troops offered—to defend the government, coming with the president's call for 75,000 men for three months, and followed the next day by Lieut. Gov. Ignatius Donnelly's call for one regiment of infantry of ten companies, aroused the war feeling strongly throughout the state. Public meetings were promptly held at St. Anthony and Minneapolis, as at St. Paul and all the larger towns; addressed by men prominent in all political parties, who united in urging the necessity of maintaining the Union, and the supremacy of the general government.

The enrollment of volunteers began at once and went on so rapidly that in a few days two full companies were completed here, and taking the arms of militia companies in the place, began drilling, and on Monday, April 29, 1861, marched to Fort Snelling, where Capt. Henry R. Putnam's company, raised in Minneapolis, was mustered as Company D, and Capt. George N. Morgan's company, raised in St. Anthony, was mustered as Company E, into the First Regiment Minnesota Volunteers.

As other parts of the state had been equally prompt in sending volunteer companies, the regiment was completed on that day, and ex-Gov. Willis A. Gorman, who had led a regiment with credit in the Mexican War, was commissioned its colonel. Among the minor appointments, Dr. Charles W. LeBoutillier, who had mustered as a private in Company E, was commissioned assistant surgeon; and our pioneer townsman, Anson

Northup, who had in the same company two sons born in this state, was appointed wagon master. The men in the ranks were young, intelligent and stalwart, of all professions and callings. Arms of various patterns were gathered from militia companies and the state arsenal, and drilling was carried on vigorously. No uniform clothing could be had, but the state furnished black felt hats, woolen shirts, black pantaloons, and woolen blankets.

On May 7, Gov. Ramsey was advised by the Secretary of War to have the regiment mustered for three years; discharging and replacing such as were unwilling to remain. The regiment was re-organized accordingly. A majority of companies D. and E. re-mustered, and the vacancies made by those who chose to be mustered out were soon filled; and on May 24th the regiment was again full, and as its date of muster remained April 29, 1861, it was the senior three years' regiment in the service.

The ladies at the Falls had rendered effective aid, especially in encouraging enlistments to fill the vacancies on the re-muster. They presented to each of the companies D. and E. a handsome company flag; and on May 21 gave a banquet to the regiment in the grove on Nicollet island. The preparation for war was novel and exciting, and on every day our people thronged in all kinds of vehicles to Fort Snelling, to visit and carry comfort to the boys, and to witness their drills and dress parades.

The men were anxious to go to the front, and were much disappointed by an order which sent company E. to Fort Ripley, and company D. to Fort Abercrombie, to relieve regular infantry, who had been ordered South. But the last named company was stopped on its way by an order calling the regiment to Washington, by way of Harrisburg. So eager

were the boys to go, that company E, after a long day's rapid march, continued its march the entire night, on a rumor that Gorman would leave the next day; and they reached Fort Snelling soon after sunrise. The regiment embarked on two steamers on the morning of June 22d, and reached Washington on the night of June 26th, 1861.

It is not within the scope of this chapter to follow this famous regiment through its distinguished career; although one-fifth of it was composed of our townsmen. At Bull Run, its first battle, its efficiency appears from its losses, exceeding twenty per cent. of the men engaged; and greater than that of any other regiment on either side in that battle. It received special commendation in the reports of its brigade and division commanders. It participated, always with highest credit, in all the battles and most of the skirmishes of the Army of the Potomac, during the first three years of the war; and at a critical emergency in the battle of Gettysburg, performed an act of desperate valor, beyond parallel in the history of warfare. On the second day of that battle, when Sickles' Corps was defeated and driven back from an advanced position, in disorder and rout by the heavier forces of Longstreet and Hill, eight companies of the First Minnesota regiment, numbering two hundred and sixty-two men, and including companies D. and E, having been detached from the Second corps to support a battery in the rear of Sickles, were the only organized force within reach, and were ordered by Gen. Hancock, in person, to charge two Confederate brigades, more than twenty times their number, who were advancing rapidly in the flush of victory, following the fugitives of Sickles' corps (who were passing us), and unless stopped would in a few moments penetrate the Union line

of battle, about midway between the cemetery and Little Round Top. Reserves had been sent for, but were too far away to prevent the impending calamity. The necessity of sacrificing our eight companies to gain time and save the position was as apparent to every man as to Gen. Hancock. The charge was made instantly, at utmost speed, down a slight slope and through the concentrated fire of the two brigades, and without pausing to fire a shot in return, breaking and repulsing the front line in the center of the Confederate force by the momentum and ferocity of the shock with the bayonet. When, nearly surrounded by the enemy, and falling fast under its steady fire, the remnant of the regiment held the entire force at bay for a considerable time, until the reserve was brought up in its rear, and the enemy retired. The charge was completely successful in accomplishing the object sought. It prevented the occupation of our line by the enemy at a vital point, and probably saved that battlefield. It involved, necessarily, an unprecedented sacrifice of men, in proportion to the number engaged. Of the two hundred and sixty-two men who made that charge, two hundred and fifteen lay dead or wounded upon the field; forty-seven men were still in line, and not a man was captured or missing. Col. Fox, in his careful work on "Regimental Losses in the American Civil War," page 26, reports Gen. Hancock as saying:

"There is no more gallant deed recorded in history. I ordered these men in there because I saw that I must gain 'five minutes' time. Reinforcements were coming on the run, but I knew that before they could reach the threatened point the confederates, unless checked, would seize the position. I would have ordered that regiment in if I had known that every man would

"be killed. *It had to be done*; and I was glad to find such a gallant body of men at hand, willing to make the terrible sacrifice that the occasion demanded."

The wounded were gathered by their surviving comrades in the darkness of evening, into field hospitals. The next morning the remnant of the eight companies, joined by the other two companies who had been on other detached service, were returned to their place in the front line of the Second Division of the second corps, and withstood Pickett's charge, and the terrible artillery fire by which it was preceded. The tattered flag of the First Regiment was in advance of every other color in the counter charge, and desperate *melee*, which ended in the surrender of the remnant of the confederate force. The flag staff was here cut in two by a confederate shot, and the flag of the 28th Virginia Regiment was captured by Marshal Sherman of Company C, and seventeen were added to the number of the killed and wounded of the regiment. The last of the color guard was wounded by the shot which cut the flag staff, and the remnant of the flag was carried in the counter charge by Corporal Henry D. O'Brien of Company E. until he was seriously wounded in the midst of the final struggle, when it was seized by Corporal W. N. Irvine, of Company D. It was spliced by part of a rebel flag staff on the field, and now remains with the same splice in the capitol in St. Paul.

But enough is written to indicate the character of the First Minnesota Regiment. Its first three colonels, Willis A. Gorman, Napoleon J. T. Dana and Alfred Sully, became Brigadier Generals, and the two last named Brevet Major Generals. After them, Colonels George N. Morgan and William Colvill and Lieut. Col. Charles Powell Adams be-

came Brevet Brigadier Generals. Capt. Henry R. Putnam was transferred with the same rank to the Twelfth Regiment U. S. Regular Infantry after the battle of Bull Run.

After the term of service of this regiment was ended, Companies A. and B. of the First Battalion Minnesota Volunteers, was organized mainly from recruits and re-enlisted men of the First Regiment in the spring of 1864, having among its officers Major Henry D. O'Brien, Captains Chesley B. Tirrill, Ellet P. Perkins and James Bryant and Lieut. John W. Pride, who had all been enlisted men in Companies D. and E. of the old regiment. The Battalion took the place of the First Regiment in the same brigade in the Army of the Potomac, and served with credit until Lee's surrender at Appomattox, participating in several severe engagements.

The Second Regiment Minnesota Volunteers was raised in June and July, 1861, Capt. Judson W. Bishop's Company A. reaching Fort Snelling the next day after the First Regiment left for the East. None of its companies were raised in our city, but many of our young men enlisted in it. Capt. W. W. Woodbury, of Company K, was a pioneer resident here and its first colonel, afterwards Brevet Major General Horatio P. Van Cleve removed here at that time, and remained one of our most respected citizens until his death, April 24, 1891. This regiment left the State October 14, 1861, for Washington, but on reaching Pittsburg its destination was changed to Kentucky, where it joined the division of Gen. George H. Thomas, under whom, as division, corps and army commander, it served until the march to the sea, three years later. It made a brilliant record in the battle of Mill Springs, January 19, 1862, and added to its reputation in every subsequent battle in which Thomas

was engaged; and especially by its heroic conduct at Chickamauga, where the stubborn, tenacious resistance of Gen. Thomas' command alone saved Rosecrans' army from complete rout.

Veteranizing at the close of 1863, it took part in the Atlanta campaign, the march to the sea, and through the Carolinas, until Johnson's surrender closed the war. Its third colonel, Judson W. Bishop, received the well earned Brevet of Brigadier General.

The Third Regiment Minnesota Volunteers was completed November 15, 1861. Portions of Companies A. and I. were enlisted here, and our townsman, Dr. Levi Butler, was its surgeon. It was sent to Buell's army, in Kentucky, and its surrender at Murfreesboro, July 13, 1862, through no fault of the men, but because its colonel was deceived into the belief that resistance would be futile, was almost providential in its results, as the men, being paroled, were sent back to Minnesota just in time to render much needed, gallant and very effective service in the outset of the Indian war, which began with sudden massacre in August, 1862. In January, 1863, it returned to Tennessee, and participated in the Siege of Vicksburg and campaigns in Arkansas; and having veteranized, served with great credit to the close of the war. Its third colonel, Christopher C. Andrews, became Brigadier General and Brevet Major General, and was succeeded in the colonelcy by our townsman, Col. Hans Mattson.

The Fourth Regiment Minnesota Volunteers was organized about Christmas, 1861, and had several of our young men in its ranks, but no organized company from this place. It joined Halleck's army at Corinth in the spring of 1862, and shared in the battles and marches in the West of that and the succeeding year, including the Siege of Vicksburg. Hav-

ing veteranized, it was in the Atlanta campaign of 1864, and was a part of a small force which under Gen. Corse made the memorable and successful defense of Allatoona, where the Fourth Minnesota captured the flags of the Thirty-fifth and Thirty-ninth Mississippi regiments. It also participated in the march to the sea and through the Carolinas. Its first Colonel, John B. Sanborn, became Brigadier General and Brevet Major General, and its second Colonel, John E. Tourtelotte, became Brevet Brigadier General.

The Fifth Regiment Minnesota Volunteers also had no company, but a considerable number of men from this place. It was organized in March, 1862, and companies B., C. and D. having been sent to frontier posts in this State, were fortunately there at the time of the Sioux outbreak in August of that year, and rendered most important and effective service in that emergency. The other seven companies joined the Army of the Mississippi in May, 1862, and at the second battle of Corinth, with marked gallantry, routed a large force of the enemy which had penetrated our line, re-capturing several batteries which they had taken. Being joined the next winter by the three companies left behind, it took part in the battles and marches in Tennessee and Mississippi in 1863, including the Siege of Vicksburg; and having veteranized, became a part of Gen. A. J. Smith's Sixteenth Corps, and shared in the Red river campaign, and later in the battle of Nashville, where, with the Seventh, Ninth and Tenth Minnesota regiments, it participated in the final desperate and decisive charge on the enemy's defences, in which its Adjutant, Thomas P. Gere, captured the flag of the Fourth Mississippi regiment. The Brevet of Brigadier General was well won by its Colonel, Lucius F. Hubbard, who commanded a brigade at that time.

Later the regiment took part in the expedition against Mobile.

The Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth and Tenth Regiments Minnesota Volunteers were raised nearly at the same time, in August and September, 1862, the Indian outbreak hastening enlistments at that time. Capt. Orlando C. Merriman's Company B. and Capt. Joseph C. Whitney's Company D, both raised here, were placed in the Sixth Regiment; and Capt. George A. Camp's Company A, and Capt. Richard Strout's Company B. also raised here, were placed in the Ninth Regiment. About one-half of Capt. M. J. O'Connor's Company K. of the Tenth Regiment was also raised at this place by Lieutenants William Byrnes and Michael Hoy. Many of our young men also joined the other regiments in companies mostly recruited elsewhere.

The Sixth Regiment Minnesota Volunteers, under Col. William Crooks, was sent to Fort Ridgley and into the Indian war in such haste that it was not mustered into the service until October; after it had taken part in the battle of Wood Lake, and in other fighting with the savages. It served in General Sibley's Indian campaigns in 1862 and 1863 with credit, and in the spring of 1864 was assigned to Hancock's corps in the Army of the Potomac. But its destination was changed to Helena, Ark., where the deadly malaria, more fatal than the shock of battle, caused frightful mortality in its ranks. In January, 1865, it was sent to New Orleans, and later as a part of Gen. A. J. Smith's Sixteenth corps it took part in the capture of Mobile. Its second colonel, John T. Averill, was Brevetted Brigadier General.

Lieut. Col. Stephen Miller, of the First Minnesota, was made colonel of the Seventh Regiment Minnesota Volunteers, but before his arrival it had done good service in the Indian war under Lieut.

Col. William R. Marshall, who soon became its colonel on the promotion of Miller to the rank of Brigadier General. The regiment did excellent service in General Sibley's campaigns of 1862 and 1863, and in October, 1863, joined Gen. A. J. Smith's Sixteenth corps and took part with credit in the battle of Tupelo, and the campaigns in Arkansas and Missouri; and in the battle of Nashville, as before mentioned; also in the capture of Mobile. Colonel Marshall received the well-earned Brevet of Brigadier General.

The Eighth Regiment Minnesota Volunteers, of which our townsman George A. Camp became major, and John H. Murphy, surgeon, served efficiently in the Indian campaigns of 1862, '63 and '64, and in October, 1864, joined General Thomas' army in Tennessee, and helped defeat General Forrest at Murfreesboro, on December 7, 1864. As part of Gen. T. H. Ruger's Division of the 23d corps, it was sent by way of Washington to North Carolina, and under General Schofield co-operated with General Sherman's army in closing the war. Its colonel, Miner T. Thomas, became brevet brigadier general.

The Ninth Regiment Minnesota Volunteers also served in the Indian campaigns of 1862 and '63, and in October, 1863, was sent to Missouri. The next spring it went to Tennessee and took part with credit in the battles of Guntown and Tupelo, in the latter of which its gallant colonel, Alexander Wilkin, was killed, being then in command of the brigade to which his regiment was attached, in Gen. A. J. Smith's 16th corps. After further campaigning in Tennessee and again in Missouri, it participated with the other Minnesota regiments in the battle of Nashville, and in the final heroic charge which won that battle. It

joined in the pursuit of Hood, and later in the capture of Mobile.

The Tenth Regiment Minnesota Volunteers, under Col. James H. Baker, took part also in the Indian campaigns of 1862 and '63, and in October, 1863, was sent to Missouri, where Colonel Baker became commandant of the post of St. Louis, and so continued until the close of the war. In the spring of 1864 the regiment under Lieut. Col. Samuel P. Jennison was assigned to Gen. A. J. Smith's 16th corps, taking part in the battle of Tupelo, the pursuit of Price, and with the other Minnesota regiments in the Battle of Nashville, where Col. Jennison was severely wounded in the final charge. He, as well as Col. Baker, attained the rank of Brevet Brigadier General.

The first company of sharpshooters, raised by our townsman, Capt. Francis Peteler (afterwards lieutenant colonel), was organized in October, 1861, and recruited from several parts of the state. It became Company A, Second United States Sharpshooters, and joined General Augur's Brigade of McDowell's Corps, and participated in the battles of Pope's Campaign, the Antietam Campaign, and all subsequent campaigns and battles of the Army of the Potomac, and with credit always.

The second company of sharpshooters, raised by our townsman, Capt. Wm. F. Russell, was organized in March, 1862, having a considerable number of its men from this place. It joined the First Minnesota Regiment just in time to participate in the closing of the battle of Fair Oaks, and served with that regiment thereafter in all its battles, being carried on its rolls as Company L, though never consolidated with the regiment. At the Battle of Gettysburg it was detached from the regiment, as support for Kirby's Battery I, First United

States Artillery. In the fall of 1863 it became the provost guard of the Second Division, Second Corps, and continued in that duty till its term of service expired, when its recruits and re-enlisted men were transferred to the First Minnesota Battalion.

The First Battery of Light Artillery, Capt. Emil Munch, came from this and the northeastern part of the state, and was organized in the autumn of 1861. It participated in the Battle of Shiloh, and other battles in Tennessee and Mississippi, including the siege of Vicksburg; also in the Atlanta Campaign, marched to the Sea and through the Carolinas.

The Second Battery of Light Artillery, Capt. William A. Hotchkiss, had more of our townsmen in it. It was raised in the winter of 1861-2 and took part in the battles of Stone River, Chickamanga, Chattanooga, Tunnell Hill, Buzzard's Roost, Nashville and many others. Both of these batteries won enviable fame.

The Third Battery of Light Artillery, Capt. John Jones, was raised in the spring of 1863 and served in General Sibley's Indian expedition of that year; and in General Sully's Indian campaign the year following; and also in expeditions against Indian bands in 1865, performing very meritorious and arduous service.

Brackett's Battalion of Cavalry—three companies—was enlisted in September, 1861, from all parts of the state, and in December of that year was sent to Missouri, and for some time was merged in the Fifth Iowa Cavalry, taking part in the capture of Fort Donaldson, the battle of Shiloh; and in the battles and marches of 1862 and 1863, in Tennessee, Mississippi and Alabama. In January, 1864, the men re-enlisted and returned to this state, and being joined by a fourth company served under Major Alfred B. Brackett, in General

Sully's Indian campaign of 1864. Its record was first class, and its commander received the brevet rank of colonel.

The First Regiment of Mounted Rangers was enlisted for one year in the autumn of 1862. Capt. Eugene M. Wilson's Company A was raised here. The regiment rendered effective service against the Indians in the fall of that year, and in General Sibley's campaign of 1863.

Hatch's Independent Battalion of Cavalry of four companies, was enlisted in August, 1863, and a portion of Capt. George C. Whitcomb's Company B was from this place. It was sent in October of that year to the British line at Pembina, passing a rigorous winter in that cold region. It inflicted signal punishment on roving bands of Indian outlaws who made forages across the border, and received the surrender of about four hundred Siouxs, including Little Six and Medicine Bottle. Its commander, Major E. A. C. Hatch, resigned because of ill health in June, 1864, and was succeeded by Lieut. Col. Charles Powell Adams, who had held the same rank in the First Minnesota Regiment, and bore the scars of battle from Bull Run to Gettysburg. The battalion was increased by two companies. That of Capt. George Boyd (also a veteran of the First Regiment) was raised here. The Battalion continued on frontier service till the spring of 1866.

The Second Regiment of Cavalry was organized in December, 1863, and Capt. James M. Paine's Company D and parts of other companies were enlisted here. It was at once sent to the frontier and participated in the marches and fighting of General Sully's Indian campaign of 1864, making a fine record for efficiency. During the winter following, and until mustered out in December, 1865, it

served at the frontier posts and against prowling war parties of the savages.

The Eleventh Regiment Minnesota Volunteers was enlisted in August and September, 1864. Its colonel, James Gilfillan, had been a captain of the Seventh Regiment; and its lieutenant, Col. John Ball, and its major, Martin Maginnis, had both carried muskets and risen to the rank of captain in the First Regiment. A large number of the line officers and men had already served terms of enlistment. The most of Company F and a part of Company G was enlisted here. The regiment was sent to Tennessee in September, 1864, and while not engaged in any serious battle, was kept on arduous and exacting service in guarding a large district of country, and important lines of railroad from the assaults and depredations of the enemy's cavalry and of the numerous bands of guerrillas who infested that region till the close of the war.

The First Regiment of Heavy Artillery was also enlisted in the autumn of 1864, and had in its composition a large proportion of veterans. Its colonel, William Colvill, was the last colonel of the First Regiment, and then still suffering and disabled from the severe wounds he had received while leading its desperate charge at Gettysburg. And our townsman, Christopher B. Heffelfinger, who had carried a musket, and risen to the rank of captain in the First regiment, and had been wounded in the same charge, was one of its Majors. Many of its men, scattered in the various companies, were from this place. The regiment, as soon as raised, was sent to Chattanooga, and put in charge of the heavy artillery in the defences of that important place, where it remained on duty till the coming of peace.

When the news of the Sioux outbreak reached the Army of the Potomac, in the

latter part of August, 1862, the Second Corps was being moved from the Peninsula to support Gen. Pope. Anson Northup, who went out as wagon master with the First regiment, and then had charge of the trains of Sedgwick's division, came home on leave of absence. Reaching St. Paul, he received from the government a Captain's commission, and coming directly here, within twenty-four hours raised a cavalry company of ninety-six men, and procuring horses and such arms as he could gather, marched at once to the relief of Fort Ridgley, then beleaguered by savages; bringing the first succor to the small, worn out and nearly desponding garrison. The company was never regularly mustered into the service of the United States, and disbanded when the emergency was over. But the repulse of the Indians at Fort Ridgley prevented an extension of the massacre, and had the important effect of dampening the hopes of the savages; and perhaps of holding back the Chippewas, who were manifesting discontent and some disposition to join in the outbreak. Capt. Northup and some of the men remained with Gen. Sibley, and rendered good service in the subsequent campaigns against the Indians.

The ladies of our city were in their proper sphere throughout the war; as energetic and patriotic as the men. Their influence was active and potent in encouraging enlistments, and their hands busy and untiring in preparing articles of comfort and convenience for the men when leaving, and for distribution among those engaged at the front, and in caring for the needy families of soldiers. Later they joined with zeal in the pleasanter task of extending grateful and festive welcome to the diminished regiments, as they returned home from the war.

Minneapolis contributed her full quota and more, to the volunteer soldiers of

this State, who were represented in every Union army, and in every considerable battle of the war, earning and maintaining by their conduct a reputation certainly second to no other soldiers in that war. The dead of Minneapolis rest in every battlefield of the war, and no city of the Union has to-day among its population and business men a larger proportion of veterans.

In 1887 the city of Minneapolis donated, within its limits, to the State, the beautiful site upon which the State has erected its elegant and well appointed Soldiers' Home, where many veterans are well and comfortably cared for. This site is a tract of more than fifty acres lying between Minnehaha creek and the Mississippi river—at their junction, and immediately adjoining the beautiful Minnehaha park, which encloses the celebrated waterfall of that name. Although near and about equally distant from the business centers of Minneapolis and St. Paul, the site of the Soldiers' Home is withdrawn from any thoroughfare and nestles in well shaded seclusion, between the banks of the two watercourses, as quiet and undisturbed as if scores of miles distant from the noise and turmoil of city life and business. A pleasanter spot, where the veterans of the State, otherwise homeless, may pass their declining years in peace and comfort, does not exist.

The Legislature of Minnesota, in 1891, mindful and proud of the valor of the soldiers of the state as illustrated by the charge of the First Regiment at Gettysburg, appropriated \$20,000 to erect on that battlefield a fitting monument to commemorate that action. The design selected includes a massive and symmetrical pedestal of granite, twenty-two feet high, surmounted with a bronze figure of heroic size, representing an infantry soldier in the rush of a charge.

Each side of the die has a bronze tablet, on one side of which will be represented the charge in *bas relief*. Our townsman, Mr. Jakob Fjelde, is the sculptor engaged to execute the bronze work.

While the people of Minneapolis can contemplate with satisfaction the patriotic action of its citizens, and the record and achievements of the soldiers she sent into the war, it cannot but add to that satisfaction to know that she can claim no invidious distinction in this respect; and that every city, town and hamlet of our state did proportionately as well and sent as good soldiers—the comrades of her own.

WILLIAM LOCHREN. The life of the subject of this sketch, until he took his seat on the bench, was somewhat varied and eventful. Mr. Lochren was born in Tyrone county, Ireland, April 3d, 1832. His father died the following year, and in 1834 his mother, with some relatives, emigrated to America and settled in Franklin county, Vermont. Here (and a part of the time across the line in Canada) he resided until the spring of 1850. He was brought up on a farm, and during his boyhood obtained such common school education as the facilities of the country afforded. In 1850 he went to Auburn, Mass., still continuing to labor on a farm and in the mills of that town. But he had a strong ambition to acquire further education, and during the four years he spent at Auburn by improving every spare hour not devoted to manual labor, with certain intervals devoted exclusively to study, he was enabled to acquire a fair academic education. "The boy was father of the man," and the same habits and traits of close application and persistent determination to succeed, which have characterized his later life, were even then strongly developed.



Wm Lockren

In 1854 he returned to Franklin county, Vt., and commenced the study of law which he continued until 1856, when he was admitted to the bar. In August of the same year he came to St. Anthony and first was employed in the law office of J. S. and D. M. Demmon, and in the winter following in that of Geo. E. H. Day. In the spring of 1857 he formed a partnership with James R. Lawrence, Jr., (father of Mr. James W. Lawrence, late of the firm of Wilson & Lawrence) which firm continued the practice of law in St. Anthony for about three years. After that he continued the practice alone until the breaking out of the war, when, April 29, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company E, First Regiment Minnesota Volunteers. Soon after he was made sergeant. He was with the regiment in all the battles of the Potomac during the first three years of the war; served with distinction and was promoted to second lieutenant September 22, 1862, and first lieutenant July 3, 1863, and acted as adjutant from the battle of Gettysburg until the middle of October following. All these promotions were made on purely personal merit and devotion to the service—Mr. Lochren having no influential political friends to urge his claims for promotion. But even had he had such those who know the man are aware he would never have used them for such service.

The arduous labor imposed upon Lieutenant Lochren during the campaign of the Potomac, together with the malarial climate to which he was unaccustomed, had seriously impaired his health, and he found himself physically unequal to the discharge of the duties imposed upon him. He therefore was reluctantly compelled to resign, and was honorably discharged Dec. 30, 1863. He returned to St. Anthony and resumed the practice of his profession. It was almost like

commencing life anew. But his old clients returned and many new were added. He was chosen and acted as city attorney for several years. In 1868 he was elected State Senator, and served two years. In the following spring he formed a partnership with W. W. McNair, under the firm name of Lochren & McNair. In 1871 J. B. Gilfillan became a member of the firm. He was elected city attorney for the years 1877-8. The firm, of which he was a member, was a leading one, and did a large business until the time he was appointed as judge. In the meantime the legal business of the city had rapidly increased, and an act was passed in 1881 giving a third judge to the Fourth Judicial District. Nov. 21, 1881, Gov. John S. Pillsbury appointed Mr. Lochren to fill the position. At the annual election in 1882 he was elected for the term of six years, and at the election in November, 1888, re-elected for another term without opposition.

As will be noted, Judge Lochren is still in the prime of life, and with physical and mental powers it may be said unimpaired. The writer has frequently heard it stated from members of the bar that he is a model *nisi prius* judge. His long practice and close study has made him master of fundamental principles of law and equity. His discriminating intellect enables him to apply them justly to the cases brought before him for trial. His judicial temper is impervious to any charge of prejudice. And his patience, in oftentimes listening to tedious and irrelevant arguments, even from tyros at the bar, makes him beloved even by those whose cases he must decide adversely.

He was married in 1871 to Mrs. Martha Demmon, who died in 1879, leaving an infant daughter, Martha, who died in her fifth year. In April, 1882, he

married Miss Mary E. Abbott and has one son, William A. Lochren, born Feb. 26, 1884.

C. B. HEFFELFINGER. After a generation or two has passed away, and the future historian seats himself to chronicle the events that give the commonwealth of Minnesota a high place in the sisterhood of the American Union, there will be one event that will stand out with constantly increasing prominence. This incident was the charge of the First Minnesota Regiment at Gettysburg. The story is so simply, but so dramatically told by William Lochren, in his historical sketch of the First Regiment, contained in the volume "Minnesota in the Civil War," that there is no need that any portion of it should be retold here. It may be proper to say, however, that during the four long years of that unfortunate fratricidal struggle, filled as it was with daily instances of courage and supreme self-sacrifice, no single incident equaled in reckless daring comprised with disciplined courage, that sublime event. The occasion and the men came together. The moment was supreme in its importance, the issue pregnant for all of the future in its consequences. Never, probably, in all the vast stream of human history did so much that was vital to man hang upon the concentrated effort of two hundred and sixty-two men. Never in history did men more courageously, thoroughly and successfully sacrifice themselves for the triumph of a sublime cause. In the whole history of warfare there are few instances of such a spontaneity of courage and sacrifice. Out of the two hundred and sixty-two who made the charge only forty-seven responded that night, uninjured, at roll call.

One of the wounded officers in that charge was the subject of this sketch—First Lieutenant C. B. Heffelfinger.

Christopher B. Heffelfinger was born on the 13th day of January, 1834, in the town of Mifflin, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania. He is of the fourth generation of Heffelfingers born in America, his ancestors on both sides being of that hardy Germanic stock which so largely peopled South-western Pennsylvania in the colonial days. This race has given some of its best blood to all of the Northern and some of the border Southern states, and wherever it has appeared has always been followed by courage, love of law and order, and all of the homely domestic virtues. Major Heffelfinger's mother was named Bristil, and was of the same blood—the Americanized-German race of Pennsylvania.

The infancy and boyhood of young Heffelfinger was passed on a farm and in farm labor. The Heffelfingers were an old-fashioned people, professing the Lutheran faith of their ancestors, modest in their desires, and content with such things as they could honestly acquire by their own efforts, or as God might send to them out of his abundant goodness. The boy remained upon the farm, discharging ordinary home duties, until he was eighteen years old. Then he apprenticed himself to a neighboring tanner, and received a thorough training in that mechanical industry. As soon as his apprenticeship was ended he was at once taken into the firm and given an interest. Here he remained for a year or two, but growing restive with the fever to "go West," he sold out his interest in the tannery business, and in 1857 started for Minnesota.

Arriving in Minneapolis, young Heffelfinger could find no employment at his trade, but, with true American instinct,



C. B. Heffelfinger

took hold of the first thing that came to hand which promised profitable returns for an expenditure of hard work. The town was new, building rapidly, and there was a demand for house painters and paper hangers. Although by no means a skilled workman in those lines, he took hold of them, and after a few months' practice became quite proficient in his new industry. He soon after established a business of his own, hired men and began to take contracts.

He was doing a prosperous business at the outbreak of the war in 1861. In January of that year he went East to his old home and remained there until the last of March. While in Pennsylvania he watched the progress of events with much interest. He was only a short distance from Washington, and daily read the exciting news which preceded active hostilities. Before leaving for the West he had made up his mind that there would be war, and had at the same time determined that he would be engaged in the protentious struggle.

Soon after his return the guns at Fort Sumpter announced to the world that the Titanic contest had opened. H. R. Putnam, a prominent citizen of the town of Minneapolis, at once began to recruit a company, and young Heffelfinger was one among the first to volunteer with him. The company was called the "Lincoln Guards," and was accepted under the three months' call. On the 29th day of April the organization was mustered into the service of the United States at old Fort Snelling, Captain Putnam's company ranking as Company "D" First Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Infantry.

Early in May, Hon. Alexander Ramsey, then Governor of the State, was in Washington City in consultation with President Lincoln. He was privately informed by the President that it was the

intention of the government to enlist 300,000 men "for three years, or during the war." Gov. Ramsey at once tendered the services of the First Minnesota for that term, and they were accepted, thus making the First the senior volunteer regiment for the three years' service.

News was forwarded immediately to Minnesota, and the regiment was re-organized for the war without delay. In the re-organization, C. B. Heffelfinger was made a Sergeant in Company "D." Minnesota was at that time a frontier state, and along all the border were scattered detached companies of regulars. At first it was determined to place the First at these exposed points and relieve the regulars for duty at the national capitol. Several companies were started for the frontier posts; but on the 15th of June orders came for a final rendezvous of the regiment at Fort Snelling preparatory to departure for the South.

On the 20th day of June, 1861, the organization left Fort Snelling for Washington City, arriving and going into camp on Capital Hill four days later. From that time the history of this military organization becomes, until the surrender at Appomattox, a part of the history of the nation.

Sergeant Heffelfinger soon became known to the officers and men of the entire regiment as one of the most efficient non-commissioned officers in the organization. Military service in time of war is the most perfect test of the physical, mental and moral qualities of men. The writer personally knew the subject of this sketch during the entire term of his soldier life, and therefore speaks by the card. In all soldierly qualities he was *sans peur et sans reproche*. In both the contending armies of that great struggle physical courage and personal heroism were the very commonest of virtues;

and to say that Sergeant Heffelfinger was brave in action and steadfast in every duty were only to give him the praise due to an uncounted majority of his comrades. But there were other elements of character possessed by him that were not so common. To splendid physical and moral courage were united great bodily strength, perfect health, a never failing fund of bonhomie, kindness of heart, and readiness for self sacrifice that made him a universal favorite with all his associates. Let who so would shirk hard or dangerous duty, he was never found unready at the supreme moment when duty called. Whether on the picket line, in camp, in the rough duty of road or bridge building, or in the front of the battle, he was always there—his cheery, kindly voice and helpfulness making danger only a play spell and hard work the happiest of recreations.

Before the celebrated Seven Days' battles in front of Richmond he had won his commission and took rank as Second Lieutenant of Company "D." At the battle of Fredericksburg he was slightly wounded, but continued in command of his company, and at the battle of Antietam received his promotion to First Lieutenant. In the famous charge at Gettysburg, he achieved the rank of Captain. The duties of this position did not have to be learned, for Lieutenant Heffelfinger had for many months been almost constantly in command of his company. During the entire siege of Yorktown, although only a second Lieutenant in rank, he commanded Company "D" continuously, and performed his arduous duties in so distinguished a manner as to win the commendation of his superior officers. He was a strict disciplinarian, and a great stickler for following the tactics as laid down in the books. With his intimates among the officers he was known by the sobriquet

of "Old Tactics." But withal, he was a favorite with both officers and enlisted men.

The likes and dislikes among soldiers are strong. The close and intimate association of large bodies of men give universal knowledge to each one of the virtues and failings of each of his comrades. Military service is the most real of democracies; and men are here gauged at their actual worth. A tyrant will be hated, a coward despised, a quarrelsome fellow avoided; but ignorant and educated, homely and handsome, weak and strong, are all alike in camp, in bivouac, or on the field of battle. There are to-day (in 1892) not far from two hundred of the original members of the First Minnesota still living. There is not one who is not now, or who has ever failed to be the close personal friend of Major C. B. Heffelfinger.

At the expiration of the term of service of the original First Regiment, the organization as a body refused to veteranize. A battalion did return to the front, under command of Captain Farwell, however, and thus perpetuated the name of the original organization. Captain Heffelfinger did not veteranize. In the fall of 1864 the First Minnesota Heavy Artillery was organized, and Col. Wm. Colville, who had led the famous Gettysburg charge, was commissioned Colonel thereof. The war was about to close, and all signs pointed to an immediate peace. Capt. Heffelfinger was offered a Majority in the Heavy Artillery, and at first determined to refuse the honor and return to the walks of peace. But his old comrades would not listen to it, and finally, under protest, he accepted the commission and proceeded in the spring of 1865 to Chattanooga, Tenn., and entered upon the discharge of his new duties. Here he served faithfully, as of old, discharging all duties assigned to



O. C. Merriam

him, until September 27th, 1865, when he was finally mustered out with his regiment, and resumed life as a citizen of the country he done his share to preserve.

Major Heffelfinger had been slightly wounded in the Gettysburg charge, and after that great battle, which had driven the rebels from the commonwealth of his birth, had been granted a furlough and returned for a visit to the home of his boyhood. Here he met, loved and married at Shippensburg, Miss Mary Ellen, daughter of John Totton, of Dillsburg, York county, Pennsylvania. From this most happy marriage a large family has sprung, the second generation, now rapidly growing to maturity, all being residents of Minneapolis and vicinity.

At the close of the war, Major Heffelfinger entered into a partnership with John S. Walker and established a retail boot and shoestore in Minneapolis under the firm name of Walker & Heffelfinger. In this business he remained until 1873, when, in connection with Hon. A. M. Reid, he organized the North Star Boot & Shoe Company, a corporation which has grown to be one of the most widely known and thoroughly substantial manufacturing and jobbing institutions in the Northwest. From the beginning, Maj. Heffelfinger has had full control and direction of the business, and through his energy it has developed into the largest concern of the character Northwest of Chicago.

Maj. Heffelfinger carried into his business life the same characteristics that distinguished him as a soldier. He has been faithful, honest, energetic, truthful and trustworthy. As a citizen, always quiet, modest and unassuming, he receives the respect and possesses the confidence and esteem of all who know him. He is a republican in politics, and strongly attached to the doctrines and tenets of that great political organiza-

tion, although he has never been an extreme partisan or an active politician. From 1867 to 1870 he served in the city council as alderman from his ward. Although often importuned to be a candidate for official position he has resolutely refused, preferring to give all his time and energies to the responsibilities of his large business. He, with his wife and family, have always professed the Presbyterian faith and have for years been regular attendants at Westminster Presbyterian church.

The effort of the writer has been to clearly, but briefly, chronicle the leading incidents of one of the most modestly, beneficent lives that has graced the annals of Minneapolis—continuing from the territorial days of the commonwealth down to the present time. The writer was his comrade in the war and has been his friend for more than thirty years. Personal esteem and an intimate knowledge of his virtues and foibles were a strong incentive to praise that might too closely verge upon flattery—for good taste and custom suggest that all the virtues of a well spent life should not be elaborated until the object of them sleeps with his fathers—an event that all of Major Heffelfinger's friends hope may be postponed for many years.

ORLANDO CROSBY MERRIMAN was born July 27th, 1827, at Somerville, St. Lawrence county, New York, and there passed his boyhood in farm work, and attendance upon the public schools. At the age of eighteen years he went to the Gouverneur Wesleyan Seminary, then regarded as the best school of its class in northern New York, and attended the spring and fall terms of that institution for four years; teaching public schools in the winters, and working at farm labor during the haying and harvesting seasons. In this way he obtained a

fairly liberal education, and at the age of twenty-three began the study of law in the office of Charles Anthony Esq., at Gouverneur; varying the routine of study and office work with considerable practice in the Justice's courts.

Having been admitted to the bar; on April 3d, 1854, he married Miss Rosannah Herring. Their children have been: Frank, born Nov. 10, 1855, died July 8, 1860; Fred, born Nov. 2, 1857, died Jan. 14, 1859; Orlando Crosby, Jr., born Sep. 8, 1860; Arthur, born July 13, 1864, married Miss Heck McClaray; John Herring, born Oct. 29, 1866; Frances Frederika, born Feb. 8, 1869, now the wife of Fred G. James; and Harry, born Aug. 3, 1872. With his young wife Mr. Merriman came to Janesville, Wis., where he met friendly reception and assistance from the firm of Noggle, Pritchard & Berry, the leading attorneys in that section of the state. Through the recommendations and kind offices of Judge Noggle, Mr. Merriman was enabled to form a law partnership with ex-Lieut. Gov. John E. Holmes, of Jefferson, Wis., and Mr. Berry made him a small loan which the state of his finances, and change of location rendered very acceptable. This was John M. Berry, afterwards for twenty-three years associate justice of the Supreme Court of Minnesota, and for several years the neighbor of Captain Merriman in our city. It is needless to add that the warmest personal friendship always existed between them. Mr. Merriman resided at Jefferson, engaged in the practice of his profession, varied by also discharging the duties of postmaster, superintendent of schools, and clerk of the board of supervisors until the spring of 1859 when he removed to St. Anthony, and commenced here the practice of law.

In April 1861, a week before the attack on Fort Sumpter, and when the whole

country was excited over the prospect of impending rebellion, he was elected mayor of St. Anthony; and with his characteristic earnestness, aided and promoted the enlistment of volunteers to sustain and preserve the union. Re-elected mayor in the spring of 1862, and with the needs of his family to detain him, he could not long withhold his personal service in his country's struggle, and in August 1862, enlisted as a private in a company then being enrolled at St. Anthony; and upon its organization was elected and commissioned its captain. The company became Company B. Sixth Regiment Minnesota Volunteers. But the expectation of the men that they would join their comrades in the south, was not for a time realized.

Just as the company was organized the Sioux outbreak in this state occurred, marked with indiscriminate massacre of settlers along and near the frontier. The sixth regiment, with such equipment as could be procured, and without waiting for muster into the service of the United States, was hurried to Fort Ridgley, then beleaguered by the savages, and into the midst of the conflict; taking part in several battles before being formally mustered, in the following October.

Captain Merriman with his company was engaged in the battles of Birch Coolie and Wood Lake, at the commencement of the Indian war; and in the other battles, skirmishes and marches in the Indian campaign of 1862, 1863 and early part of 1864, and in the service required to guard against this insidious foe, during the intervening rigorous winters, and was recognized as a gallant soldier and efficient officer. In June 1864, from failure of health, and complications in matters of trust in his charge, he felt compelled to resign his commission, and leave the service.

He again entered upon the practice of law with William Lochren as his law partner, and continued in practice, being also part of the time mayor of St. Anthony, until 1867, when he accepted the appointment of treasurer and general manager of the Mississippi and Rum River Boom Company. In 1870 he resigned this appointment and entered into the general lumber business, becoming a member of the firm of L. Butter & Co., composed of himself, Dr. Levi Butter, James S. Lane and Leonidas M. Lane. This firm erected at the easterly end of the dam of the St. Anthony Falls Water Power Company, a very large and well equipped mill for the manufacture of all kinds of lumber, in which they were wholesale dealers; and Capt. Merriman continued in the business in the subsequent firms of O. C. Merriman & Co., Merriman, Barrows & Co., and Merriman & Barrows Brothers, until near the close of the year 1891, when he withdrew from the lumber business. For a dozen or more years he has been a director of the Northwestern National Bank of Minneapolis; and has also been a director of the Commercial Bank of Minneapolis, since its organization, and its cashier since his withdrawal from the lumber business.

Captain Merriman has always taken an active interest and influential part in all enterprises tending to promote the material, educational, social or moral advancement of the community, and devoted his time and energy, and when needful his money, freely, to such objects. A single instance only will be referred to. In 1874 the State University, located in our city, was in a condition of apparently hopeless insolvency. A large wing of a stone building had been erected as early as 1856 or 1857, but no school had ever been started in it; and the bonds issued by the Board of Regents for

money with which to build, bearing twelve percent interest, no part of which had ever been paid, had grown to an indebtedness that seemed enormous for such an institution; and to which the governor called the attention of the legislature, expressing the hope that by compromise with creditors, and disposing of the entire land grant made by congress in aid of the university, the debt might be satisfied, and the campus and building saved to the people of the state. By chapter 18 of the general laws of 1864, the legislature appointed O. C. Merriman, John S. Pillsbury and John Nicols sole regents of the university for the term of two years, with full discretionary powers to arrange, compromise, settle and pay all claims and demands against the University of Minnesota or its regents; and to that end to sell, convey and dispose of the lands of the University to a specified extent. Captain Merriman and his co-regents entered actively upon the business of compromising and satisfying this indebtedness, and with such success that the whole was liquidated and wiped out in brief time upon terms which saved to the institution more than three-fourths of its land grant. To this successful work may be ascribed the result, that the university was at once enabled to begin its work, in which it has grown so rapidly into rank with the foremost institutions of learning in the country.

While none of his acquaintances would ever think of describing Capt. Merriman as a politician, being a man who never engages in political wrangles, and has always, so far as possible, avoided office and candidacy for office, yet it would be impossible for any man of his active temperament, public spirit and clear and decided views on all subjects which engage his thought and attention, to refrain at all times from earn-

est participation in political contests. Adhering in his youth to the Democratic teachings of Jefferson, he has always, and from earnest conviction, acted with that party, and his counsel and influence, often sought, have been at its service; and he has occasionally been prevailed upon to permit his name to be used as his party's candidate for political office—for State Senator and for Congress—though his districts have been so largely Republican that there were no chance for election, even with the great increase above his party vote, which his personal popularity never failed to bring. In 1875 he was elected Mayor of Minneapolis by the unanimous vote of all parties.

But though firm and decided in following his views and convictions he never attempts to force them offensively upon those who differ from him; and no difference of opinion interferes with his social relations or personal friendships.

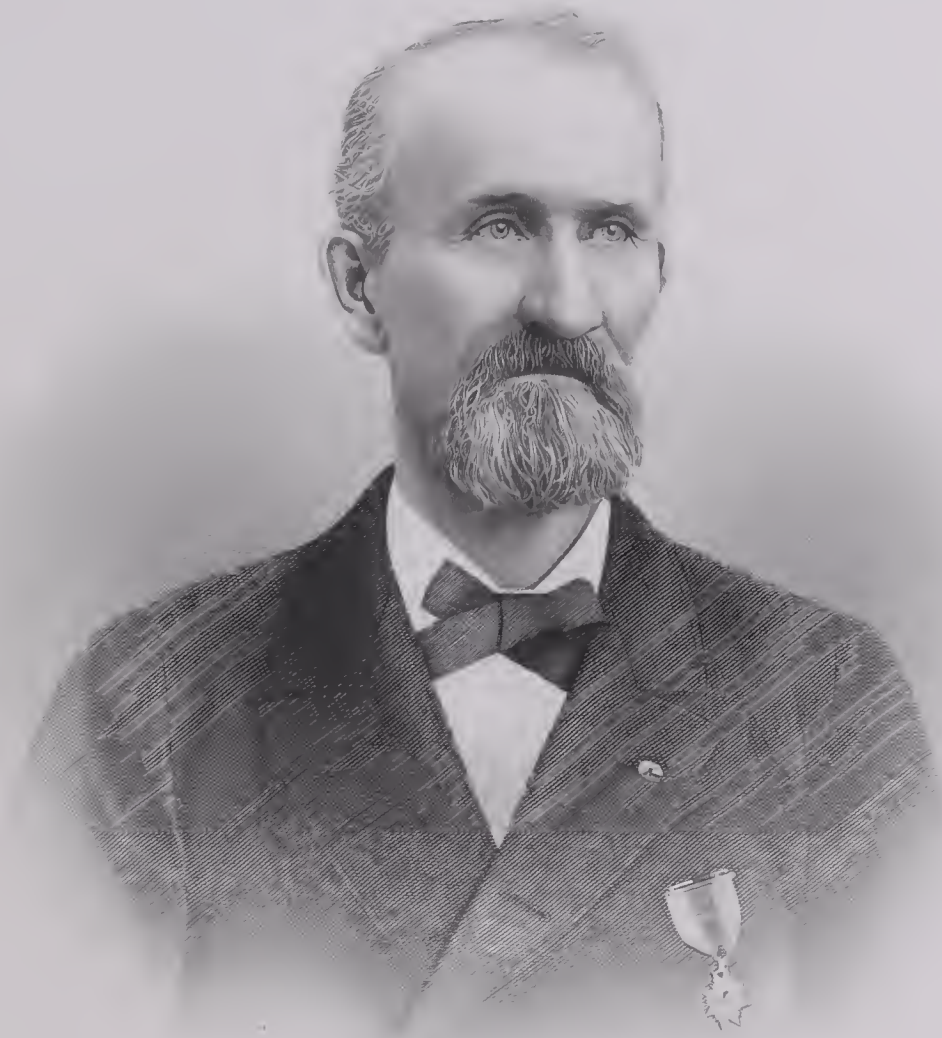
Captain Merriman shows the same generous and earnest spirit in religious matters. His broad thought and humane sympathies have made him liberal in his religious belief, but have not lessened his church activities. Soon after coming to St. Anthony he became a member and trustee of its first Universalist society, then in charge of Rev. Seth Barnes, and he afterward remained a devoted supporter of its esteemed pastor, Rev. Herman Bisbee. In 1881, Capt. Merriman helped to found the First Unitarian Society of Minneapolis, and has since remained one of its foremost members—having been a trustee from the beginning, and the president for a considerable period. He is a constant attendant at its meetings, has been a generous contributor to its edifice and expenses, and is warmly esteemed by all its members. He is, however, in no sense a sectarian, but has a broad charity

for all forms of religious thought and a sympathy for all that is humane and uplifting.

Scrupulously honorable in his dealings, generous and urbane, conferring favors not grudgingly, but as if thankful for the opportunity, it is not strange that he possesses in much higher degree than most men the confidence, regard and esteem of all classes of our people. Happy in his domestic relations, with sufficient means as the result of his active business life, his mind and body are as active now, at sixty-five, as in the early prime of life. It is a pleasure to review, even thus briefly, the career of such a man.

JAMES M. PAINE was born at North Anson, Somerset county, Maine, in 1834. He was the second born son of Capt. Asa Paine, and grandson of Rev. William Paine, a soldier and chaplain in the Revolutionary War, and connected with the military staff of Gen. Washington. His father was a farmer, training his sons to habits of industry, giving them the rudimentary education of the common school, and exacting such labor on the farm as was suited to their age and strength.

At about the age of seventeen years, the young man left the home and employment of his youth to earn his own living and prepare himself by a business training for whatever career might open before him. Going to Boston he obtained employment in Faneuil Hall market, where he remained for about five years. An uncle, Parker Paine, came to St. Paul, where he established one of the earliest banking houses in 1856. Young James accompanied him and found employment for two years in a wholesale grocery store. In 1858 he engaged in the lumber business on the upper Mississippi, in



James W. Quinn

which he has been engaged to the present time, except the interval of three years during the war.

At the breaking out of the Rebellion he made preparations for joining the First Regiment of Minnesota Infantry, but was prevented from joining the regiment in its campaign in the South by business complications. When the Indian massacre occurred in 1862, he took an active part in raising and organizing troops for the protection of the frontier, and was commissioned Lieutenant in the company of Minnesota Mounted Rangers, commanded by the late Capt. E. M. Wilson, with whom, under the command of the late Gen. Henry H. Sibley, he participated in the campaign of 1863, which resulted so happily in the deliverance of the white captives and the surrender of the hostile warriors. Lieut. Paine then interested himself in raising and drilling the Second Regiment of Minnesota Cavalry, of which he was commissioned as Captain of Company D. He was engaged in the memorable campaign of 1864 under Gen. Sully, against the famous chief, Sitting Bull, and other hostile Indians west of the Missouri river. He commanded much of the time a battalion of cavalry, and personally engaged in every engagement with the hostiles in the campaigns of 1863 and 1864. The service of a trooper on the plains and through the mountains, at that period, was quite different from that of the cavalry that engaged in regular warfare against the troops of the confederacy, though not less marked with stirring incidents, and filled with danger and strange adventure. They followed a wily and elusive foe, and were never safe from surprise and ambush. Their campaign was in the wilderness, far from succor and support, and was never exempt from toilsome marches and sleepless vigilance. While the regular cavalry

performed their evolutions in the constant observation of the country, the rangers of the plains marched and camped, fought and famished in isolation, and the result of their campaign was only known when at its close they returned to the lines of the frontier. The populous towns and productive farms of Western Minnesota, the Dakotas, Montana and Wyoming have sprang into marvelous proportions along the trails where the Mounted Rangers of 1862 to 1864 conducted their scouts, and from which they drove the obstinate savages who barred the onward march of civilization.

When peace had been secured, and the troops disbanded, the experience which Captain Paine had gained caused him to be employed by the Northwestern Transportation Company in opening up the freighting routes between Forts Stephenson, Buford and other remote posts, and in charge of their trains and the execution of their contracts with the government. This service was not without its military aspect, for Capt. Paine had many successful skirmishes with the savages, who still hung in scattered bands along the opening routes of travel.

In the fall of the year 1869, Captain Paine was employed by the Lake Superior & Mississippi Railroad Company, now known as the St. Paul & Duluth Railway, to erect a saw mill near Duluth to furnish timber for that part of the road then under construction, and to superintend the transportation of supplies.

Upon the completion of the railroad, Captain Paine, in connection with his uncle, Parker Paine, purchased the mill and moved it to a point near the junction of the Northern Pacific and St. Paul & Duluth railroads, where the village of Carlton has grown up.

The interest of Parker Paine having been obtained by Messrs. E. M. Wilson

and W. W. McNair, and later by Mr. McNair alone, the business has been conducted to the present time by Captain Paine. For a period of twenty-three years he has operated the lumber business, supplying timber, railroad ties and all products of the forest, along a wide stretch of country in Northern Minnesota and the Dakotas. The average quantity of logs manufactured into lumber has been some sixteen or seventeen million feet annually. Such an immense manufacture, if not done at a profit, brings speedy ruin upon its owners. But the good judgment, wide experience and wise management which the managing proprietor had applied to the business, have brought their usual result of pecuniary success. No more profitable lumber business has been conducted through so long a period as that of Paine & Co.

Many years ago Capt. Paine removed his residence from Northeastern Minnesota to Minneapolis. His fine residence is at the corner of Nicollet and Twenty-second street. He has also a lake side home at West Superior, and a winter residence on the Indian river in Florida, where amid the bloom of the orange and under the shade of the pines he takes his family during the rigors of the northern winters.

Since December, 1863, Capt. Paine has been the head of a family. His wife is Ellen Adele Elkins, second daughter of Joseph Elkins, of Orono, Me. They have a son, Asa, and four daughters, Elizabeth, Avis, Cordelia and Ellen, and have lost a son, James Paine, Jr.

Captain Paine is a member of the Loyal Legion of Minnesota and also of the Masonic fraternity, of which he has shown his appreciation and devotion by becoming a stock-holder and director in the Masonic Temple Association of Minneapolis.

Captain Paine is a pleasant man to meet in social relations. His experience both as a daring scout beyond the frontier and as a path finder of the commerce of the wilderness, has furnished him with thrilling incidents which he communicates in a quaint and pointed style, while his manners are frank and his temper kindly and genial. He is tall in stature, spare in build, and active in his movements. His life illustrates the virtues of enterprise, patriotism and worthy citizenship.

JOHN VANDER HORCK. Captain Vander Horck is a native of the city of Eitorf, near Cologne in Rhenish, Prussia, where he was born on the fifth of May, 1830. He was the seventh of a family of nine children born to Henry and Maria Anna (Katterbach) Vander Horck. His father was an officer in the revenue service of the government, a gentleman in position and living in easy, if not affluent circumstances. Until fourteen years of age the son remained an inmate of his father's family, attending the public schools of Eitorf. He then entered a hardware store at Elberfeld as a clerk and continued at that employment there and at other places until he reached his majority. He was of an enthusiastic nature and ardent temper, well informed upon current political topics, and sympathized with those patriotic Republicans, who, about the year 1848, by their activity raised a revolutionary spirit throughout Central Europe, which threatened the stability of thrones and gave hope to the friends of the Democratic institutions. The repressive measures of the government sent many young Republicans into exile, some of whom sought homes in America and have become among the firmest and most loyal supporters of our free institutions.



J. Vander Horck

Among those who emigrated at this period was young Vander Horek, who did not relish the prospect of compulsory service in the army. He reached New York in the year 1852, and, pushing Westward, found employment in Chicago as clerk in a hardware store. After a year and a half of clerkship he went to Galena, Ills., where he opened a hardware store on his own account, which he conducted until 1855. He then came to St. Paul where he was employed for three or four months in a store. Buying some property in West St. Paul he opened a grocery store there, which he continued until his engagement in the military service made it necessary to close it. Meanwhile in the years 1858-9 he was elected to the office of treasurer of the city of West St. Paul. At the beginning of the war of the Rebellion he was commissioned as a recruiting officer by Governor Ramsey, and in February, 1862, was commissioned First Lieutenant of Company D, Fifth Regiment, which he had raised, and in the following March was promoted to the captaincy. On the 15th of March, 1862, Captain Vander Horek was detached with his company to garrison Fort Abercrombie on the Red river of the North in Dakota Territory. Learning of the Indian outbreak in the following August, he commenced fortifying the fort, which in truth was but an open fort, and placed it in the best position for defense by earth works and parapets of logs. Three twelve-pound howitzers were mounted upon the works. On the 30th of August the stock of the post and that belonging to citizens, grazing upon the adjacent prairie, was partly taken off by Indians. Other signs of proximity of the savage foe caused additional precaution to be taken. On the morning of the third of September, between four and five o'clock, as Captain Vander Horek

with an orderly was inspecting the outposts, a guard, mistaking them for Indians, fired his piece, shattering the arm of his captain. Before the wound was fully dressed the fort was attacked by a force of over four hundred Indians. The battle lasted about six hours, when the Indians were repulsed with a heavy loss. The casualties of the garrison were two wounded and one killed. Three days later the Indians returned with double their former number and again attacked the little garrison. After a stubborn fight lasting through the day, they were again repulsed with a loss of forty killed and one hundred wounded as reported by the Indians. The loss of the garrison was one killed and one wounded. Reinforcements reached the fort on the 23d of September. In the latter part of October Company D was relieved and ordered to join its regiment which it overtook at Germantown, Tenn., February 14, 1863. The disabled arm rendered Captain Vander Horek incapable of service in the field, and he resigned in April, 1863, on certificate of disability. He was in the following June appointed by the president captain in the U. S. Invalid Corps, afterwards called the Veteran Reserve Corps. He was ordered to report at Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas, where he took charge of the general rendezvous for three years; for one year Inspector General of the Districts of Kansas, and for six months Commissary of the Department of Kansas. When his service was no longer required by the government by reason of the close of the war, he came to Minneapolis, and, taking up the business which he had learned in his youth, opened a hardware store on First street, near Hennepin avenue. The business was continued for nine years, during the last three in connection with a partner. During this time he was twice elected

to the office of Comptroller of the city of Minneapolis, being four years, and held the position of alderman, representing the Third ward for five consecutive years. During this time occurred the consolidation of the two municipalities of St. Anthony and Minneapolis in the present city of Minneapolis. The occasion called for the exercise of unusual wisdom in city legislation which the long familiarity of Captain Vander Horck in city affairs, with his wide experience in life had amply qualified him.

In 1877 he was appointed Post Trader at Ft. Sisseton, in Dakota Territory. Retaining his residence in Minneapolis, he took his family to the Fort, where he remained for nine years in that somewhat novel and peculiar mercantile venture. It was an isolated life, but brought a fair pecuniary result which was some compensation for its monotony and hardship. On the first of July, 1885, he resigned the position and returned to Minneapolis where he has ever since resided, giving attention to his private interests and engaged in a variety of manufacturing and other investments. Among other trusts he was for two years a director of the Flour City National Bank.

Captain Vander Horck was instrumental in maintaining the Minnesota Hospital College in this city by heading the subscription list with a liberal sum. He was elected president of this college at its reorganization and held this position until the college was absorbed into the medical department of the University of the State of Minnesota.

He has been through all its long history a member of the Harmonia Society, and at one time its president. He belongs to the Masonic order, having membership in Minneapolis Lodge No. 19, in St. John's Chapter No. 9, and Zion Commanding K. T. No. 2.

On the sixth of May, 1853, he married Miss Eliza Zenzius, daughter of Peter Zenzius, who was a noted teacher. The family was endowed with artistic faculty in a high degree, especially in music, in which Mrs. Vander Horck was proficient. Nine children were born to them, of whom five died in infancy and childhood, one a brilliantly endowed son, at the age of twenty-eight, while three sons survive. The eldest, Alexander Humbolt, born in 1854, has an interesting and somewhat unique history. Educated in the schools of Minneapolis, he repaired to the continent for professional study, attending the medical lectures at the University of Berlin. After graduation, developing scientific taste, he was attached to a government expedition for polar exploration, afterward he was for four years superintendent for the English government of the general civil hospitals at Hong Kong, China. He married Baroness Von Brecker, of Germany, who owned in her own right large estates in Sumatra. Living at Deli, Baron Vander Horck manages the Sumatra estates, which produce coffee and tobacco.

Another son, Max P., born Aug. 5, 1862, after graduating in medicine at Philadelphia, studied in Berlin, Vienna and Prague, and is now settled in Minneapolis, holding the chair of Dermatology in the medical department of the University of Minnesota.

The youngest son, Connard Z., born December 6, 1873, having spent three years in study at Berlin, is now a student at the University of Minnesota.

Mrs. Vander Horck died April 8, 1885, at Minneapolis.

Captain Vander Horck, at the age of sixty-two years, is yet a hale and vigorous man. His life has been one of unusual activity; whatever he has undertaken has been pushed with energy and success. He is tall, erect and alert; ani-



Eng'd by F.G. Kernan N.Y.

A. A. Brown

MUNSELL & CO. N.Y.

mated in conversation, courteous in manner and quite engaging in his intercourse. Not only is he influential with our citizens of German descent, but also unusually popular with those of native birth.

GEORGE ALBERT CAMP. Major Camp was but twenty-one years old when he took up his residence here. His maternal uncle, that sturdy pioneer, Anson Northrup, had already taken up his abode in St. Anthony, where he was proprietor of the St. Charles Hotel, and his influence no doubt drew the young man from his New York home, to commence a career on the frontiers of civilization. He came equipped with a vigorous constitution, willingness to labor in whatever line of honest industry he should find open to him, and a good share of sound practical good sense.

He found a field where these endowments had ample scope for their employment, and where they were exercised with invariable assiduity. Major Camp was a native of Charlotte, Chautauqua County, New York. He was born Aug. 6th, 1830. His father was Mills Camp, a small farmer of that town, and his mother, Sarah Northrup. He had in his younger years some instruction in the rudiments of knowledge at the Academy of Fredonia, New York, but his restless nature, and the urgency of self-support, impelled him at eleven or twelve years of age to leave his home and commence an independent life.

When he arrived here in the spring of 1851, he became an inmate of the family of his uncle, remaining with him until his marriage two years later. Meanwhile he found employment about the saw mills of St. Anthony, and engaged in such work as presented itself. As the lumber business increased, he was employed by a St. Louis firm of lumber

dealers to survey lumber, and superintend the making up of rafts and shipping to the St. Louis market. April 11th, 1853, he returned to his native county, and was married to Miss Lucy, daughter of Noah Draper, one of the first settlers of Fredonia.

Having been an original member of Cataract Lodge A. F. & A. M. in 1851, he was on the occasion of this visit exalted in Forest Chapter R. A. M. at Fredonia. Returning to St. Anthony he took a small house and founded a home.

It is remarkable that while the choicest lands on the site of Minneapolis were then unoccupied, and he could have had a choice among the most desirable of them, he made no effort to obtain a claim, probably content to follow the vocation for which he was fitted by natural taste, and present occupation, in connection with the lumber industry.

In 1857 Major Camp was elected by the legislature of the territory of Minnesota surveyor general of logs and lumber for the second lumber district, embracing St. Anthony, and the country north throughout the timbered section. This office he resigned in 1862, when he went into the army, but was again elected to the same office in 1867, continuing to hold it for most of the time until 1876.

The perseverence and adroitness of his character are illustrated by his reelection in 1861. The lumbermen had decided upon another candidate for the office, and made their choice known to the members of the legislature representing the district, who acquiesced in it. When the election occurred what was their surprise to find their candidate in a decided minority, and Major Camp re-elected.

To follow Major Camp's connection with the lumber interest, which has occupied his business life, he became treasurer of the Mississippi and Rum River

Boom Company in 1871, which office he held until 1875. Both the offices of surveyor general and manager of the Boom Company, were important and responsible, the former regulated the title and measurements of all the logs on the upper waters, and the latter controlled the custody of the logs while in the river, and their delivery to the respective owners, thus bringing the officer into intimate relation with the lumbermen and affecting their interests.

In 1875 Major Camp was elected to a seat in the Seventeenth State Legislature, representing the city of Minneapolis, and being of especial service in the enactment of laws affecting the lumber industry. In the year 1871, a co-partnership was formed between T. B. Walker and Major Camp for the locating and purchasing of pine lands. For this business both had exceptional qualifications. Mr. Walker had been a government surveyor, and his partner had visited, in the course of his official duties, every lumber camp of consequence in the upper country. They were familiar with the location and value of all the timber lands of the Upper Mississippi.

In 1877 they purchased and re-modeled the Pacific saw mill, which had been run by the firm of Joseph Dean & Co. After a few years the mill was burned in the fall, but by sawing time in the following spring it was rebuilt on a larger scale, and operated until the firm retired from the manufacture.

The activities of this busy life have been by no means confined to the lumber business. They have extended to social and charitable relations. As early as 1854, Major Camp was a delegate from Hennepin county, in the formation of a State Agricultural Society. In 1858 he became a member and officer of a Good Templar Lodge, a practical temperance organization.

On account of ill health and the withdrawal of the Major from active business life, Major and Mrs. Camp built a beautiful home on the north shore of Lake Minnetonka, where for several years they have spent the summer months, passing the winters on the Pacific coast. During the last winter of his life, Major Camp visited California, extending his trip to the City of Mexico, from which he returned in impaired health, and did not long survive.

His death occurred at Lake Minnetonka in May, 1892, his wife having died a few months previous. They have not been exempt from their share of the afflictions which beset our mortal lives. They have lost three bright children in infancy. Their only surviving child is Lucy May, wife of Henry E. Von Wedlestaedt, of St. Paul. A few years since, Major and Mrs. Camp built a neat chapel near their Minnetonka cottage, in memory of their deceased children, which took the name of Camp Memorial Chapel, the title to which they vested in the Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal church, in trust, for public use. Major Camp had attained high eminence in the Masonic Order, of which he was an early and devoted member. He was a Knight Templar, and at times held important offices in the grand bodies of the Order in the State.

It is the lot of most men to pass their lives in the routine of business, sometimes varied by a part in the administration of civil affairs. To the generation now passing off the stage of life it befell to serve their country in the field of strife. Faculties of mind and qualities of soul were called into exercise by the exigencies of war, which lie dormant in the experience of the majority of mankind. It was Major Camp's fortune to bear a part in the stirring events of the Indian and Civil wars. The simple

record of his services is thus borne on the rosters of the military organizations to which he was attached:

Ninth regiment Minnesota Volunteer Infantry. Captain Geo. A. Camp; mustered in August 14th, 1862; promoted Major Eighth Minnesota regiment, November 20th, 1863.

Eighth regiment Minnesota Volunteers; Major George A. Camp; mustered in November 20th, 1863; resigned May 2d, 1865."

But this formal statement is but the skeleton of a passage of life fraught with stirring scenes of discipline, marchings, garrisons, battles, defeats and victories, which clothed with the vital flesh and blood of action, brings out upon the canvas the living patriot and hero. The details and incidents of the military career of Major Camp are woven into the history of the savage warfare of the frontier and the campaigns of the southwest. Space is lacking to re-produce them here. Suffice it to say that Major Camp showed a willingness to serve his country in any position to which duty should call him, while he exhibited a genius for command and a coolness and courage in time of danger which marked him as a hero.

Major Camp was of a powerful physical frame, weighing about two hundred and fifty pounds; not corpulent, but tall, well proportioned and muscular. His complexion was dark, almost swarthy, but his temperament was cheerful, and his disposition humorous. He was an engaging companion, not polished in speech, but full of information, open, frank and approachable. His most intimate associates bear testimony to the rectitude of his character and the entire integrity of all his transactions. He enjoyed the warmest friendship, esteem and good will of many of the older resi-

dents, and of the associates who have known him best for many years.

He doubtless shared in the frailties and foibles incident to our humanity. He did not aspire to the role of an intellectual or spiritual model, but he was, as the world goes, a man among men, vigorous, manly, brave and generous.

MINNESOTA SOLDIERS' HOME.

The movement which led to the establishment of a State Soldiers' Home had its rise at the Grand Army encampment of the Department of Minnesota, held at Faribault in February, 1886. At that time a committee was appointed to draft a bill providing for the establishment of such an institution and to see that it received the consideration of the State Legislature. The committee performed its work faithfully. During the legislative session of the following winter a law was enacted establishing a Soldiers' Home, appropriating \$50,000 for the purchase of a site and the erection of buildings and entrusting the entire management to a board of trustees. The first board consisted of Henry A. Castle, St. Paul; R. R. Henderson, Minneapolis; L. A. Hancock, Red Wing; Wm. P. Dunnington, Redwood Falls; A. E. Christie, of Mower county; A. A. Brown, of Douglas, and T. F. Cowing, of Ottertail. Organization was effected on April 12, 1887, with Mr. Castle as president, Mr. Henderson as vice-president and O. M. Sawyer, of Minneapolis, as secretary. There at once arose a spirited contest among half a dozen towns which were anxious to secure the institution for their several localities. As an inducement Minneapolis offered to donate to the state for a site, fifty acres of land at the mouth of Minnehaha creek; this, and the advantage of a central location adjacent to the commercial center of the state, brought the home to this city.

The site is a high wooded point between Minnehaha creek and the Mississippi river. It is exceedingly picturesque. With Minnehaha park adjoining it forms a tract of nearly two hundred acres of land which is in effect one continuous park. The buildings of the Home are within a few hundred yards of the famous Minnehaha Falls. A more charming spot could hardly have been selected.

Before erecting any buildings the trustees, with the approval of the Governor, and after visiting and investigating several state and national homes, decided on the so-called "cottage plan" of construction. Under this plan the Home can be built as it were in sections, as the necessities of the institution develop being, however, practically complete in itself at all successive stages of construction. This plan has been systematically followed from the beginning.

In 1888 there were erected two cottages and one section of the boiler house or heating plant. These cottages are intended simply as the living rooms of the veterans and are arranged to accommodate about fifty men each, lodging from six to ten in a room.

In 1890, the central portion and one wing of the hospital were completed. Expert visitors, physicians and student of sanitary architecture have pronounced it, in design and construction, admirably adapted for its intended use. The legislature of 1891 appropriated \$125,000 for the home and the extension of the system of buildings was much facilitated. All the buildings thus far erected or planned have retained a general uniformity of architecture style, and have aimed at a uniform standard of excellence in construction.

The home was opened in temporary buildings on November 21st, 1887, and in less than three months had forty-seven inmates. This number rapidly received

accessions, and the membership of the home has averaged between one and two hundred. In 1889, Messrs. Christie and Brown retired from the board of trustees, and T. H. Pressnell, of Duluth, and J. R. Parshall, of Faribault, were appointed. The following year Mr. Cowing withdrew, L. L. Baxter, of Fergus Falls, succeeding him. J. H. Upham, of Duluth, succeeded Mr. Pressnell, in 1891. From the beginning, Captain Thomas McMillan has served as commandant to the entire satisfaction of all concerned. The members of the board of trustees have devoted a great deal of time to the affairs of the home and have been untiring in their enthusiasm and devotion to the institution. Their efforts have been rewarded with the knowledge that Minnesota possesses a model soldier's home.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

The young men of Minneapolis have been foremost in the organization and maintenance of the National Guard. The well equipped and soldierly regiments of the state as they now exist owe their origin largely to the enthusiasm and example of the Minneapolis guardsmen of ten or twelve years ago. For two decades after the war of the Rebellion attempts to establish a militia organization in the city were not permanently successful. There was no encouragement from the state and private individuals were engrossed with the many duties of citizens of a young and rapidly developing community.

In 1879 a movement led by S. A. Sims, Perry Harrison, Frank S. Barnard, E. A. Goddard, Jos. Rogers and others led to the formation on May 12th of that year, of the Minneapolis Light Infantry, the first militia company in the state to maintain a permanent organization. On October 6, 1879, the company was mustered into the service of the state with

Lieut. S. A. Sims in command. During the following winter the Minneapolis Zouaves were organized by Capt. A. A. Ames, and about the same time companies were formed in St. Paul and other parts of the state. Up to this time there had been no state recognition of the Guard, but in the legislative session of 1881, \$5,000 was appropriated for the maintenance of the militia, exemption from any duty was awarded to men honorably discharged after five years service, and the governor was authorized to make battalion formations. Under this law the First Battalion was organized in February, 1882, with the Minneapolis Light Infantry as Company A, and the Minneapolis Zouaves as Company B. From this time the old names were no longer known. After a short time the Zouave organization dropped out and a new Company B, the one now in service, was formed by Capt. Naylor. Company I was organized on March 21, 1883, with C. McC. Reeve as captain. These companies, A, B and I, have continued with varying fortunes to the present time.

Company A, as the oldest organization, has been rather the most conspicuous. Its first captain was John P. Rea, elected Feb. 9, 1880. After his resignation in 1882, Perry Harrison, F. S. Barnard, John L. Amory and Fred W. Ames were successively chosen to the office, the latter being now in command. Under Capt. Harrison, the company first took especial prominence through its excellence in drill. In ten years it has participated in many competitions, and always with credit. At the grand prize drill in Washington in May, 1887, the company took part with honor, but through some blunders in the management received much lower marking than it deserved. In common with the other Minnesota companies it assisted in guarding the convicts at the time of the

state penitentiary fire at Stillwater in 1884.

After Captain Naylor, V. J. Welch, L. G. Fisher, F. A. Goss, J. L. King and A. M. Diggles succeeded to the command of Company B. The last named was elected in the spring of 1891, and is still in office. His lieutenants are J. H. Morgan first, and A. L. Johnson second. Company B has not been a show company but it has put in a great deal of hard work and proved very efficient in drill. At the last annual inspection it was the largest company in service, numbering 74 men. During the summer of 1892 the company took a ten days march for the actual experience of military service, carrying with it camp equipments and maintaining military discipline. This is an experiment rarely tried by militia companies. It gave the company practical experience in marching, camping and real soldier life, such as it could gain in no other way.

John D. Osgood, Frank B. Kidder, James H. Waters and David W. Knowlton followed Capt. Reeve in the command of Company I. The present captain, Wm. B. Tomlinson, was elected March 2, 1892. The first lieutenant is F. L. Davies, and the second lieutenant is G. M. Gage. The company has reached a high degree of proficiency in drill, and is in a very flourishing condition. With the other local companies it has participated in the various calls to arms, and in the annual encampments and social entertainments.

Soon after the organization of Company I the need of a drill hall became imperative. After consultation the Armory Association was organized by nine members of the militia—three from each company. These men were Perry Harrison, Ray W. Hatch and E. W. Goddard, Co. A; C. McC. Reeve, Chas. Heffelfinger and C. M. Palmer, Co. I; and V. J. Welch, Geo. M. Naylor and C. W. Johnson, Co.

B. The site on Eighth street near First avenue south, was leased and the armory erected with money loaned by the Hon. R. B. Langdon. The maintenance of the armory and this debt were a burden to the militiamen. Relief came in 1891 with the passage of the law authorizing cities to provide armories and drill halls for the military companies.

In ten years the Minneapolis companies have contributed numerous officers to the state regimental organization. Lieut. Sims was made adjutant of the First Battalion in 1882; Capt. Harrison was made lieutenant colonel of the First Regiment in 1885; and Capt. Reeve became colonel of the First Regiment in 1890. Many other officers of the local companies have been similarly honored.

BY A. BARNARD.

* The story which here follows is a brief recital of an exigency which called out a Minneapolis company of mounted men to the relief of Fort Ridgley at a critical time; and of the chief incidents attending an exciting and wearisome march thither, ending in a full accomplishment of its object.

It was the second summer of the great Civil War. The people of Minnesota were anxiously watching the movements of contending armies in the South, when a danger, alarming to all, well nigh appalling to some, suddenly confronted them at their very thresholds. Upon the western frontier of the State the adventurous pioneer settler was pushing back and rapidly supplanting the roving Indian and buffalo. Here a series of most startling events, following one another in quick succession, had reached a crisis, spreading consternation and terror throughout the numerous isolated settlements. Suffice it to state that a vio-

lent outbreak had occurred among the powerful bands of Sioux on their reservations of the upper Mississippi river, accompanied by an indiscriminate massacre of the whites in the vicinity.

Fort Ridgley, a fort in name only, was the nearest military post. It stood on a spur of high table prairie, near to and overlooking the valley of the river named, a few miles below the government agency where the outbreak commenced. A two-story stone structure, L-shaped, served for the soldiers' barracks. This and a dozen or so of frame buildings standing apart, were ranged along the sides of and partially inclosed an open square ninety yards across. There was no stockade, and access to the central square between the buildings was easy at any point. A deep, wooded ravine on two sides and part of a third afforded a complete cover for the near approach of an assailing party. As a military play-ground and a cozy station for Uncle Sam's troops in times of peace it was admirable; as a fort, it seemed to have been planned to invite rather than to repel attack.

Instinctively the terror-stricken settlers, scattered over a wide extent of the surrounding prairie region, sought the shelter of this military post. Three hundred, mostly women and children, were soon crowded into the stone barracks. The defensive strength of the garrison was made up of Companies B and C of the Fifth Minnesota Regiment, now numbering only one hundred men; Company B having just lost its commander, John S. Marsh, and twenty-eight privates, who were lured into an ambush by the savages near Redwood Agency on the day of the outbreak. Also fifty Ren-ville Rangers and twenty-five citizens poorly armed. These forces were supplemented by three field guns in charge of Sergeants Jones, Whipple and Mc-

* A narrative of Capt. Anson Northrup's company of mounted volunteers who marched to the relief of Fort Ridgley during the Indian War of 1862.

Grew, the two former being veterans and experts in the handling of artillery. The total of men available for defense was one hundred and eighty; the command thereof, by the death of Captain Marsh, devolving upon Lieut. T. J. Sheehan, of Company C.

The delayed Sioux annuities, \$72,000 in gold, had just arrived from Washington *en route* for the agency to be there distributed among the Indians. This money which they had now forfeited, with the rich stores of the garrison and the coveted lives of nearly five hundred inmates, constituted for the savage mind a prize worth striving for. Moreover, to the crafty leader, Little Crow, another consideration made the capture of this place of multifold importance. Eastward, in the valleys of the lower Minnesota and Mississippi, were far richer prizes awaiting him and his cut-throat horde. Eight hundred of the hated whites had been slain.* Ten thousand at least were then fleeing in that direction, spreading terror and alarm. Most of their young men were in the far South fighting their own kindred. What was to hinder sweeping them all from the old hunting grounds along the Great river and taking possession of their wealth? Fort Ridgley and the little German town of New Ulm, a few miles below, seemed to interpose the only obstacles. In the contemplated raid eastward it would not do to leave these garrisoned posts in the rear as a menace. So, on the 19th day of August, 1862, an attack was made on New Ulm by one hundred of his band, followed on the 20th by a vigorous assault on the fort in which five hundred participated. At both these places the Indians were repulsed, but with constantly increasing numbers they were enabled to maintain an effective beleaguering which promised,

with one or two more resolute assaults, to give them the coveted prizes. On the side of the heroic defenders of the fort was the gravest anxiety and apprehension for the safety of those committed to their charge. Hope had not yet forsaken them; but with numbers so disproportionate to their exultant, savage foes, this hope was deeply shadowed by the fear that they could not hold out until friends should come to their relief.

Meanwhile a large portion of the prairie region west of the "big woods," from the Iowa line on the south to the Ottertail river on the north, had been devastated by fire, gun and scalping knife in the hands of merciless raiders, unsurpassed in the celerity of their movements. In short, a cyclone of savage fury had swept over one of the fairest portions of Minnesota, leaving in its track only smouldering ruins.

The outlook at St. Paul and the two communities (St. Anthony and Minneapolis) at the Falls, was gloomy and forboding. Fugitives were coming in with exaggerated accounts of the impending danger and the more timid of the citizens were hastily departing for safer regions. All of the available soldiers enlisted for service at the South had been dispatched to St. Peter to await there suitable arms and ammunition before moving against the Indians. Such, so far as could then be ascertained, was the condition on Friday morning, the 22d of August, when Governor Ramsey issued his call for mounted volunteers to hasten to the relief of Fort Ridgley. It was about 10 a. m. when the call was announced in Minneapolis and St. Anthony. In response thereto, by 4 p. m. seventy-five horsemen, armed with shot-guns, pistols, swords and a few squirrel rifles might have been seen in squads of four to ten cantering along the road to Shakopee, that place being the appointed

*The estimate is 30,000 driven from their homes.

rendezvous for organization preparatory to a more orderly march.

It could hardly have been otherwise than a motley company. Variety and contrast in its make-up, both of riders and horses, had of necessity taken the place of military uniformity. The larger number were leading business men, who had hastily closed their offices and shops in response to this appeal in behalf of women and children in peril. In utter lack of discipline, there was one thing alone which gave promise of efficiency on their part, if put to the test of a hostile encounter, as they expected to be. That was the inspiration of a common and noble purpose which they all must feel. There was assurance in the fact that it is hard for the average man to show himself a coward under circumstances such as they—or rather we—were then placed in.

At Shakopee, on Saturday morning, "Ans." Northup,* recently from the Army of the Potomac, and well known to all the pioneers of the Northwest for his fearlessness in the presence of danger, was chosen commander; S. P. Snyder and Edward Patch were chosen lieutenants. Subsequently, near Belle Plain, R. H. Chittenden, a captain in the First Wisconsin Cavalry, on furlough, joined us, and was made our drill sergeant and second in command. Here were fugitives from the desolated territory, and as we proceeded on our way we met team after team, laden with all sorts of household goods, packed helter-skelter, while the dazed and weary looking faces of women and children peered at us from amid

boxes and huge bundles of bedding. They were fleeing, they hardly knew whither, impelled by a fear which refused to listen to the voice of reason.

Saturday evening we were at Henderson, a little village nestled in the timber by the riverside. The stables and the outhouses here were crowded with a portion of the fugitive throng. A lad of twelve years was brought in, shot through the hand while escaping from the Indians at a place not far distant. A full line of pickets was put out, as we were then on the border of the country in complete possession of the savages. Sunday morning, while a part of our company proceeded directly to Saint Peter, the other portion, guided by a Mr. Nelson, made a detour to Norwegian Grove, fifteen miles southwest. Here Nelson had a day or two before witnessed the killing of his wife near the doorway of his house. Two children had been hidden by him in a cornfield near by. We found the house, the only one of six at this place which had escaped the torch of the savages, still standing, but the children and the lifeless body of the wife were gone. Far out on the prairie we descried an object having the semblance of a human form. A few of us dashed off in pursuit, and, after a hot chase, we overtook two men who had mistaken us for Indians and had run at our approach. They were settlers near New Ulm who had been driven back upon the prairie by the attack of the Indians upon that town on the preceeding Tuesday. Taking them with us, we proceeded to Saint Peter, arriving Sunday evening and reporting to Gen. Sibley, in command. We found here several companies of the Sixth regiment, together with volunteers from many places, and hundreds of fugitives, who, finding no room in the houses, were sheltered in tents. By couriers from New Ulm came news of the desperate fight at

* During the Seven Days' Battles in June, 1862, Northup had charge of the entire wagon train of the Second Army Corps. At the Four Corners' roads, in the vicinity of White Oak swamp, his train became huddled, and thereby so much endangered by an impending Rebel attack that a superior officer ordered him to abandon a considerable portion of it. Refusing to obey the order he brought off safely every wagon. All of the difficulties and dangers into which his duty as train master led him while making this famous march to Harrison's landing, his efficiency and a courage that could not be intimidated, carried him successfully through.

that place on the preceeding day in which sixty citizen soldiers were killed and wounded.

Tuesday, the 26th, mounted men were called for to march under cover of night to the fort, forty miles distant. Our company, now numbering one hundred men, promptly responded. Smaller companies from St. Paul, Hastings, Red Wing and other places, gave us a force of one hundred and seventy-five men, all in nominal command of Col. Sam McPhail, who had acquired a reputation as an Indian fighter. At 5 p. m. the cavalcade, two abreast, was put in motion, our company, headed by Northrup and a half-breed guide named Antoine Frenier, taking the lead. Just here an incident occurred which the participants in this march will remember with interest. We had been in the saddle from early morning without food or drink. A few miles ahead was a lake of good water, and our horses instinctively, or perhaps from a little sly spurring by their riders, started off at a brisk pace in quest of it. Thereupon McPhail came riding from the rear, and in his unique, feminine voice, keyed up to a high pitch of excitement, demanded to be informed "who in h—l gave that order?" meaning the supposed command to speed the movement of the column. He rode to the front where a brief altercation with Northrup took place, when the latter was seen to suddenly wheel right-about, his men in turn following, most of them unconscious of any trouble between these officers, and all the company went marching to the rear. As we were passing the St. Paul squad William R. Marshall, subsequently the gallant commander of the Seventh Regiment and an honored governor of the state, with mingled emotions of indignant surprise, contempt and disgust, aroused by this spectacle of apparent retreat on our part, could not

repress the exclamation: "You d—d Hennepin county cowards!"

Nothing could have been more rash and ill-timed. The sharp sting of these words was made sharper by the fact that the spirit of rivalry between the people of the capital city and the dual town at the falls was, at that period, in its noontide fervor. Instantly a dozen guns were raised and a dozen furious voices broke upon the air with a profanity too profuse for full expression here:

"Take that back, d—n you; take that back quick; repeat that if you dare!"

But almost as quickly the tempest of passion had begun to subside. A dawning suspicion in the minds of both parties that there might be a misapprehension of matters had interposed to avert the not improbable, tragic consequences. While the rear half of the column moved on our company gathered into a close circle for consultation. It took but a moment to determine our action in this emergency. With so great responsibilities resting upon us an indiscreet attempt of our colonel to subject us to the discipline of veteran soldiers must not be permitted to swerve us from the rule of duty. So wheeling into line, with faces again towards the fort, and spurring our horses into a rapid gallop, we were soon in our places at the head of the battalion.

At sunset we had entered upon a fine prairie country with here and there a small timber-fringed lake, near one of which, in the midst of partially harvested crops of grain and garden vegetables, stood the recently abandoned log house and out-buildings of a well-to-do settler. Had he with the wife—and children, too, perhaps—escaped the gun and knife or a captivity far worse? The chances seem to have been in favor of their escape, but with a shadow of uncertainty resting upon their fate, the scene, for us, was in-

vested with a tender interest. The welcome water was here, and oats in the bundle for the horses. A few vegetables from the garden served to appease the hunger of the men.

Resuming our march, we found that a thick darkness had meantime shut from our eyes the wide prairie landscape, rendering objects a dozen feet distant vague and spectral. But our ears, as if to make up for the loss in vision, seemed to have doubled their capacity and range of hearing. The confused tread of our horses, before un-noticed; the rustle of startled cattle in some cornfield we were passing; the tinkle of a cow bell a mile or more distant, were wonderfully distinct. We were now traversing a country from which every white human occupant not killed or captured had fled. In expectation of momentary attack by the Indians, we were instructed, if fired upon, to put spurs to our horses and pass the point of danger as quickly as possible.

The prolonged excitement by this night's ride, with the loss of sleep and fasting, had begun to manifest its effect upon the brain of many of us. Objects at the roadside—a charred stump, a bush or a prairie weed—were easily transformed into the historic Indian, all of the lacking features, even to the gun pointed at you, being supplied by an imagination abnormally active and fertile. At several places along the road, where special danger was apprehended, McPhail had come back from the front and in his high falsetto, suppressed to a tone scarcely above a whisper, had startled us with, "Look out, boys, the Indians are just ahead." It soon, however, came to be a jocular remark among the "boys" that the gallant Colonel had more Indians on the brain than any of the rest. At one point on the road a bright flame suddenly shot upward, just in our rear,

disclosing for a moment the long line of our battalion. It was only the embers of a recently burned house fanned into life by a passing breeze. At another, the smell of a decaying human body at the roadside, hardly discernible in the darkness, at which our horses shied, told a story of a fiendish butchery. Once, in the latter part of the night, we entered a deep, thickly wooded hollow. What a place for an ambuscade! The ideal Indian was there in force; nothing more serious.

Early in the morning of the 27th, the fort, a mile distant, became visible beyond and over the tops of trees bordering a deep, wooded ravine. The national flag—the glorious stars and stripes—could be seen flying from the top of a tall staff. "Were our friends in the fort safe?" was the audible voice from every heart. A halt was ordered and a hurried counsel ensued. Antoine, the half-breed, suggested that the Indians might have captured the fort and were now using the flag as a decoy to lead us into an ambush in the ravine which it was necessary for us to cross. While the signals from the Fort that reached our eyes left painful doubts in the minds of some of the company, they also inspired hope and confidence in others. To relieve all suspense, Capt. Northrup, Antoine, J. H. Thompson, Ed. Nash, and one or two others dashed down the winding road into the gorge, and after a few moments we saw them emerge safely upon the high prairie by the fort, on the other side. As we followed, near the entrance to the ravine the bloated corpse of a man, dressed like a soldier, attracted our notice; and at the bottom, by a brook, was another similar in appearance.

Our coming was hailed by the inmates of the fort with the liveliest manifestations of joy and gratitude. For nearly nine days they had been closely impris-

oned, the men constantly upon the alert, repelling meantime four attacks. The last of these was a furious assault by not less than one thousand of the savages on the 22d, being the day we began our march. Some of the wooden buildings were riddled by the showers of bullets from these foes, yet the loss of the garrison in killed and wounded was very small.

Exhausted with the long ride our men lay down upon the ground in the central square, and found a needed rest in sleep. As night came on the firing of the pickets and the cry of "Indians are coming," called every armed person to a place behind a barricade of cordwood, or in some of the buildings, to meet the expected encounter. It was probably a false alarm, but a wise precaution kept us on guard through the night. General Sibley arrived with infantry and mounted volunteers on the 28th. Captain Northrup and a few of his men went up the river in the direction of Redwood Agency. They found and brought into the fort a German woman and seven children who were the only survivors of several large families. For eight days this party had subsisted upon roots and berries gathered under cover of darkness, while they lay in hiding during the hours of sunlight. Having now accomplished the object for which we set out, and seeing no prospect of a speedy move against the Indians, the pressure of home interests turned (Saturday the 30th) the faces of most of our party toward the Falls, where they arrived in due time.

In this connection I desire to mention J. W. DeCamp, whose wife and two children had been taken captives at the Redwood agency while he was absent. He was at the fort during the attacks upon it, and in some way had managed to elude the vigilance of the besiegers, and joined our company at Belle Plain. As

I rode by his side in the darkness he told me his hopes and also his overshadowing anxiety concerning his family. His imagination at the time was busy, I thought, with a picture of their forms falling lifeless under the tomahawk of the savage, made desperate by the too eager pursuit of their white deliverers. Half choked with his feelings, he said to me, in substance: "If General Sibley moves hastily and rashly against the Indians and the lives of the captives are thereby sacrificed, his life, so far as it will, shall atone for it." Six days from that time DeCamp was killed at the Birch Coulee fight. His wife and children soon after escaped from the Indians and came to the fort.

One of several unique characters of the company was "Bill" Blaisdell. He was notable not less for an exhaustless flow of quaint, rough humor, which served as an antidote for the weariness of the ride, than for his novel equipment for Indian warfare. This consisted solely of a rusty sword dangling at his side, the blade of which was about three feet long; a veritable long knife, whereof, on account of some traditional event associated with it, the red man is supposed to inherit a peculiar dread.

On our arrival at the post, with an indiscreet desire to know more of his surroundings he started off alone on an exploring expedition down the steep, wooded declivity between the fort and the river. Suddenly, from a covert scarcely ten feet ahead, jumped a stalwart Sioux in all his glory of feathers, paint, beads and gun, and bounded like a frightened deer into the thicket of the gorge near by. This is William's report of the affair, and it ought, I think, to be accepted as true. But there have always been doubters of the best attested facts, and so it is that some still living members of the company insist that at the

time of William's expedition in question, he had not fully dislodged a large-sized native warrior who had got possession of his brain on the night of the memorable march from St. Peter.

The names of such members of the company as can now be recalled are here given:

Capt. Anson Northrup, Lieuts. S. P. Snyder and Edw. Patch, Capt. R. H. Chittenden, *Gilbert Hanson, Edgar Nash, *Newton Edwards, Geo. T. Vail, Henry Hopper, Wm. Blaisdell, W. H. Chamberlain, Thos. Gardiner, Jno. W. Eastman, Baldwin Brown, Geo. G. Wells, Alvin Stone, M. B. Rollins, A. Barnard, *A. Neudick, J. W. Ladd, J. W. Hunt, M. P. Hayes, Pat. Ryan, Thos. Moriarty, Dan Day, R. H. Bartholomew, Orrin Rogers, *Chas. Hepp, E. Erwin, Den. Townsend. Edson Lambert, Chas. Crawford, P. B. Clark, *Steven H. Jones, *David Redfield, W. F. Cahill, *E. A. Groff, *Al. Groff, E. Hayes, *A. E. Kent, John D. Gray, — Farnham, *Antoine Freniere, O. B. King, Wm. Dugan, Chandler Harmon, *Horatio Day, Owen Dunbar, W. H. H. Chase, Sidney Shaw, Silas Lane, J. W. Wiggin, M. M. McCabe, Celo Day, P. K. Roach, * — Hawks, *J. W. DeCamp, N. H. Miner, Jno. S. Young, Chas. Lucas, Henry A. C. Thompson, Wm. Quinn, H. W. Stone, Henry Hetchman, S. W. Turner, M. Covell, Chas. Rye, Jos. Kaleen, Wm. Stinson. Jno. F. Barnard, Anson Barker, S. S. Bowdish, Louis Laramie, I. C. Stetson, James McMullen, Robt. Blaisdell, Jno. W. Pomeroy, Wm. Ainsworth, B. M. Van Alstine, A. D. Libby, Stephen E. Foster, Riley Bugbee, E. C. Berkman, Philip Fraser, John Jameson, *James McHerron, Dan. Rollins, R. R. Smith, Charles Upton, Horace Wilson, Charles Gilmore, Zelotes Downs.

* Dead at this date, Oct. 1, 1892.

HON. CHARLES E. FLANDRAU was born in New York City, July 15, 1828. His paternal ancestors were Huguenots, who, after the noted revocation of the edict of Nantes, left LaRochele, France, and joined a colony of their brethern who came to America, settled in Westchester county, N. Y., and founded the town of New Rochelle. His father, Thomas Hunt Flandrau, was born at New Rochelle, and his mother, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Macomb, was a half sister of General Alexander Macomb, who was Commander-in-chief of the United States Army from 1828 to 1841, being succeeded by General Scott.

Thomas H. Flandrau was a graduate of Hamilton College, N. Y., and a gentleman of culture, natural talent and many acquirements. When a young man he left New Rochelle and located at Utica, N. Y., where he studied law in the office of Judge Nathan Williams, an eminent and well-known practitioner. After his admission to the bar he formed a partnership with that gifted and accomplished, but somewhat erratic, American statesman, Aaron Burr, formerly vice-president, etc., and removed to New York City, where he practiced with Colonel Burr for many years. In 1824 or 1825 he married Elizabeth Macomb, and shortly afterwards returned to Oneida county, N. Y., where he continued in the practice of his profession until his death, which occurred January 2, 1855.

The youthful education of Charles E. Flandrau was received at Georgetown, D. C.; but at the tender age of thirteen he decided to enter the United States Navy, and, backed by some friends, applied to Hon. George E. Badger, of North Carolina, then Secretary of the Navy, for a warrant as mid-shipman. He was one year too young, however, and the appointment could not be made. Still bent



Chas. E. Flanagan.



FROM A PHOTOGRAPH OF CAPT. ANSON NORTHRUP'S COMPANY OF VOLUNTEERS, AS IT APPEARED AT THE HARVEST FESTIVAL PARADE IN MINNEAPOLIS,
SEPTEMBER 22, 1891.

on a seafaring life he immediately shipped "before the mast" in the United States revenue cutter "Forward," on which vessel he served for one year, and then shipped in the revenue cutter "Van-Buren," where he served for another year. He then made several coasting voyages in merchantmen, continuing in this occupation for about three years. Abandoning his intention of becoming a sailor, he, at the age of sixteen, left the sea and returned to Georgetown, and again entered school. Some months later, however, he left school and went to New York City to "seek his fortune." He found employment in the metropolis in the large mahogany saw mill of Mahlon Bunnell, corner of Pike and Cherry streets, and here he remained for three years, becoming very proficient in every branch of the business. He then went to Whitesboro, N. Y., entered his father's office, and commenced the study of law.

After two years' of continuous close application to study he was admitted to the bar in Oneida county, January 7, 1851. He entered into partnership with his father at Whitesboro, and so continued until the fall of 1853, when he determined upon removing to and permanently locating in the then young territory of Minnesota.

In the early part of November, 1853, Judge Flandrau, in company with Horace R. Bigelow, Esq., landed in St. Paul. They were admitted to the bar, and immediately opened an office for the practice of law, under the firm name of Bigelow & Flandrau. At that date Minnesota lawyers had a goodly portion of spare time on their hands from the demands of their profession. The former law partner and intimate associate of Judge Flandrau, Hon. Isaac Atwater, in a well-written sketch of the subject hereof, which has heretofore been published (*Magazine of Western History* for April,

1888), thus describes the situation, and narrates certain incidents in the early period of Judge Flandrau in Minnesota:

The practice of law in Minnesota in early days was neither arduous nor especially remunerative. Some business was furnished by the United States land offices, but commerce was in its infancy, and the immense and profitable business furnished by the railroads to the profession was then unknown. It so happened that during the winter of 1853-4 certain capitalists in St. Paul engaged the services of Mr. Flandrau to make explorations in the Minnesota Valley and to negotiate for the purchase of property connected therewith, and especially of the "Captain Dodd Claim," at what was then called Rock Bend, now St. Peter. His report was favorable to the purchase, and he was so impressed with these prospective advantages of the country that he decided to locate in the valley himself. St. Peter was then unknown. Traverse des Sioux was the only settlement in the vicinity, and consisted of a few Indian traders and their attaches and a number of missionaries. Here he met Stuart B. Garvie, a Scotchman, who had just been appointed Clerk of the District Court of Nicollet county by Judge Chatfield, and occupied an office with him. Of course, their law business was very limited. The young men were frequently at their wit's end for devices to "keep the wolf from the door." Indeed, they did not wish to keep him from the door, in a literal sense. Instead of an enemy the wolf became their friend. They placed the carcass of a dead pony within easy rifle shot of the back window of their office, and this proved a fatal attraction to the prairie rovers. Every night many of them fell victims to the rifles of the young lawyers, who skinned the carcasses and sold the hides for seventy-five cents apiece.

But, happily, this state of affairs did not last long. According to Judge Atwater, immigration began to pour into the Minnesota Valley with the opening of the season of 1854. In June of that year the first house was built in St. Peter, and for the next few years the settlement of the country progressed rapidly. Judge Flandrau continued to reside at Traverse des Sioux until 1864. In 1854 he held the offices of Notary Public, Deputy Clerk of the Courts, and later was District Attorney for Nicollet county. In 1856 he was elected a mem-

ber of the Territorial Council for a term of two years, but served through but one session and resigned the following year. In 1857 he was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention, and served in the "Democrat branch" presided over by General Sibley.

August 16, 1856, Judge Flandrau was appointed by President Pierce the United States agent for the Sioux Indians of the Mississippi. The agencies of the Indians were on the Minnesota river, at Redwood, and on the Yellow Medicine river, a few miles from its mouth. The following March he took an active part in the pursuit of Ink-pa-du-ta and his band of Sioux Indians (the perpetrators of the Spirit lake and Springfield massacres), and was chiefly instrumental in restoring to freedom and friends the unfortunate captives, Mrs. Margaret A. Marble and Miss Abbie Gardner. The news of the massacre of Springfield was received by Flandrau at the agency on the 18th of March, and the next day he started with a company of regular soldiers from Fort Ridgely, sent out by Colonel Alexander, and commanded by Capt. Barnard E. Bee, in pursuit. (Capt. Bee was a South Carolinian, and on the outbreak of the Civil war entered the Confederate service. He was made a brigadier-general, and was killed at the head of his brigade in the first battle of Bull Run. It was he who gave "Stonewall" Jackson his sobriquet.)

The snow was very deep; the distance to be traveled one hundred and twenty-five miles; several days had elapsed since the perpetration of the outrages, and so the march was arduous, harassing and ineffective. The two captive women were recovered by friendly Indians sent out for the purpose by Mr. Flandrau, and it was he, in conjunction with Rev. Briggs, who issued the celebrated "Territorial Bond" to obtain money wherewith to

reward those who brought back Mrs. Marble. He received Mrs. Marble in person and brought her to St. Paul, and equipped, sent out and rewarded the Indians who recovered Miss Gardner. Subsequently he headed an expedition of soldiers and volunteers that killed "Roaring Cloud," a son of Ink-pa-du-ta, and made his squaw a prisoner.

Later in the year 1857, he resigned his position as Indian agent, and July 17th was appointed by President Buchanan Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Minnesota. He held several terms of the District Court in various counties in his district, but owing to the brief period intervening between his appointment and the admission of the State, only one general term of the Supreme Court was held—January, 1858—at which he occupied a seat on the bench. He frequently held night sessions of his court, and did all in his power for the accommodation of the attorneys and litigants and the expedition of business, never allowing his personal convenience to interfere with the public interest, and he became very popular with the bar and the communities with which he came in contact.

At the convention of the Democrats in 1857 for the nomination of State officers, under the constitution which had been framed the same year, Judge Flandrau was nominated for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court for the term of seven years. The entire Democratic ticket was elected, and on the ratification of the constitution by congress and the admission of the State early in 1858, he qualified and entered on the discharge of the duties of his office. His record as a jurist is chiefly to be found in the first nine volumes of the Minnesota Reports. His opinions speak for themselves. At almost every term he wrote more than his equal share of opinions. The first

Supreme Court of Minnesota had much important work to do. At that time the State was very new and pleadings and practice were in a transitional condition. The code had but recently been adopted. Each of the older states had its own precedents and line of decisions, and as these were often conflicting, Minnesota had as yet uniformly followed none of them. The court had not even the benefit of a systematic line of decisions of the Territorial bench. In many instances the court was forced to select from former decisions of other courts certain principles which should govern it in its rulings, but in many other cases it was of more importance that the law should be definitely settled than the principles adopted in its settlement. The construction of a large number of statutes was also to be determined for the first time, and from these causes more than ordinary labor was imposed on the court compared with the number of cases on the calendar.

As his former associate on the Supreme bench, Judge Atwater well says:

Judge Flandrau must ever be remembered and commended as one of the founders of the system of jurisprudence of the State, both in the constitutional convention and on the Supreme bench. While in the latter position he was the author of some notable decisions and opinions. In November, 1858, he delivered a dissenting opinion from the decision of a majority of the court in the case of the Minnesota & Pacific railroad vs. Governor H. H. Sibley, which attracted general attention, and has often been the subject of comment. The railroad company had mandamused the governor to compel him to issue and deliver certain bonds to its agents, and the case had come before the Supreme Court. Judge Flandrau sustained the position of the governor, that the State had a right to an exclusive lien upon the roads, lands and franchises of the railroad company to the amount of the State bonds issued to them, and that trust deeds should be filed accordingly. (M. & P. R. R. Co. vs. Sibley, 2 Minn. Rep., p. 13 et seq.) The adverse decision to Judge Flandrau's opinion, with other causes, led to the well-known repudiation action of the State, with its conse-

quent stigma and the long controversy which resulted, which was finally terminated by the assumption by the State of the greater part of the indebtedness. In July, 1860, however, the court, by the unanimous opinion of its members, refused a peremptory writ of mandamus compelling the governor of the State to the performance of any duty devolving on him as chief executive and properly pertaining to such office. "In all such matters," said the court, "the executive is of necessity independent of the judiciary." (Chamberlain vs. Sibley, 4 Minn. Rep., p. 309)

The language of Judge Flandrau's decisions is always plain, simple and clear, but uniformly terse, vigorous and decided.

The decisions themselves are models of perspicuity and judicial soundness. It ought to be borne in mind that all of these decisions were rendered before the author had reached the age of thirty-six years, and many of them while he was yet under thirty.

October 25, 1858, Judge Flandrau was appointed by Governor Sibley judge-advocate general of the state, a position he held during the governor's administration. But distinguished and valuable as was Judge Flandrau's service in the civic department of the State of Minnesota, it is in her military history that his name will always be, perhaps, most conspicuously placed, and his military services will doubtless be best remembered, and these in connection with the rising of the Sioux Indians, in August, 1862.

The outbreak of the savages on the 18th of August was as sudden as the leap of a panther and far more deadly and cruel. The news reached Judge Flandrau at his residence at Traverse des Sioux at four o'clock the following morning, brought by a courier from New Ulm, thirty-two miles away. Flandrau knew the Indian character thoroughly, and knew these Indians particularly well. Appreciating the situation instantly he put all his women and children into a wagon and sent them to Minneapolis,

ninety miles distant. He then proceeded to St. Peter, a mile away, where a company of one hundred and fifteen volunteers, some of whom were mounted, was at once raised, armed, and equipped as well as possible. On the organization of the company Judge Flandrau was chosen captain, and by noon he was in the saddle, at the head of his company, and on the way to the rescue of the town of New Ulm.

History tells the story. The distance, thirty-two miles, was compassed just in time. Already one hundred savages had attacked the place and a considerable portion of it was on fire. The advance guard of Flandrau's men galloped in, charged upon and drove off the Indians, extinguished the fires and calmed the terror-stricken people. The citizens hailed Flandrau as the savior and deliverer, and he was unanimously chosen commander-in-chief of all the forces engaged in the defense of the town. With consummate skill and judgment he prepared to receive the enemy, who he knew would soon be upon him, and with rare bravery he decided to stand and fight, no matter about the odds, and "let hap what may hap." He put the hastily organized men under his command under the best discipline possible, and prepared and strengthened his defenses. In the heart of the town a circular barricade was constructed within which was placed the women and children.

Three days of preparation, then came the attack. On the morning of the 23d about seven hundred well armed Indians, a majority of whom had been beseiging Fort Ridgely, attacked New Ulm and Flandrau with his three hundred men mostly armed with hunting rifles and fowling pieces. After two days of continuous fighting, hard and hot, during which the greater part of the town was burned, and the whites had ten men

killed and fifty wounded, the Indians, whose loss was presumably greater, retired. The following morning, his ammunition and provisions nearly exhausted, and still menaced by a largely superior force of savages, who, like wolves repulsed from a sheepfold, were lying in the prairies licking their wounds, Judge Flandrau broke up his zereba, and himself evacuated the town, taking with him one hundred and fifty-three wagon loads of women, children, sick and wounded, and a large company on foot, and marched in the direction of Mankato, which was reached in safety. (For a more particular account of the defense of New Ulm see Heard's history and other publications relating to the Sioux war of 1862.)

The rescue and defense of New Ulm will ever be prominently mentioned among the incidents in the history of the Northwest. As to the citizens, it may be said that they who were at Lucknow had no more perilous experience, and of the defenders and rescuers from the leader to the humblest follower, none were braver than rode with the "light brigade" or fell at Marathon. Judge Flandrau's connection with the incident was conspicuously creditable and distinguished, but withal something remarkable, not to say singular. Never before in the history of our country has a judge of a Supreme Court figured as a dashing military leader, leaving the woollack for a dragoon's saddle, exchanging his pens and books for a sword and pistols, and riding forth to deliver a beleagured town with such expedition that only a regular cavalryman, armed, mounted, and on the *qui vive* might equal the time.

Governor Merriam in his speech delivered at New Ulm on August 23, 1891, on the occasion of the dedication of the monument which had been erected by the State of Minnesota

to commemorate the battles of New Ulm in referring to the part taken by Judge Flandrau in this war said:

"Our state, though but a young sister in the Republic, has many honored citizens. Some are with us today to join in these memorial exercises. I feel assured I voice your sentiments, as well as all the citizens of this commonwealth, when I speak words of commendation and praise for the man whose wise leadership, whose unselfish and heroic actions defeated the maddened and revengeful followers of the Sioux leaders and drove them back scattered and demoralized. His prompt, energetic and faithful services entitle him to the gratitude of our people, and the better to show their appreciation of his loyal services, the commission selected to erect this monument properly caused a likeness of his face engraved upon the side of this shaft, a just tribute to the noble part he bore in the contest which occurred here in 1862.

The name of Judge Flandrau will live in memory as a public benefactor, a loyal and true citizen, worthy of the regard and respect of the people of Minnesota; may he long be with us and enjoy the fruits of the reputation well earned, for his gallant leadership in the contest so successfully waged under his guidance."

Judge Flandrau continued in the service for some time after his deliverance of New Ulm. August 29th, Governor Ramsey authorized him to raise troops, appoint officers over them, and to generally perform whatever service he deemed best for the defense of the Southwest frontier. On the 3d of September he was commissioned by the governor a colonel of State militia, and was given a letter and warrant of authority by General Pope, then in command of the Department. He raised and organized several companies of men, and as commander of the Southern frontier posted them

in a succession of picket posts from New Ulm to the Iowa line.

In October, after the Indians had been driven from the state and the state and United States forces had been fully organized and were in complete control and command of the situation, he turned over his command at South Bend to Colonel Montgomery, of the twenty-fifth Wisconsin, and resumed the discharge of his official duties.

In the spring of 1864 he resigned his position on the Supreme bench, and going to the then Territory of Nevada, he located in the practice of law with his former associate, Judge Isaac Atwater, at Carson and Virginia City. A year later he went to Washington to attend to the business of the firm before the departments, intending to return to Nevada; but his family were averse to the proposed change of residence, and having received a favorable offer of partnership from Colonel R. H. Musser, of St. Louis, a very accomplished lawyer, he accepted it and located in that city late in the year 1865. In less than a year, however, he returned to Minnesota, and early in 1867 joined his former partner, Judge Atwater, in the practice at Minneapolis. The same year he was elected city attorney of Minneapolis, and in 1868 was chosen the first president of the board of trade of that city under its original organization. In 1870 he removed to St. Paul and formed a partnership with Messrs Bigelow & Clark. The firm by reason of changes in its membership, is now Flandrau, Squires & Cutcheson, and has always been ranked as one of the strongest in the profession in the Northwest. Its practice and general business are very large, its clientage most respectable, and its success most marked. Judge Flandrau, the senior partner, performs his full share of the work done, and was for some time the president of

the Ramsey County Bar Association.

He is in the full vigor of his intellectual and physical strength, and in appearance resembles almost any other character except a veteran lawyer and jurist which he is.

In politics Judge Flandrau is one of the Democratic old guard, whose members have cherished and preserved the ancient faith as it was delivered by Thomas Jefferson, with the same zeal and devotion manifested by the Israelites for the ark and the shekinah. He has never changed his belief in the righteousness and wisdom of the old time cardinal principles, and while keeping in line with his party on the questions of the day, has never accepted a theory in contravention of them. And yet while he is a Democrat in whom there is neither variability or shadow of turning, he invariably applies to the nomination of every candidate of his party the Jeffersonian test of honesty, capability, and devotion to the constitution, and if the candidate is lacking in these essentials he is not voted for. On more than one occasion he has protested against the action of his party, in an orderly and dignified manner, but has never been denounced as a bolter or considered a "mugwump."

In 1867 he was the candidate of the Democratic party for governor of Minnesota against General William R. Marshall, but owing to the large Republican majority in the State he was defeated. In 1869 he was the Democratic candidate for Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, but the adverse circumstances were again too powerful to be overcome and he was defeated by Judge Ripley. It is needless to state that neither of these nominations were sought by Judge Flandrau, for he never was an office seeker or a place hunter; but his loyalty to the party whose principles he believed in, and which had honored him in the days

of its prosperity, impelled him to obey its call for service, when its only reward must be the consciousness of duty performed.

Personally, Judge Flandrau is universally popular. Of large brain and kindly heart, he is most interesting and instructive in conversation, courteous and genial in deportment, and affable and agreeable at all times. His talents are of a high order. He is an attractive and forcible speaker, a fluent and correct writer, and a gentleman of ripe scholarship and large information. His social qualities are really accomplishments, and these, added to his exalted traits of character, have given him legions of friends and admirers. He is public spirited to an eminent degree, and has always done much in behalf of the material interests and general welfare of his residence community. In all the relations of life, whether as sailor boy, mahogany sawyer, lawyer, jurist, official, military leader, soldier, citizen and man, he has always been faithful and true, and upon his life work, eventful and varied as it has been, there is not in any part the mark of wrong or suspicion of evil doing.

Judge Flandrau has been twice married. His first wife, to whom he was married August 10, 1859, was Isabella Ramsay Dinsmore, daughter of Colonel James Dinsmore, of Boone county, Ky., and a most beautiful and accomplished lady. She died June 30, 1867, leaving two daughters, the elder, now Mrs. Tilden R. Selmes, and the younger, now Mrs. Frank W. M. Cutchcon, both of St. Paul. Subsequently, February 28, 1871, he married Mrs. Rebecca Blair Riddle, a daughter of Judge William McClure, of Pittsburg, Pa., and to this marriage there have been born two sons, Charles M. Flandrau, aged twenty, and William Blair McClure Flandrau, aged seventeen, both with their father.

CHAPTER XXVI.

THE GREAT HARVEST FESTIVAL OF 1891.

BY WM. S. KING.

In a work like this, which treats so largely of those earlier individual citizens who bore an active and conspicuous part in laying the foundations of Minneapolis, in establishing her business enterprises, and, it may also be said, in forming and moulding those leading public characteristics which always have, and which still continue to largely influence and shape her general policies, it would seem that one chapter, at least, should be given to that great body of citizens, who, while contributing largely to the growth and development of the city by their generous and courageous public spirit and enterprise, it is quite impossible to make personal mention of in these limited pages. From her first citizen settler Minneapolis was the child of good fortune and highly favored by the character and quality of those who laid her original lines, breathed into her nostrils the breath of life, and imbued her with that lofty courage and that unselfish public spirit and pride which has been so important a factor in her marvelous growth and progress.

Her early settlers were largely from

New England and New York, and with their brave and unfailing energy and courage, brought with them the rich and precious ideas and sentiments derived from their early training in the highest schools and fields of modern thought and civilization. Coming thus taught and trained they planted here in Minneapolis the most choice and golden fruits of those well tried social systems and methods in which they had been reared. They gave their first attention to the establishing of a broad and progressive educational system, to the upbuilding of churches, and to all those adjuncts which should worthily represent the most valuable characteristics of a city they were to build with which to challenge the highest sentiment and most critical judgment of their country and the world. Better than that, they taught and deeply implanted in each other's hearts that self-sacrificing spirit of devotion to the public good, and that ever quick and self-assertive fidelity to the common welfare and good of Minneapolis, which, from the earliest days until the present, has, in every emergency which has arisen, always moved as with one common im-

pulse the great body of her citizens in advancing the interests or defending the rights and honor of the city.

An illustration of the deep seated and patriotic regard for the rights and honor of Minneapolis was the well-remembered and indignant uprising of her people on the occasion of the formal opening of the Northern Pacific railroad in 1883, known then and since as the "Villard Reception." Stirred to the very depths of their love and regard for the honor and glory of their city by the attempt of rival interests to deprive her people of the opportunity of exhibiting to the large number of influential visitors the beauty and business interests of Minneapolis, her citizens rose up as one man, and, as if by the hand of magic, made such a display of their vast manufacturing, commercial and diversified industries and interests as amazed the astonished visitor and overwhelmed with shame her defeated rival.

"Never again," it was then said, "will such an amazing display be made in Minneapolis." But that spirit which so moved the people of Minneapolis to the great uprising and amazing display of '83, was, by no means, wearied or exhausted by that great event. It again blazed out with increased strength and intensity in what will be ever remembered by the present generation as "The Grand Harvest Festival of 1891."

For two or three years in succession, prior to '91, the vast agricultural interests of the Northwest had been seriously depressed; successive crops had been disappointing and the outlook for the husbandman had become gloomy. Following in natural relation and sympathy trade was dull and suffering. But with the close of the harvest season of '91 all was changed. The Earth made full atonement for past disappointments and

poured forth her treasures in rare profusion. The broad fields and prairies of the Northwest groaned under their golden burdens, which the happy husbandman gathered in at his will. Agriculture loudly and happily proclaimed her triumph, and the homes of the tillers of the soil were made vocal by songs of joy. The manufacturers and merchants of the towns and cities heard the glad voices and sent back echoing songs of praise. So naturally and closely identified as Minneapolis is with the agricultural interests of the Northwest she felt more quickly and keenly than any other locality this glad return of prosperity. The hearts of her millers, manufacturers, merchants, and her people generally felt the stirring pulsation which ran through and along all lines of trade and business, and all were happy.

In the midst of this universal feeling of joy and gladness an unknown voice was lifted up and cried out:

"Let there be a grand Harvest Festival."

That cry seemed an inspiration. Like a magnetic impulse it touched every heart and the popular decree went forth "Let there be a grand Harvest Festival." And then the work began. Designed at first to be made Northwestern in its scope, with neighboring states and cities joining in the great display, it was soon ascertained that in the two weeks allowed for preparation it would be impossible for other states and towns to make satisfactory arrangements for proper representation in the great display, and so it became evident that Minneapolis must alone bear the responsibility of making a success or failure of the undertaking. And then the citizens of Minneapolis rose up again as one man, as years before they had risen to maintain the good name and honor of

their city in the "Villard reception" affair. On the 11th day of September it was announced that all necessary committees had been appointed and that on the 23d inst. the grand festival parade would be made.

All detail or mention of the vast work performed by the various committees and those resolute citizens who threw themselves into the work before them with resistless energy, under the inspiring and matchless leadership of George A. Brackett, must be omitted from this chapter for want of space. But the work went forward, and when the 23d day of September dawned upon Minneapolis it found a city robed and bedecked as if by the hand of enchantment. Myriads of flags and banners waved over the entire city. Public buildings, business blocks, mills and factories and thousands of private residences were under waving flags and covered with appropriate decorations. Along the entire lines of march numerous seating stands had been erected and handsomely decorated, and the people of Minneapolis looked out upon the sight, amazed and wonderstruck at the magnificent and gorgeous spectacle which their own hands had wrought.

Following the programme adopted, religious services were held at various churches and places in the city during the morning hours, and at one o'clock P. M. the great pageant, divided into five divisions, began its imposing march. No more accurate or fitting account (condensed as this must naturally be) of the display generally can be given than the following from the columns of the *Minneapolis Tribune* of the next day. Many pages would be required to give anything like a full or detailed account of this event, unparalleled of its kind in the history of the Northwest:

[MINNEAPOLIS TRIBUNE, SEPT. 24, 1891.]

WAS STUPENDOUS.

THE SUCCESS OF THE GREAT FESTIVAL EXCEEDS
THE ANTICIPATIONS OF THE MOST
SANGUINE.

THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND PEOPLE LINE THE
STREETS AND APPLAUD THE STRIK-
ING SCENE.

THE PROCESSION STARTS VERY PROMPTLY AND
MOVES RAPIDLY AND WITHOUT A
SERIOUS HITCH.

IT TAKES NEARLY FOUR HOURS TO PASS AND IT
WAS ALL WELL WORTH
SEEING.

"Laugh out, laugh out, ye orchard lands,
With all your ripened store;
Such bounteous measures nature yields;
What could heart ask for more?

With earth's broad lap abrim with food,
The azure skies above,
The heavens whisper, "Earth is good;"
Earth answers, "Heaven is love."

The golden rick, the bursting bin,
Of rich and ripened grain
Bespeak the wealth which all may win
In industry's domain.

Laugh out, laugh out, ye ripened fields,
With o'er increasing mirth;
The joy your bounteous measure yields
Shall bless the whole round earth."

"The Earth is the Lord's and the fullness thereof."

Thousands upon thousands of people witnessed a grand pageant yesterday. It was more than grand. It was inspiring. It was inspiring because it glorified the Creator—not man.

No human triumph; no mortal achievement could have inspired such a spontaneous tribute of thankfulness as welled up from the hearts of the people yesterday and expressed itself so joyously, so eloquently.

The Harvest Festival of 1891 will be remembered as long as those who beheld it and participated in it—and all who saw participated—shall live. Tradition will carry it still further down the broad causeway of time, and history will hold it up as an epoch in the progress of the Northwest.

The celebration was a festival in the true and original sense of the word, for it partook of a religious character. The beautiful service which took place at the Grand Opera house in the fore-

noon was a fitting inauguration of the joyous festivities which followed. Appropriate and eloquent as were the addresses delivered, far more eloquent, more beautiful, infinitely greater and more impressive were the passages of Scripture which were so feelingly read. No one attended the services but who came away imbued with a reverent spirit.

When the mighty procession began its joyful march, carrying aloft in its front ranks a large banner bearing the Scriptural quotation which appears at the head of this column, every man and woman, creed or no creed, religion or no religion, who read these words but were moved by them.

It was a beautiful day. It seemed as if the same beneficent, bounteous hand which had given the people so much to be thankful for had also granted them a perfect day in which to offer up their thanks. Nature smiled. Clouds there were at early dawn, but the morning sun dispersed them. Everything was propitious.

The city swarmed with the sons and daughters of Eve. Three hundred thousand strong they gathered there to celebrate the great thanksgiving. It is estimated that there were over 100,000 strangers within our gates. From ten states they came to rejoice with us. The thrifty farmer, the manufacturer, the artisan, the bucolic swain and his unsophisticated country girl, patient mothers and obstreperous children—all were here. They thronged the sidewalks along the line of march, filled the spectator's stands, huddled together on door steps, squeezed into windows—in short, penetrated anywhere and everywhere they could behold the grand parade.

And how eagerly they gazed upon the gorgeous pageant, as it moved along the broad avenues. How they enjoyed the music, laughed at the quaint, original sights and applauded the beautiful exhibits and spirited music.

It seemed as if "grand stands" had sprung up like mushrooms. They loomed up wherever there was room for them. But numerous as they were they couldn't begin to accommodate the vast numbers. The grand stand proper, at Nicollet avenue and Tenth street, was jammed with humanity. As the procession swung around into Tenth street, on the way to Park avenue, thus giving everybody a splendid view of the floats, cheers and applause rang out a cordial, hearty, affectionate greeting.

No one could gaze unmoved upon such an inspiring scene. Streamers were flying, festoons swaying, banners were fluttering in the playful breeze. Martial music floated upon the air, magnificent displays of art, manufacture and agricul-

ture passed in succession before the eye, and most beautiful of all, smiling girls and sweet children, decked in their prettiest, sailed by, laughing, chatting and acknowledging the greetings bestowed upon them.

Probably no parade ever exhibited the resources of a country more completely. Every resource of the Northwest was displayed, and every occupation, other than the so-called liberal professions, represented. Even the various departments of the city and county government had a place in the procession. As for the farmers, they must have been pleased when they beheld the familiar agricultural implements and products, all moving along in a fascinating panorama. Others, beside the farmers, were moved at the sight of the luscious vegetables, which were so temptingly displayed.

Threshers, reapers, rakes, grain drills, mowers, and what not, were all there, and were all in operation, too.

Then there were the lumber exhibits and statistics, furniture display, hardware, harnesses, shoes, with harnessmakers and shoemakers at work, linen machines, sash, door and blind exhibits, iron works, decorative displays, brewers, butchers—500 strong, and all on horseback—a burglar proof safe, with cracksmen trying, vainly, of course, to open it, a prison cell, plumbers at work—reading newspapers—cattle from the stock yards, the W. C. T. U. Central Coffee House, the daily newspapers, and, the most elaborate of all the exhibits, the retail dry goods stores.

The stage was not forgotten either, for along about the middle of the procession came a gorgeously decked float from the Grand Opera house and another from the Bijou. Actors and actresses in Roman costume were standing in dramatic attitudes on the Grand Opera house float, at the foot of a throne, upon which sat a forbidding, stern-faced, tyrannical Roman. Facing him, defiantly, was a gentleman with heroic mien and red hair. Stretched upon the floor lay a beautiful girl, presumably dead. Every theater-goer recognized the picture as the forum scene from *Virginius*.

There were a number of fine carriage exhibits, pianos, bakeries, street cars and flour displays, and a host of others, too numerous to mention.

Many distinguished people occupied the grand stand, among whom were noticed the Governors of Minnesota and North Dakota, ex-Gov. and ex-Secy. of War, Alex. Ramsey, U. S. Senators, C. K. Davis and W. D. Washburn, Archbishop Ireland, Bishop Whipple, the Rev. Dr. Neil, and Rev. Dr. Potter, of N. Y., with many other celebrities.

It took over three hours for the procession to



HARVEST FESTIVAL VIEW.

pass the grand stand, but so absorbed were the spectators that it didn't seem half that time to them. It is a remarkable fact that great as the universal expectations were as to the grandeur of the parade, that there was not a soul whose opinion was asked but emphatically declared it exceeded his most extravagant anticipation.

Not a serious hitch occurred after the procession started, which was only thirty minutes after the time announced. There were occasional halts, but they were invariably of brief duration.

When all has been said that can be said, it only remains to repeat the significant and singularly appropriate quotation which heralded the approach of the pageant:

"The Earth is the Lord's and the fulness thereof."

And so ended the great "Harvest Festival" of '91, exceeding by far in extent and magnificence anything of the kind ever known in the Northwest, and furnishing a most impressive illustration of that spirit of unity which pervades the people of Minneapolis in all things pertaining to the glory and honor of their city, and the resistless force and power of that united sentiment when fully aroused and properly directed.

*THE EXPOSITION BUILDING.

Another instance in which the disposition of the people of Minneapolis to unite in maintaining the rights and interests of the city, when they believed them to be unjustly assailed, was afforded in the preparation for, and construction of, the fine Exposition building, which has now, since the holding of the Republican National Convention, become an object of national and historic interest.

For a long time, previous to the erection of that splendid edifice, there had been sharp, and, at times, intense rivalries between the cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul regarding the places where the annual fairs of the State should be held. After years of such rivalry, it was agreed, or supposed by Minneapolis to be agreed, that permanent fair grounds should be secured in what was then

known as the "Midway" or "neutral territory," lying about half-way between the two cities, though inside the Ramsey county limits. To this end, and upon invitation of a large number of leading citizens of St. Paul, a committee of conference was chosen from each city to meet, confer and recommend a suitable location for permanent fair grounds, it being understood by all parties that the grounds for such purpose should remain permanently outside the limits or jurisdiction of St. Paul.

The committee made up by Minneapolis was composed of some of her leading and most public spirited citizens; men who, while always devotedly loyal to local interests, were, at the same time, broad and conservative in their characters, and known to hold strongly to the belief that, upon all principal questions relating to matters of a State or general character, the highest interests of both cities were best served by united action. The St. Paul end of the committee were also looked upon as gentlemen of like broad and liberal views.

This joint committee met during the annual session of the legislature, in the winter of 1885. Its sessions were frequent, its action apparently harmonious, and the Minneapolis end of the committee, if not the St. Paul end as well, felt confident that a satisfactory conclusion was sure to be reached.

But while this joint committee were so busily engaged in providing for the "Union Fair Grounds" other parties and influences in St. Paul were actively, though secretly, working on altogether other lines and for other purposes, and, to the utter amazement and the great chagrin of the Minneapolis portion of the joint committee, just as they supposed their efforts had reached a successful conclusion, during a long and late session of the preceding evening, they

* See illustration on page 300.

arose from their beds the next morning to read in the St. Paul papers that the Ramsey county authorities had offered to donate to the State, for the purpose of holding annual State fairs, the Ramsey county poor farm, located in another portion of the city, though well enough adapted for the purposes intended.

That the Minneapolis gentlemen of the joint committee felt deeply mortified and humiliated by this apparent bad faith of St. Paul, may well be imagined, and they returned home having but little to say. Their committee had been played and trifled with, had been misled and deceived, purposely, and Minneapolis had been insulted by this puny faith of St. Paul. The feeling of indignation was universal and swept over the community like a great tidal wave.

The Minneapolis *Tribune*, then owned by Alden J. Blethen, poured forth from its columns the most fierce and bitter denunciations against this shameless violation of neighborly confidence, this indecent exhibition of studied treachery. Mr. Blethen went further than to thus treat the matter through the columns of his paper. He personally called for a public meeting, to express the sentiments of Minneapolis upon this action of the St. Paul authorities, and, at the same time, declared that in view of the flagrant and public insult thus put upon Minneapolis, the only alternative left for her insulted citizens was to immediately organize a grand "Industrial Exposition" scheme and rely upon her own strength and resources for the making of annual displays and gatherings.

A grand Exposition building to cost not less than three hundred thousand dollars, to be erected and fully equipped for a first great display within the next few months was what Mr. Blethen demanded should be the reply which Minneapolis

was to make to those who had so causelessly and so grievously offended against her interests and her honor.

The response of Minneapolis to this call of one individual citizen was prompt and emphatic. The meetings were duly held; the largest public halls of the city nightly crowded with excited but enthusiastic citizens; the subscriptions necessary poured in by the tens and twelves of thousands at every meeting, coming from all classes of citizens and representing every interest upon which Minneapolis has grown and prospered. From his meagre income the daily worker gave his full share, and with unexampled willingness and liberality the manufacturer, the merchant and the banker gave from their fuller stores. The three hundred thousand dollars were raised, the association duly organized with a corps of able and efficient workers, and, on the 23d day of August, 1886, in 124 working days from the time the contracts were let for the construction of the building, the doors of the Minneapolis Industrial Exposition swung open to welcome the gathered multitudes of the Northwest to one of the most magnificent displays of the kind ever witnessed.

* * * * *

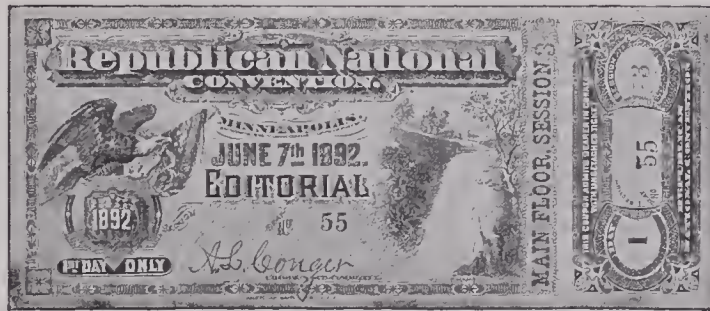
And such is the spirit, the life of Minneapolis, modest and unassuming, yet ever alert and active in the ordinary progress of our municipal life, but swift, mighty and resistless when moved by great exigences which involve either the rights or the honor of the city.

In writing upon subjects which relate so largely to the public spirit and the extraordinary services of very many of the citizens of Minneapolis, the writer can not but be embarrassed by the limits inevitably imposed upon him by the necessities of the publishers of such works as this. A community so rich in citizen-

ship which always seems to place the public welfare before individual interest, in which so many are, by long practice in leading and assisting in such public efforts and enterprises so worthy of mention, it is simply impossible to find the space that would be required to publish the names of all those who would rightfully be entitled to a place on such a "roll of honor." It is entirely proper, however, to say, that to A. J. Blethen, as a moving power, more than to any other one man, Minneapolis is indebted for her fine Exposition building, without which, it is safe to assert, the late Republican

loyal and noble men upholding the hands of their leaders, and by their skill and efficiency contributing hardly less than they to the successes and victories won. But one thing should here be noted: Never, in Minneapolis, in such cases, is there any jealousies as to leadership. That man who rises up and proposes anything for the common good, and who offers to lead, is cheerfully and enthusiastically followed.

It would not be just to close this feeble tribute to the men of Minneapolis without recording how, in every great work and undertaking for the welfare of



TICKET USED AT THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION, 1892.

National Convention would probably never have been held in Minneapolis. So, too, it can be as truly said, that but for the matchless leadership of George A. Brackett the "Harvest Festival" of '91 would never have been so grand and absolute a success; and that but for the fervid eloquence and boundless enthusiasm of Wm. Henry Eustis, the Republican National Convention of '92 would never have been invited to Minneapolis. But with and by the sides, or behind these noble citizens who so grandly led in these events, stood hundreds and thousands of other equally

the city, during the past twenty-five years, the women of our city have always acted so helpful and important a part.

Never once, in the history of Minneapolis, since she donned the robes of municipal responsibility and dignity, has any extraordinary occasion arisen when the wives and mothers, the sisters and daughters have not enthusiastically rendered valuable and efficient aid. To the sweet and beautiful womanhood, as much as to the strong and noble manhood of Minneapolis, should all these tributes of praise belong.

CHAPTER XXVII.

MEDICINE AND SURGERY.—PART I.

BY F. A. DUNSMOOR, M. D.

The medical history of Minneapolis, from the standpoint of the regular practitioner, begins with the year 1850, when Dr. J. H. Murphy, fresh from the halls of Rush Medical College, arrived at St. Anthony. He was but 24 years of age, blest with youth, health and a noble ambition, when he chose as a promising field for his life-labor, the broad lands of this vast Northwest, then beginning to attract so much attention, and settled in the little community of St. Anthony, which at that time numbered about 700 souls. For a little more than a year he held the field alone, but in the fall of 1851 we note the arrival of Dr. A. E. Ames, also a graduate of Rush Medical College, and a practitioner of several years experience in Roscoe, Winnebago, Co., Ill. A partnership was soon formed between them, which proved mutually satisfactory, and lasted for some years.

A few words may not be out of place here touching the life of the pioneer physician at the period of which we are now speaking—1850-1860. The practice of medicine was by no means then what it is to-day. The life of the well-established physician, in a good general practice, is no easy one, under the best of circum-

stances; but at that early day it was *hard work* indeed; incessant, unmitigated *hard work*, and none but strong, brave, resolute men could endure it. The field of practice was by no means confined to the little settlement of St. Anthony, now East Minneapolis. Calls were to be expected from patients scattered all over the sparsely settled county, from St. Paul on the East to Ft. Snelling on the South, or the summons might be to Sauk Rapids, 75 miles away, or to the almost inaccessible regions of the lumber camps on the North. The territory tributary to St. Paul and Minneapolis at this time has been defined as including "all of Minnesota, the northern half of Wisconsin, and part of Dakota." Add to these distances, the utter absence of good roads and bridges, and indeed in the woods, of any roads at all; the severity of the winter climate, the fatigue of the long journeys in the saddle, and the fact that after all had been done and dared, the doctor's fee, like the parson's, must often be taken in such farm produce or commodity as the patient could offer, and some little idea may be formed of the primitive and heroic mould in which the life of our pioneer physician was cast. All honor to

them and a loving tribute to their memory. Men of large heart they were, and active brain; sagacious, unselfish, untiring, they exerted a lasting influence upon the communities in which they lived and wrought, and their names are held in tender, grateful memory in many hearts in our midst to-day.

No more worthy heading could be found for a list of the physicians and surgeons of Minneapolis than the names of her two pioneer physicians, Drs. J. H. Murphy and A. E. Ames. Those were the days when the foundations were being laid upon which have since been builded the noble state and prosperous communities of to-day, and our young physicians threw themselves heartily into every movement of a progressive nature. Their names appear prominently in the records of the times in connection with the legislature, the constitutional convention of 1857, and, in a word, with all matters affecting the public welfare and development. The story of their lives is too closely interwoven with the general story of the city and of the state to be condensed into the short limits of this sketch, and will receive more adequate treatment elsewhere. We can only touch in passing upon Dr. Murphy's valuable and patriotic services during the whole war, and his deservedly high rank both as a surgeon and as a medical practitioner. At the close of the war, he removed with his family to St. Paul, where he still resides in the active practice of his profession, beloved and honored by all.

The story of the life of Dr. A. E. Ames is also that of an energetic, public-spirited man, a valuable citizen, as well as a beloved physician and friend. He early took a prominent part in the development of Minneapolis, removing to the West side in 1852, when the little settlement was in its infancy, the population of the year before being estimated at 15

souls. Dr. Ames soon became prominent in village affairs, and in 1854 we find him representing his district in the legislature. The winter of 1854 was spent by him in Washington, as chairman of the delegation sent by the legislature, to secure the rights of the settlers upon the lands comprising the townsite of Minneapolis, which were about to be thrown open to the public. The mission was successful and serious complications were thus averted. In 1856 Dr. Ames drew up the bill for incorporating the village of Minneapolis, and was appointed postmaster. In 1857 we find him in the Constitutional Convention, of which his partner, Dr. J. H. Murphy of St. Anthony was also a member; and so the record of his busy life runs on, bringing him prominently before us in public enterprises of all kinds; a leader in the medical fraternity, an enthusiastic mason, a useful citizen, and an ardent promoter of all educational enterprises. In 1868 Dr. Ames left Minneapolis for California, but returning after a short absence spent the remaining years of his life in active practice, in association with his son, Dr. A. A. Ames. He died in 1874. Up to 1854, Drs. Murphy and Ames seem to have constituted the sole medical staff of St. Anthony and Minneapolis, but now, others began to arrive, and the rapidly increasing population brought in its due proportion of medical men. Many an old resident of to-day, recalls with warmest sentiments of friendship and gratitude the names of Drs. C. L. Anderson, C. W. LeBoutillier, W. D. Dibb, A. Ortman, G. F. Townsend, A. E. Johnson, M. R. Greeley, Wheelock, Ward and Lowenberg, all of whom settled during these years in St. Anthony or Minneapolis. Some of these are still with us, enjoying in their ripening years, the confidence and esteem of the many into whose homes their skill has brought healing and relief, during the unremitt-

ing labors of more than a quarter century. We must dwell a little in passing upon two or three of these names.

Dr. C. L. Anderson came in 1854 to St. Anthony and at once took a high position in the community. As a physician he combined all the energies of a pains-taking, conscientious disposition, with the methods obtained from a thorough medical examination. During the war he removed to California, where he has since been most successful.

Dr. C. W. LeBoutillier was a Frenchman, highly educated, ardent, impetuous. Together with Drs. Murphy, Stewart, Levi Butler, Moses R. Greely, W. H. Leonard, A. A. Ames, and others, he went "to the front" in 1861 when the call came for volunteers in defense of the Union, and after the battle of Bull Run, refusing to obey the colonel's command to retreat with their regiment—the First Minnesota—both he and Dr. Stewart remained upon the field to care for the wounded. Taken prisoner to Richmond, he remained there many months on parole ministering to friend and foe alike, until exchanged, when he returned to Minnesota and received an appointment as surgeon in a new regiment just forming, but died of heart disease at St. Peter in 1863.

Of these earlier physicians, Drs. A. E. Johnson and Adolph Ortman are still living in East Minneapolis engaged in practice.

Dr. A. E. Johnson came to St. Anthony from Beloit, Wis., in 1853, and soon after entered into partnership with Dr. LeBoutillier. He is one of the very few left of the old pioneer physicians, and since the removal of Dr. Murphy to St. Paul, he stands as to length of residence at the head of the list. Of sturdy frame and physique he carries his long years of labor lightly, and wears the appearance of a much younger man.

Dr. Adolph Ortman located in St. Anthony in 1857, and has the record of a long and busy career. He was actively employed during one or two visits of smallpox in the earlier years of our city's history, and has done much public service as city and county physician, occupying a high position for medical skill and good practical sense. Dr. Ortman is one of the oldest members of the State Medical Society, and in token of the esteem of his brother members, and in recognition of his active services in past years, he was placed on the honorary list of the society without dues—a tribute as graceful as it was well merited.

During this early period we note the organization of our first medical association, "The St. Anthony and Minneapolis Union Medical Society," organized in 1856, with Dr. A. E. Ames, president; Dr. C. L. Anderson, vice-president; Dr. Wheelock, secretary, and Dr. C. W. LeBoutillier, treasurer. A more extended sketch of this society will be given later. It well deserves honorable recognition, not only as the pioneer among the many sister societies of to-day, but also because of the efficiency with which it served its purpose during those important formative years, and the high character of its members.

SECOND PERIOD—GROWTH, 1860, 1880.

During this period we find many familiar names added to our list of physicians. After the depression of the war was over, the population increased at an ever accelerating rate, drawn to one common centre by various motives. Many came at first in search of health, attracted by the fame of the life-giving climate of this favored region; others by the magnificent water-power and the brilliant prospects already discernible to the practical eye of the intelligent capi-

talist. Yet for a while this increase was shifting and tentative; there was coming and going, and this is as true of the profession as of the public at large. There were doctors of all sorts; with diplomas and without, doctors by education and doctors "by courtesy." Many came, opened an office, remained a year or so, and then left. During the earlier years of this period, when the number of inhabitants was yet small, and every one knew every one else, new-comers upon the field were told discouraging stories of the extraordinary healthfulness of the climate and the facility with which a young physician could sit in his office and quietly starve for want of patients. One of our well-established-practitioners whose years of active service, both in private practice and in public office, date back to 1865, recalls with lingering smiles how, in order to make an impression upon him, he was regaled soon after his arrival with the trials of the "old resident," who, feeling that Minneapolis though endowed with one or two churches, schools, hotels, banks, &c., could hardly be considered properly equipped until provided with a cemetery, himself donated an appropriate site; then impatient at the length of time intervening before his gift came into requisition, determined to seek from outside sources a start for his new cemetery. He was met by a friend, so the story ran, while on his way down the river to St. Louis, and when expostulated with for going so far and urged to turn back, he shook his head sadly and replied, "It's no use, I must go on—unless a man has been dead two weeks that climate up there will bring him to life!" Such were the stories told to cheer the spirits of the young practitioner as he sat in his office and—waited; and it is a fact that the directory of 1860, among other hopeful statistics in boasting of the salu-

bility of the climate, chronicles the fact that there have been but twelve deaths during the year, and this in a population of about 6,000.

Among the accessions to the medical ranks during this second period we note Drs. N. B. Hill, A. H. Lindley, C. G. Goodrich, H. H. Kimball, R. S. McMurdy, O. J. Evans, Edwin Phillips, E. H. Stockton, Chas. Simpson, E. J. Kelley, J. J. Linn, A. W. Abbott, Jas. H. Dunn, T. F. Quimby, F. A. Dunsmoor, J. D. Alger, A. C. Fairbairn, Geo. F. French, S. F. Hance, J. W. Murray, A. H. Salisbury, C. L. Wells, and others.

Drs. N. B. Hill and W. H. Lindley were among the well-known and leading partnerships of those days. Admirably adapted to one another, and possessing in a high degree the confidence of the community, they enjoyed a large practice and endeared themselves to a wide circle.

Dr. Hill will long be lovingly remembered; his superior education, natural ability and kindly traits fitted him admirably for the life of the general practitioner. His sudden death in 1875, just after his election to the presidency of the State Medical Association, produced a profound impression.

Dr. W. H. Lindley, the associate of Dr. Hill, came to Minneapolis from Virginia shortly after the breaking out of the war in 1862, a man of mature years, of the highest integrity and character. Like his partner, Dr. Hill, he was of the Society of Friends, and possessed of all that benignant gentleness and refinement of manner that seem to be so peculiarly the heritage of the Friends. As a physician he was well educated, reliable, conscientious and successful. He was the first health officer of the city, being appointed in 1867, and for many years thereafter we find his name prominently interwoven with all the sanitary

interests of the city, and all movements in the direction of medical advance and development. From the first he was a firm believer in the future of his adopted city, and his frequent and judicious investments in real estate, handsomely improved from time to time, have amply justified his confidence. Dr. Lindley is still engaged in the practice of his profession, enjoying in his ripening years the love and esteem of all who know him.

Dr. Jas. J. Linn was born in Brownsville, Pa., in 1826. He studied medicine at Uniontown and at Jefferson College, Pa., and after a few years practice, in 1858, he came to Minneapolis, and is associated with the earliest history of the city. He was one of the original members of the Union Medical Society, afterwards the Hennepin County Medical Society, and was interested in the St. Barnabas Hospital in its earlier years. His long years of residence have made his name one of the familiar ones in our city.

Dr. Albert A. Ames was born near Belvidere, Boon Co., Illinois, on the 18th day of January, 1842, and came to St. Anthony with his father, Dr. A. E. Ames, October 12, 1851.

After graduating from the Minneapolis High School as one of the members of the first class ever graduated, he began at this age of sixteen the study of medicine in his father's office, and steadily prosecuted such study until 1860, when he entered Rush Medical College in Chicago. He graduated with the highest honors from this institution in February 1862, one month after arriving at the age of twenty years and immediately entered upon the practice in Minneapolis in his father's office. In August, 1862, he was commissioned assistant surgeon of the Seventh Minnesota Volunteers Infantry and forthwith entered upon the duties of that position. In 1863 Dr. J.

E. Finch, surgeon of the Seventh, resigned his commission, and was succeeded by Dr. L. B. Smith. On the battle field of Tupelo, Miss., Dr. Smith was killed while attending to the wounded, and Dr. Ames was soon after promoted to surgeon of the Seventh with the rank of Major. He was barely twenty-two years of age when this distinguished rank was conferred upon him, and was known as "the boy surgeon of the Seventh." At the close of the war he returned to Minneapolis and entered into the practice in connection with his father.

Dr. O. J. Evans is a native of Oneida Co., N. Y., and studied medicine with Prof. Ormsby, of Albany Medical College. In December, 1862, he graduated from Albany Medical College and went immediately "to the front," as assistant surgeon of the Fortieth New York Veteran Volunteers, a regiment that had already had fifteen months experience, and was always in active service whenever the army of the Potomac was active. The following summer Dr. Evans was commissioned as surgeon of the regiment and detailed upon the operating staff for the Brigade, which duty he discharged until the close of the war, when he was detailed as chief medical officer of the department of Farnesville, Va., where was a cluster of Confederate hospitals, filled with Union and Confederate wounded. Here his duties were important and responsible; the general supervision of all the hospitals, drawing and distributing of supplies, etc. In June, 1865, he took part, with his regiment in the celebrated "Grand Review" at Washington, and was mustered out soon afterwards, and in September of the same year he came, first to St. Paul, and two weeks later to Minneapolis, giving it the preference over its saintly neighbor. Still a young man, and coming out of all the activity and stir of such a life, it is not surprising

that Dr. Evans threw himself at once, most heartily into all the medical life of the young community, and we find him closely associated with the men of that earlier day in the Hennepin County Medical Society, in which from the date of its re-organization in 1870, he took an active part, serving repeatedly as treasurer, secretary and vice-president and in 1880 as president. He has also taken a keen interest in public matters affecting the welfare of the city he has chosen as his home, having served her well as health officer for two terms, alderman, member of Board of Education for three years, and also member of the Legislature. Of late years he has not sought to do much practice, though he still visits the families of his earliest friends, but he is active in his interest in public matters, and loves to talk of scenes and manners and men as they used to be in Minneapolis in the '60's.

INSTITUTIONS.

The influx of population brought with it many valuable additions to the ranks of the profession, and they began to put forth their strength in new directions. Needs that had long been felt, were now more boldly and hopefully discussed, and we find ourselves entering upon an era of organizations. Not that these were easily established; each one of them stands, not only for progress, but for unwearied patience, unswerving effort, uncounted sacrifice, on the part of those who founded it.

Pioneer of them all stands *St. Barnabas' Hospital*, organized as the Cottage Hospital in 1870, through the energy and perseverance of the Rev. D. B. Knickerbacker, D. D., the first Episcopal clergyman of this city, and rector of Gethsemane Church. The hospital was first located in a rented building, corner of Washington avenue and Ninth avenue north, and was opened for the reception

of patients in March, 1871. This institution did a most excellent work, but was cramped for want of room, and in 1881, through the indefatigable and praiseworthy efforts of Dr. Knickerbacker, and the liberality of the citizens, it was removed to the corner of Ninth avenue south and Sixth street, and re-christened *St. Barnabas*.

The present officers are as follows: Visitor ex-officio, Rt. Rev. H. B. Whipple, D. D.; president, John I. Black; secretary and treasurer, L. R. Robertson; executive committee, C. M. Hardenbergh, Jno. C. Reno, Geo. C. Farnham; superintendent and matron, Miss Lois L. Eastman; resident physician, Dr. L. E. Boleyn; surgeon, Dr. J. E. Moore; physician, Dr. T. S. Roberts; chaplain, Rev. A. Alexander; board of trustees, Rev. H. P. Nichols, John I. Black, L. R. Robertson, Rev. F. R. Millsbaugh, Chas. M. Hardenbergh, Jno. C. Reno, Geo. C. Farnham, A. W. Dunlap, Hector Baxter, Geo. C. Grimes; ladies' visiting board, president, Mrs. E. H. Holbrook, Gethsemane Church; vice-president, Mrs. James W. Lawrence, St. Mark's Church; secretary and treasurer, Mrs. R. S. Burhyte, St. Mark's Church; visitors, Mrs. Goodfellow, Mrs. Basting, St. Paul's Parish; Mrs. Allen, Miss Mary Abraham, Gethsemane Parish; Mrs. Dunn, All Saints Parish; Mrs. Herman Lyon, Miss House, Miss Rollitt, Holy Trinity Parish.

St. Barnabas Hospital is under the control and management of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Its founder, Rev. D. B. Knickerbacker, is now Bishop of the Diocese of Indiana.

Free Dispensary. The next step in the line of medical organization was, like *St. Barnabas' Hospital*, also a work of charity. The Minneapolis Free Dispensary was founded in 1878 by Hon. C. A. Pillsbury, Geo. A. Brackett, C. M. Loring, A. B. Barton and E. S. Jones. It was

intended to meet the necessities of a large class of deserving poor, who, while in need of medical assistance, were yet, not subjects for hospital care. Supported by the unflagging generosity of its directors, supplemented by donations of money and supplies from friends whom they succeeded in interesting, it was enabled to extend relief to thousands, and do a noble work—the pioneer dispensary of our city, where dispensaries now abound. It was located at 208 Second street south, where it remained until 1882, when it was incorporated into and became a department of the Minnesota College Hospital just established on the East Side, in the building formerly known as the Winslow House.

The Minnesota College Hospital was established in 1881 in the large stone building, well known at the time as Macalester College, formerly the Winslow House, on the corner of Bank and Second streets S. E. This mammoth hotel had been erected in the days before the war to accommodate the hosts of wealthy Southerners coming yearly in search of health or pleasure, and was admirably adapted to the purpose for which it was now purchased. Superbly located, on the highest point upon the riverside above the university, it commanded an unobstructed view of the river, the Falls of St. Anthony and the entire city of Minneapolis, and from its numerous verandas the convalescent patients could enjoy at once the pure and invigorating river breeze and a panorama of most entrancing beauty.

The College Hospital owed its existence to the energy and persistent labor of Dr. F. A. Dunsmoor. Enlisting the hearty co-operation of Drs. George F. French, A. W. Abbott, C. H. Hunter, and Judge Vanderburgh, as a board of directors, with Mr. Thos. Lowry as president, while he, himself, occupied the

position of Dean, he succeeded, by their united financial aid and untiring efforts, in carrying out the enterprise. The institution was organized on the plan of the Long Island College Hospital, and aimed to secure to the students the best facilities for clinical instruction—by the combination of college, hospital and free dispensary, all under one roof and management. The plan was a most complete one, providing for a college of medicine and surgery, with departments of dentistry, pharmacy and veterinary medicine.

The new institution offered advantages, the want of which had long been felt. It was managed according to the best principles of the day, and the proximity of instructors and students to the clinical teaching made it popular from the first. The hospital department was well patronized; the first day eight patients presented themselves and others followed fast. It was a common thing to have as many as 100 beds occupied at a time. But as the years went by it was found that this department threatened to become a weight upon the college. The material available for clinical purposes, being drawn from the class of non-paying patients, far from proving any source of revenue, became instead a heavy tax upon the funds of the institution, and it was deemed best, for pecuniary reasons, to reorganize and effect a complete separation between the hospital and the college. In 1885 the ground and buildings occupied were sold to the committee in search of an eligible site for the great Exposition Hall, and the institution, under its new name of The Hospital College, was removed to the west side, and located at the north-east corner of Ninth avenue south and Sixth street, where a large and finely equipped building had just been erected for its occupancy. The hospital depart-

ment was dropped, but the free dispensary was retained and assumed large proportions, averaging 50 patients a day. Here the college under its new name entered upon a new and prosperous stage in its career, increasing continually its facilities for instruction, to keep pace with the steady advance in its standard of requirements and length of term, and attaching always the utmost importance to its clinical and pathological studies. Under these conditions it rose rapidly into prominence and favor, and was the leading medical college of the Northwest, until in 1888, a commission consisting of Drs. Hunter and Dunsmoor, of the Hospital College, and Drs. Wheaton and Fulton, of the St. Paul Medical College, met with the representatives of the board of regents of the University, and uniting the two institutions, established the medical department of the State University.

The Northwestern Hospital for women and children was organized in 1882 and removed June 10, 1887, to its present location on Chicago avenue and Twenty-seventh street. This fine property was the gift of Hon. L. M. Stewart, and the building now occupied was erected at an expense of \$36,000, of which \$20,000 was the gift of Mrs. Jane T. Harrison. The hospital was erected from plans drawn by the ladies themselves, which contemplate successive additions as need may arise and the funds be provided. The building is now thoroughly equipped with a complete operating room, and its dispensary is doing a good work. From the beginning Mrs. T. B. Walker has held the position of president of the board of managers, and has freely devoted time and means to the work. Dr. Mary G. Hood has during the whole period discharged the duties of senior physician on the medical staff, while Dr. Emily Fifield has, during the last five

years, served faithfully as house physician. This hospital does a large amount of charity work, and it has required the most sagacious management, the most self denying efforts on the part of the ladies, as well as the most kindly and generous sympathy on the part of their friends, to keep the institution out of debt, which they have so far nobly succeeded in doing.

St Mary's Hospital, under the charge of the Sisters of St. Joseph, is the most extensive institution of the kind in the city. The location and grounds are unsurpassed for healthfulness and natural beauty. Away from the noise and bustle of the business center, it is readily accessible in five minutes by the Riverside electric car line. Situated on the high river bank the air and drainage are perfect, and the view down the river and across to the University campus charming. The spacious property now occupied, and valued at \$60,000, was purchased by Archbishop Ireland in 1888, and the large mansion already upon the grounds, was utilized for a general hospital, but in 1890 the Archbishop expended \$30,000 more in erecting a commodious and modern building for wards and rooms, and the old structure was converted into an administration building. As our city makes provision for the indigent sick, the sphere of private hospitals is no longer exclusively, or even chiefly, the care of the homeless poor. Wonderful advances in medical, and particularly in surgical, science have opened a new field in hospital work. The best results can in many cases only be secured in properly constructed hospitals with an efficient corps of assistants and nurses and a complete outfit of appliances, which cannot be extemporized in any private home however affluent or well regulated. This is becoming so well understood that the best medical men hesitate to

undertake the treatment of many serious maladies without proper hospital facilities, and the most intelligent persons of all classes when obliged to undergo operations of great gravity, or special forms of treatment, gladly enter a well regulated hospital. With all this in view the authorities of St. Mary's in constructing their new building provided a large number of cheerful private rooms and the most complete operating room in the Northwest. The hospital accommodates comfortably 100 patients, and it is designed to add wings and extensions as they may be needed.

St. Anthony's Hospital was organized in 1886 as a co-operative institution on the mutual benefit plan. It was first located on Second avenue south, between Fourth and Fifth streets, in the building formerly the home of Mr. Harlow Gale. In 1888 it was removed to the handsome residence and spacious grounds of the J. K. Sidle estate, on Second avenue south, between Seventh and Eighth streets, a brick wing being added to increase its capacity. About this time, or soon after, the insurance feature of the original plan was abandoned, being disposed of to the Northwestern Hospital and Accident Assurance Co., and St. Anthony became a private hospital for general purposes, with Dr. Geo. E. Smith as superintendent, Dr. C. H. Hunter as surgeon, and Dr. Nelson Marshall resident physician.

The Minneapolis City Hospital, designed only as a charity institution, was established in accordance with a resolution of the City Council, passed July 1st, 1888, and placed under the management of the Council Committee on Health and Hospitals, Dr. Jas. H. Dunn, then city physician, being its first superintendent. The securing of a suitable building was impossible, and the city rented, as temporary quarters, the frame houses at the

corner of Eighth street and Eleventh avenue south, which will accommodate some fifty-five patients. Since its organization a daily average of forty-two patients has been maintained.

Dr. Jas. H. Dunn was succeeded in January, 1889, by C. A. Chase, M. D., the present incumbent, and in July 1st, 1891, the management, which had originally been vested in the Council Committees was transferred by act of legislature, to a Board of Charities and Corrections, consisting of Mayor P. B. Winston, member ex-officio, and Messrs. O. C. Merri-man, Bernard Cloutier, H. B. Martin, and F. R. Woodard, M. D. On December 22d, 1891, Prof. J. Moore was appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of O. C. Merriman. This Board, in the management of the Poor department and the city hospital, performs the duties of the former Supervisors of the Poor, and the Committee on Health and Hospitals.

It is gratifying to know that the erection of a suitable and commodious building in the near future is contemplated by the Council. Bonds to the amount of \$25,000 have been issued to serve as a nucleus, by the purchase of a suitable site upon which to construct a city hospital, which when thoroughly furnished and completed in all its details, shall compare favorably with the many other costly and magnificent public buildings, of which our city is so justly proud.

Asbury Methodist Hospital, the latest addition to our list, was organized during the summer of 1892. Fully impressed with the belief that the sufferings of men should afford a wide and important field for the activities of the church of Christ, the Methodists determined to take up the work already so nobly prosecuted by the Episcopalians at St. Barnabas and the Roman Catholics at St. Mary's.

The property owned and formerly occupied by the Minnesota Hospital College was about to be vacated by the medical department of the State University, after three years occupancy. The building was designed for medical purposes and with a little change could be admirably adapted to hospital work, and Dr. Dunsmoor, one of the principal promoters of the Hospital College, learning of the intention of Mrs. Sarah H. Knight to erect and endow a Deaconess Home and Training Institute, proposed to her to so modify her plan as to unite with those who were already owners of the property just about to be vacated, and by its purchase open the way for the establishment of a general hospital to be under the management of the Methodist Church. After careful consideration of the plan Mrs. Knight concurred in it and donated \$10,000 toward its inauguration. This sum, with what was already on hand in donations of stock from the several holders, was found to be sufficient to accomplish the transformation of the Minnesota Hospital College into the Asbury Methodist Hospital. It was then refitted handsomely for its new purpose, and formally dedicated by Rev. Bishop Fowler of the Methodist Church, and thrown open to the public early in September, 1892. The changes wrought have made the hospital commodious and attractive, while the plans permit of additions which will at least double its present capacity, and which, it is hoped, may be made in the near future.

The first floor is occupied by the Deaconess Institute, the dispensary and the quarters of the resident staff. On the second floor are the private rooms, 10 in number, attractively furnished by friends and patrons of the new institution. The operating room also opens from this floor as well as from the floor above.

It is most complete in all its appointments, from the preparation room, containing all supplies necessary for the surgical procedures, to the recovery room, with its stretchers, hot and cold water and all other conveniences, and the elevator just at hand to give rapid and easy communication with all the floors. The operating room itself consists of an arena, its cement floor furnished with center drain to allow of constant flushing with anti-septic fluids, while conveniently near is a long table, anti-septically prepared and furnished with all such supplies as may be needed. Here, too, are the emergency and cautery batteries, sterilizers, etc., while beyond rise the tiers of seats used by the training school nurses at lectures twice a week, and by the clinical students. On the third floor are medical and surgical wards, six in number, with two emergency wards, the diet kitchen and bath rooms, while the kitchen proper and the laundry have been relegated to the seclusion of the fourth floor, whence their steam and odors can never reach the apartments of the patients below, being still further excluded by heavy double doors. A training school for nurses is carried on in connection with the hospital and deaconess work, two lectures a week being given by members of the staff and other prominent medical men of our city, and the course demands not only attendance upon these lectures but practical work in the hospital during two years as well.

Besides these hospitals there are other institutions whose scope is more or less limited to peculiar needs, or form only incidental, though necessary features in various lines of religious or charitable work, such as: Maternity Hospital, opened November 30, 1886, incorporated July 29, 1887, of which a fuller account will be found elsewhere.

The Norwegian Lutheran Deaconess

Institute also maintains a small hospital in connection with its principal work at the corner of Fifteenth avenue south and East Twenty-third street.

The Rebecca M. Harrison Deaconess Home, under the auspices of the Methodist church, was founded August 17, 1891, by Mrs. Sarah H. Knight, as a memorial to her mother, Mrs. Rebecca M. Harrison. It is located at the corner of Ninth avenue south and Sixth street, and works in harmony with Asbury Methodist Hospital, with which it is closely connected, the work done in the training school department of the hospital furnishing the necessary instruction for the visiting deaconesses.

MEDICAL SOCIETIES.

Hennepin County Medical Society. Mention has already been made of the St. Anthony and Minneapolis Union Medical Society. This pioneer medical association was organized in 1855 at the residence of Dr. A. E. Ames, opposite where the old Court House now stands. Dr. A. E. Ames was president, Dr. Wheelock, secretary and Dr. C. W. LeBoutellier, treasurer. Among the members at that time we find the names of A. E. Johnson,

her full quota of physicians to the Union cause, and the meetings of the society languished, but on June 7th, 1870, it was re-organized as the Hennepin County Medical Society, and has since grown steadily and filled an important place in the community. The objects of the society are the cultivation of confidence and good feeling between the members of the profession, the eliciting and imparting of information upon the different branches of medical science, and the elevation of the standard of professional education. It is the largest county medical society in the Northwest, embracing, as it does, nearly every member of the regular profession in good standing in the county. The meetings are held upon the first Monday of each month at the Public Library, and its scientific papers and discussions are regularly published in the *Northwestern Lancet*.

Unfortunately, the records of the society were destroyed in some way in 1889, and a complete list of its successive presidents cannot be obtained. The following is a partial one, beginning with the date of re-organization:

Year.	President.	Vice-President.	Secretary.	Librarian. Treasurer.
1870	A. E. Ames.....	N. B. Hill.....	W. F. Hutchinson	O. J. Evans.
1873	A. E. Ames.....	N. B. Hill.....	O. J. Evans.....	Geo. B. Johnson.
1874	A. E. Ames.....	N. B. Hill.....	O. J. Evans.....	
1875	C. G. Goodrich..	O. J. Evans.....	A. H. Salisbury..	
1876	C. G. Goodrich..	O. J. Evans.....	A. H. Salisbury..	
1877	Ed. Phillips.....	J. W. Murray....	A. H. Salisbury..	
1878	J. W. Murray....	A. H. Salisbury..	C. L. Wells.....	
1879	A. H. Lindley....	O. J. Evans.....	C. L. Wells.....	
1880	O. J. Evans.....	C. L. Wells.....	A. C. Fairbairn..	W. Miller.
1881	Chas. Simpson..	C. L. Wells.....	N. Spring.....	
1882	Chas. Simpson..	C. L. Wells.....	N. Spring.....	
1888	E. J. Brown.....	W. J. Byrnes.....	J. W. Macdonald	C. J. Spratt.
1892	Wm. Asbury Hall	G. Willis Bass....	Chas. G. Weston	C. J. Spratt.

W. H. Leonard, A. Ortman, A. J. White, W. D. Dibb, Lowenberg and Ward. This first organization seemed to have afforded the nucleus for the present state medical society, which was formed the next year, with Dr. Ames also as president. During the war Minneapolis contributed

The Society of Physicians and Surgeons was organized Oct. 31, 1882, with objects very similar to those of the Hennepin County Medical Society: The discussion of medical topics for mutual benefit; the promotion of mutual esteem and personal friendship; and the eleva-

tion of the dignity of the profession through a representative body in relation with similar organizations throughout the United States.

About fifty-five names were enrolled during its existence. The society met in May's Parlors, 412 Nicollet avenue, for three years, and subsequently in the rooms over the Citizens' Bank, 416 Nicollet avenue. Occasionally it was entertained at the houses of the members, a pleasant feature being a collation after each regular meeting. Able papers were read at different times by Drs. French, Byford, Hand, Abbott, Hunter, and many others, followed by presentation and discussion of interesting cases which had occurred in the experience of the members.

In the year 1886, many members having joined the Minnesota Academy of Medicine, the objects of which society were to promote the same ends in a larger field, it was thought best to discontinue the local society, and it was disbanded.

The Minnesota Academy of Medicine was organized in October, 1887, and has maintained a vigorous existence during the past five years. It was the offspring of two or three medical minds who saw in such a society an opportunity to foster a closer professional fellowship than medical associations usually permit, to stimulate personal research and to cultivate a literary as well as an original quality in medical authorship.

It started with a charter membership of forty, chosen in equal numbers from the cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul. Its completed organization provided for an active membership of fifty derived from these two cities, an associate membership of fifteen from the state at large, and an honorary membership of ten, to which both residents and non-residents

of distinction in the profession may be elected. In its associate membership the cities of Winona, St. Cloud, Stillwater, Rochester and Howard Lake are represented.

The academy has lost by resignation or removal six members, and by death Dr. D. W. Hand, Dr. Jay Owens, Dr. G. H. Perin, and Dr. E. C. Spencer, of St. Paul.

Barring the vacancies thus created, its active membership has been continuously filled, and there are now three times as many applications for entrance as there are opportunities to enter. The conditions of candidature are sufficiently strenuous to determine a careful selection. The applicant must be recommended by three members. He must be approved by a governing board in respect to his legal and professional standing. He must submit a thesis for approval to the executive committee, and he must run the gauntlet of a ballot in which three black balls suffice to reject.

The academy meets alternately month by month in the cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul, at 6:30 p. m. for business session and the presentation of specimens or reports of interesting cases. After an hour spent in friendly intercourse around the social board, the papers of the evening, two in number, are presented and discussed and every member is expected to take his turn in the contribution of papers to the programs.

Its limitation of membership, high qualifications required for entrance, and the respect of its members for this unwritten law of obligation to share in the literary labors, have sustained its interest, and bid fair to establish it upon a permanent footing for the future. Its present total membership is fifty-six.

The presiding officers have been in turn, Dr. J. F. Fulton, Dr. A. W. Abbott, Dr.

Park Ritchie, Dr. Geo. F. French, Dr. C. A. Wheaton and Dr. C. L. Wells.

The Minneapolis College of Physicians and Surgeons was organized in 1883, and the first session opened in September of the same year. Its object was to provide a thorough course of instruction in medicine, surgery and allied branches. The requirements, both for admission and for graduation have steadily advanced in order to keep in advance of, rather than abreast of, the general requirements of other schools throughout the United States. Beginning with the session of 1893-4 the standard will be raised still higher, and a certificate of one year's study with a private tutor, and three sessions of six and one-half months each, will be required for admission to the final examination, at which 75 per cent. is required for graduation. One hundred and fifty-three students have received instruction in this school, and twenty have graduated.

In 1887 the new pharmacy law was enacted in this state, when it was decided to provide a special course for students in this branch. Forty-one students have attended this department and ten have graduated—the requirements for graduation being, attendance upon two sessions of six months each of graded study, and a certificate of four years' practical work in a drug store, previous to appearing before the Examining Board.

Although large numbers have not been enrolled in either department, yet the officers and professors feel that good thorough work has been accomplished, and an impetus given to the requirements for a higher medical education in the Northwest. Dr. Edwin Philips has been president and Dr. J. T. Moore, dean of the faculties, since their organization. The course of the school, in both departments, will be extended as rapidly as the evolution of educational requirements

will allow, and the erection, in proper time, of a building specially adapted to the purpose required is contemplated. Its prospects were never brighter than to-day, and it will yet be an institution of which Minneapolis will be proud.

The Department of Medicine in the University of Minnesota. The original act creating the University of Minnesota was adopted by a vote of the people of the Territory in 1853. Among its provisions was one for the establishment of a Department of Medicine.

The first faculty of medicine was appointed in 1883. The immediate factor leading to the appointment of this faculty was the provision of an act of the Legislature providing for the regulation of the practice of medicine in the state. The provisions of this statute enacted that parties desiring to practice medicine be examined, by a State Board of Medical Examiners, consisting of the faculty of medicine of this university.

In creating this faculty of medicine, the regents limited their duties to the examination of candidates for degrees in medicine, and the performing of the duties provided by the State Board of Medical Examiners. The faculty consisted of seven members. The officers were: W. W. Folwell, L. L. D., president ex-officio, and Perry H. Millard, M. D., secretary.

This department of medicine existed for a period of five years, or until the repeal of the old act and the establishment of the new medical practice act by the Legislature. The work of the first faculty of medicine was most salutary in its effects upon the profession at large, particularly in the duties pertaining to the State Board of Medical Examiners.

In April, 1887, a committee of the existing faculty, consisting of Drs. D. W. Hand, C. N. Hewitt and Perry H. Millard, waited upon the Board of Regents

and urged the propriety of establishing a teaching school of medicine in direct connection with the university proper. The question of the propriety of establishing this department was referred to a special committee of the Board of Regents. In July, 1888, the regents were tendered the lease of the properties of the Minnesota Hospital College and the St. Paul Medical College for a period of five years, at a rental of one dollar per year, providing that a department of medicine be established at once.

A similar proposition was submitted by the College of Dentistry of the Minnesota Hospital College, and the Minnesota Homeopathic Medical College. This generous action on the part of the above named faculties permitted the establishment of the department of medicine at this time without financial embarrassment. It met with the approval of the respective professions, and the regents at once organized and established a department of medicine, consisting of three colleges, to-wit: The College of Medicine and Surgery, the College of Homeopathic Medicine and Surgery, and the College of Dentistry. A fourth college was established in 1891—the College of Pharmacy.

In the fall of 1892 they moved into their new and commodious buildings on the university campus, just completed and thoroughly equipped by the state, at a cost of \$70,000.

The faculties of the various colleges were nominated by committees appointed by the regents, a majority of the faculties being selected from members of the former colleges that had ceased to teach upon the creation of the new University Medical Department. The advantages to the various professions and to the general public in this centralization of professional education became early apparent. In the five years since

its organization the success of the various colleges comprising the department has been phenomenal. The present registration of students is as follows:

The College of Medicine and Surgery,	-	164
The College of Homeopathic Med. and Surg'y,	24	
The College of Dentistry,	- - - -	52
The College of Pharmacy	- - - -	11
Total,	- - - - -	251

The present officers of the department are as follows:

Cyrus Northrop, L. L. D., president; Perry H. Millard, M. D., Dean of the Department of Medicine and the College of Medicine and Surgery; H. W. Brazie, M. D., Dean of the College of Homeopathic Medicine and Surgery; W. X. Suddith, M. D., D. D. L., Dean of the College of Dentistry.

The new medical department starts with the most flattering prospects of success. With the generous funds wisely placed by our young and vigorous state at the disposal of the university of which she is so justly proud, and with a medical faculty selected with care from two cities where the standard of professional excellence is unusually high, both for character and attainments, a brilliant future is before it. It is the declared intention of the Board of Regents to make the instruction in this department equal to that given in the medical colleges of the highest grade in the United States. The new buildings are substantial, elaborate, and complete, in their appointments; arrangements for clinical instruction made with the hospitals in Minneapolis and St. Paul, insure ample and varied advantages in this direction, whilst the location upon the campus of the University Free Dispensary affords to the students also opportunity to witness the examination and treatment of patients. Laboratory work in all its branches will be made a leading feature, and for this the university is thoroughly

well equipped. A high standard has been set and the course has been extended to cover four years of study, including three courses of lectures of eight months' duration each. Provision is made for special courses of study, and clinical instruction will be made a prominent and important feature.

The faculty is composed of the leading physicians of the twin cities, and stands to-day as follows:

Cyrus Northrop, LL. D., president.
 George A. Hendricks, M. S., M. D., Professor of Anatomy.
 Richard O. Beard, M. D., Professor of Physiology.
 C. J. Bell, A. M., Professor of Chemistry.
 H. M. Bracken, M. D., L. R. C. S. E., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
 Charles H. Hunter, A. M., M. D., Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine.
 Everton J. Abbott, A. B., M. D., Associate Professor of Practice.
 Perry H. Millard, M. D., Dean of the College, Professor of the Principles of Surgery and Medical Jurisprudence.
 Charles A. Wheaton, M. D., Professor of the Practice of Surgery and Clinical Surgery.
 Frederick A. Dunsmoor, M. D., Professor of Operative and Clinical Surgery.
 Alex J. Stone, M. D., LL. D., Professor of Diseases of Women.
 Amos W. Abbott, M. D., Clinical Professor of Diseases of Women.
 Park Ritchie, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics.
 John F. Fulton, Ph. D., M. D., Professor of Ophthalmology, Otology and Hygiene.
 Frank Allport, M. D., Clinical Professor of Ophthalmology and Otology.
 C. Eugene Riggs, A. M., M. D., Professor of Nervous and Mental Diseases.
 James H. Dunn, M. D., Professor of the Diseases of the Genito-Urinary Organs.
 Chas. L. Wells, A. M., M. D., Professor of Diseases of Children.
 James E. Moore, M. D., Professor of Orthopaedic Surgery.
 M. P. Vanderhorck, M. D., Professor of Diseases of the Skin.
 W. S. Laton, M. D., Professor of Diseases of the Throat and Nose.
 Thomas G. Lee, B. S., M. D., Instructor in Histology, Bacteriology and Urinalysis.
 J. Clark Stewart, B. S., M. D., Professor of Pathology.
 J. W. Bell, M. D., Professor of Physical Diagnosis and Clinical Medicine.

Chas. L. Greene, M. D., Lecturer on Surgical Anatomy.
 A. B. Cates, A. M., M. D., Adjunct Professor of Obstetrics.
 A. McLaren, A. B., M. D., Adjunct Professor of Gynecology.
 W. A. Jones, M. D., Adjunct Professor of Diseases of the Nervous System.
 Frank Burton, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.
 H. L. Staples, A. M., M. D., Instructor in Medical and Pharmaceutical Latin.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

The climate of Minnesota is widely and justly famed for its bracing and health-giving qualities. The very atmosphere is prophylactic; surcharged with ozone, every inhalation is life-giving, and in cases of phthisis pulmonalis or pulmonary consumption, and other forms of bronchial affection, cures from climatic causes alone, are frequent, absolute and permanent. Here, too, we are exempt from the presence of that noxious influence we call malaria, so prolific a source of disease, so persistent and baffling oftentimes in the way of complication.

And yet, although greatly favored in point of location and climate, and well adapted by natural advantages to assume the role of a health resort, Minneapolis is still much indebted to her medical fraternity for the high position occupied by her to-day in vital statistics.

There comes a time in the history of every community when it is suddenly, often rudely, awakened to the fact that it has out-grown its first natural and simple hygienic conditions, and that, absorbed in the problem of commercial development, it has failed to give due attention to the problem of sanitation. The city fathers are intent upon material things; they have little time for, it may be, little patience with, theories. To the medical profession alone can the people look for that vigilance, that intelligent knowledge, that faithfulness, which shall appreciate the danger, indicate its source,

and urge persistently its removal. Happy the community whose medical men are an influence and a power, not only to urge, but to secure efficient measures. How faithfully they labor in this field of unremitting agitation against public and civic ignorance and inertia, may never be fully realized, but at every step of progress the gratitude of the citizens is due to such associations as the Hennepin County Medical Society and kindred fraternities, as well as to the Board of Health and its oft-times sorely tried health officer.

The Minneapolis Board of Health was organized in 1867, immediately upon the incorporation of the city. This first board, or sanitary committee as it was called, consisted of Drs. A. E. Ames, N. B. Hill, and A. H. Lindley, with Dr. Lindley as health officer. Since that time the following well-known physicians have occupied this responsible position:

1867-68, Dr. A. H. Lindley; 1869-71, Dr. W. H. Leonard; 1872-75, Dr. Chas. Simpson; 1876, Dr. G. F. Townsend; 1877, Dr. A. A. Ames; 1878, Dr. O. J. Evans; 1879-80, Dr. A. H. Salisbury; 1881, Dr. O. J. Evans; 1882-3, Dr. J. Cockburn; 1884-87, Dr. T. F. Quinby; 1888-90, Dr. S. S. Kilvington; 1891-92, Dr. E. S. Kelley.

During all these years the health of the city has been above the average. Visited by the cholera in the early '50s, and by small-pox and diphtheria more than once, and sometimes in serious form—it has always seen them brought speedily under control and checked, partly by the prompt and well-directed efforts of her medical men, and her municipal authorities, and partly by the direct influence of her magnificent climate. Such diseases do not take root and spread and fester here, as in less favored latitudes.

During the years of her phenomenal growth Minneapolis suffered several severe visitations of typhoid fever, in 1877-8-9, and again in 1882, but prompt action, and a wide and vigorous extension of the sewerage system, with other sanitary measures soon restored the city to her normal condition of health. From the first the death rate has been low, very low, when account is taken of the large and steady influx of invalids, or semi-invalids, already alluded to; many of whom come too late to be restored by any earthly agency. But as the years have passed, even that low rate has been decreased by judicious measures, until now Minneapolis stands in the very forefront of American cities in vital statistics, and far in advance of European cities of the same or greater rank.

The year 1889 witnessed the re-organization of the department of health under a special act of legislature. This expansion was made necessary by the unexampled growth of the city, the work of the department having become too varied and complex to be covered by the general legislation afforded by the health laws of the state. Prominent among the important sanitary measures of this period is the improvement in the quality of water, supplied to the citizens. While the question of water-supply is, and must ever remain one of the weightiest, costliest and most vexatious questions that rise from time to time to confront our larger cities, and while it must also remain true that neither the Mississippi nor any other large river can ever be regarded as an ideal source of supply, yet the transference of the principal intake to the North side pumping station, in 1889, must be looked upon as a long and very important step in the right direction.

This change, made necessary by the increase of population along the river-bank, and expedited doubtless by the

prevalence the year before of that peculiar epidemic known as the winter cholera, secured to the city a supply of water drawn from a source above, and, as yet, beyond the reach of pollution

This last decade has added largely to our list. Keeping pace with the rapid growth of the city, the number of physicians has swelled from some fifty-five names in 1880 to three hundred and fifty or more at the present day; names of men, many of whom have been valuable acquisitions because of their high personal character, professional skill and thorough preparation for the grave responsibilities which confront the physician and the surgeon.

With her rapid development along all lines of modern progress, Minneapolis has not failed to catch the spirit of the times in professional matters as well, and this last period has seen the introduction specialists into the field of medical practice here as elsewhere.

Whilst among her general practitioners she congratulates herself upon such names, among others, as Drs. Abbott, Beard, J. W. Bell, Cates, Chapman, Dunn, Fairbairn, French, Wm. A. Hall, Hance, R. J. Hill, Hunter, Kimball, Little, McMurdy, J. T. Moore, Phillips, Quinby, Simpson, J. Clark Stewart, J. H. Stuart, Wells, Woodard, she has also a list of specialists well worthy of honorable mention, such as Drs. Frank Allport, E. J. Brown, B. F. Graham, H. M. Morton, W. B. Pineo, E. J. Spratt, in diseases of the eye and ear; W. S. Laton, F. S. Muckey and E. B. Zier, in diseases of the nose and throat; Max P. VanderHorck in diseases of the skin; W. A. Jones in diseases of the nerves, while many of her general practitioners have shown in certain branches of practice a special ability which has been clearly recognized and conceded. Among these we might enumerate Drs. A. W. Abbott, Geo. F.

French and F. A. Dunsmoor in gynecology; R. O. Beard in diseases of the nerves; A. B. Cates in obstetrics; J. W. Bell in diseases of the chest; Jas. H. Dunn in diseases of the genito-urinary system; W. J. Byrnes, G. G. Eitel, K. Hoegh, C. H. Hunter, J. W. Macdonald, L. M. Sharpe, surgery; J. E. Moore in orthopaedic surgery; J. A. Hendricks in anatomy; C. L. Wells, diseases of children.

The centering of railway lines in our city necessarily involves frequent calls for surgical attendance on the part of the railways represented. Among those who practice in this field are Drs. C. T. Allen, A. A. Ames, F. Burton, O. S. Chapman, F. A. Dunsmoor, A. C. Fairbairn, R. J. Fitzgerald, H. H. Kimball, Wm. E. Rochford and W. P. Spring.

As a whole, the medical fraternity of Minneapolis to-day is emphatically a body of men to command respect and confidence. Many of them, men of fine ability; most of them in the prime of life, just at the point where ripening experience stands ready with quick appreciation to seize and apply all the latest discoveries of the schools. They are, as a class, earnest, conscientious, temperate, even abstemious, to a degree unsurpassed in any town or city in the land.

Within the circle of the brotherhood the feeling of fraternity is strong and growing ever stronger, the spirit of good fellowship being most marked.

The ranks are being continually recruited by new and valuable men coming in from the outside as well as by numbers of bright and promising young graduates of our own medical schools and of the medical department of the State University. Among these, our own graduates, we note: Drs. C. T. Allen, Mowry Bell, J. E. Benjamin, H. L. Darms, Jas. Davidson, Godfrey Deziel, G. W. Dysinger, C. E. Dutton, E. A. Ed-



J. A. Murphy M.D.

holm, M. P. Finnegan, P. M. Holl, W. B. Pineo, Chas. J. Ringnell, J. W. Shaw, Ed. A. Skaro, — Soderlind and others.

A full list of the physicians and surgeons of Minneapolis comprises some 350 names. Among so many there are undoubtedly those which have not been touched upon in the short limits of this sketch, which has dealt more with the "beginnings of things" than with their full delineation as they are to-day. And yet as the names of men who have already won more or less of success in the practice of medicine, they should have at least passing mention. Among such we note the names of Drs. I. D. Alger, J. R. Barber, H. M. Braeken, C. A. Chase, J. A. Hammond, E. A. Hutchins, A. J. Murdock, W. M. Newhall, W. F. Nye, H. N. Orton, E. S. Rogers, C. G. Slagle, L. M. Sharp, F. E. Towers, all of whom are actively engaged, while Drs. T. L. Laliberte and J. W. B. LaPierre practice extensively among our French fellow citizens; Drs. J. Koehl, J. M. Kistler, Joseph Mark, L. A. Nippert, and C. F. Nootnagle are favorites with the Germans, and Drs. P. A. Aurness, Karl Bendeke, P. Lauritzen, C. J. Ringnell, Haldor Sneve, Tonnes Thams, Hugo Toll and the brothers Skaro are greatly in demand among our large Scandinavian population.

Nor must we close without mentioning those members of our medical fraternity who are of the gentler sex. There are not many of them, but those we have are good; regularly educated, thoroughly in earnest even to the point of enthusiasm, yet quiet and dignified in the steady performance of professional duty, they are doing a noble and eminently womanly work in many a sheltering "Home" or "Woman's Hospital" or by the bed-side of the sick. Such names as those of Drs. Emily W. Fifield, Mary G. Hood, Mrs. J. M. Jacobson,

Mrs. E. S. Norred and Mrs. Mary Whetstone, stand high in the esteem of all who know them.

JOHN HENRY MURPHY, M. D: Dr. Murphy, though now a resident of St. Paul, was one of the pioneers in Minneapolis. He settled in St. Anthony in 1849, then a young man of twenty-three, and continued to reside there until the close of his brilliant service in the war of the rebellion. He was not only a pioneer in settlement, but also in the medical profession. There was not another physician between him and the Rocky Mountains, and he was called to visit the sick at Sauk Rapids, seventy-five miles north, and made many lonely trips on horse back through the big woods, where no wheeled vehicles could follow the faint trails, obstructed by fallen trees and bottomless sloughs. The first settler in the place had taken up his abode there only four years before, and the entire population at the time of his arrival did not reach five hundred,—a small constituency for a physician—but the young doctor had a prophetic eye, which took in the advantages of the location, and readily saw in anticipation a rapidly augmenting population.

Dr. Murphy was born in New Brunswick, New Jersey, January 22d, 1826. His father, Capt. James Murphy, was born in Ireland, but came to this country in early life, and had borne a commission in the United States service in the war with Great Britain of 1812. The family removed to Quincy, Ill., in 1834, where young Murphy had the advantage of a high school, after which he studied medicine with Dr. Hall, at Lewiston, Ill. Having married in 1848 Miss Mary A. Hoyt, of Fulton County, Ill., he brought his bride to Minnesota and made a beginning in practice. But he returned the following winter, and took a course of

lectures at the Rush Medical College, Chicago, and having secured his diploma of doctor of medicine returned to St. Anthony and resumed practice with full credentials.

The only recorded instance of his early practice is thus mentioned by Col. John H. Stevens in his "Recollections." "The morning of the 30th of April, 1851, was the coldest for the time of the year ever known in the country. The wind was blowing from the north like a hurricane. The air was full of snow. The river was bank full and the waves were high. It was deemed almost impossible to cross the river, either in a batteau, skiff or canoe. It was necessary that I should have communication with St. Anthony, for the services of Dr. Murphy, who resided there, which were required in my family. The aid of three as good boatmen as ever swung an oar, with Capt. Tapper at the head, was secured. The question was anxiously discussed. 'Can any water craft at our command withstand the fierce wind, high waves and swift current? Capt. Tapper thought our large batteau would weather the storm. But we were short of hands. Fortunately Rev. C. A. Newcomb, of the Methodist Church on the East Side, joined us. The water craft was towed up the river in the face of the wind to a point above Nicollet Island in order to make the landing on the East Side above that Island. With much difficulty and much danger the crossing was made, and they safely returned with Dr. Murphy. About noon on that bleak, cold, eventful day, my first child, and the first born white child on the west bank at the falls, a little girl baby, was added to my happy household."

The medical practice must have increased considerably on his hands, for in 1851, Dr. A. A. Ames arrived and was taken into partnership. The same year

Dr. Murphy was elected to represent St. Anthony, then a precinct of Ramsey county, in the territorial house of representatives, his colleague being Sumner W. Farnham. He was a Whig, and was nominated by that party as its candidate for the council the following year, but withdrew before the election. During the succeeding years, until the beginning of the war, Dr. Murphy was actively engaged in the practice of his profession, but his name appears in the narrative of most social and local events which marked the period. He was a genial companion, a public spirited citizen, and an enthusiast in all that pertained to the growth and prosperity of the community. Thus in January, 1852, he was upon a committee to tender a public dinner to Franklin Steele, in recognition of his effort to develop the water power of the Falls, and at the banquet, which was served at the St. Charles Hotel, he was one of the speakers. In late years he has seldom missed attendance on like occasions, having an aptness for post prandial speech making, where his jollity and abundant humor never fails to set the table in a roar. A few months later his name is mentioned in the local records as member of a committee appointed by the citizens to secure a cemetery,—the appointment we may be sure had no reference to his calling. The need of such a place was sadly brought home to him, for before the summer had ended, a dearly beloved daughter, Littor Ella, was laid to rest. In the fall of 1854, upon the organization of the first fire company in the little town, he was elected its secretary and treasurer. At the opening of the suspension bridge, in 1855, a grand celebration was held, with a banquet at the St. Charles, on which occasion Dr. Murphy officiated as marshal of the day and led the procession through the streets of the town and across the new

bridge to the solitary West Side. The procession is said, but doubtless with some exaggeration, to have been a mile long. Capt. John Martin was the standard bearer on the march.

The Whig party gave place to the Republican in 1856 by a formal and quite enthusiastic public meeting in St. Anthony, at which William R. Marshall presided, and Dr. Murphy was an active participant. Perhaps it was in recognition of his zeal in the new party that he was made one of its candidates for delegate to the constitutional convention of 1857, and served in the Republican wing of the double convention; his seat, with others in the same election district, being contested, was claimed by his Democratic opponent. The split in the convention was caused by this contest.

On the first day of March, 1859, a notable meeting and banquet took place at the Nicollet House, ostensibly as a re-union of settlers from the Middle, Western and Southern states. It was in fact an offset to the pretentious meetings of New Englanders, which were frequent in those days. Dr. Murphy was one of the vice-presidents representing the state of New Jersey, and as usual succeeded in convulsing the table by his witty sallies.

When the Rebellion broke out Dr. Murphy abandoned his now large medical practice and offered himself for the service of his country. The surgeon of the gallant First Minnesota regiment, Dr. J. H. Stewart, having been captured at the first battle of Bull Run, Dr. Murphy was appointed to fill the place and served about six months, until Dr. Stewart's release. He was then appointed surgeon of Col. John B. Sanborn's regiment, the Tenth Minnesota, being mustered in Dec. 4, 1861. He accompanied the regiment through its brilliant

campaign in the South, and continued with it until July 9, 1863, when he tendered his resignation. His services were so valued that upon the organization of the Eighth Minnesota he was appointed its surgeon, serving with it from May 27, 1864 to July 12, 1865. The regiment formed a part of Gen. Sulley's expedition in the Indian war, proceeding as far west as the Yellow Stone. On its return in the fall of 1864 it was dispatched to the South where it was in active service.

It would be invidious when so many skillful surgeons were employed to say that Dr. Murphy was the most distinguished of Minnesota's medical staff in the war. Suffice it that he acquitted himself with great credit, and returned with a brilliant reputation in surgery. He took up his residence in St. Paul, and thenceforth enjoyed not only a large local practice, but one co-extensive with the state, and was in request even beyond the limits of the state. He was taken into the service of several railroad companies, and became first vice-president of the National Association of Railway Surgeons, and now is president of that organization. There are few capital operations in surgery that he has not performed, not once or twice but repeatedly. He is a bold operator, timid men would characterize it as temerity; but a large measure of success has attended his practice, and given him an enviable reputation throughout the Northwest.

He has enjoyed all the honors of the profession. Space does not allow an enumeration of medical societies of which he is an active or honorary member, but his position is such as any man might be justly proud of. He has been president of the state pension board for twenty years, and surgeon general of the state

of Minnesota for nineteen years. He has also been vice-president of the American Medical Association.

As he was a public spirited citizen of Minneapolis, so he has been in St. Paul. His name is prominently connected with whatever is undertaken to forward the interest of the city. In commerce, in education, in art, in philanthropy, he has been a frequent and effective promoter. For ten years he served as a member of the school board of St. Paul—a gratuitous service. Even in politics he has had no inconsiderable influence. In 1885 he was elected a member of the legislature, an honor which has fallen upon few stalwart Republicans in that city, where the democracy is so predominant. The honors which he has declined far outnumber those which he has accepted, as the urgency of professional life precludes a large engrossment in public affairs. Among the declinations was a nomination for the chief executive office of the city of St. Paul.

In person, Dr. Murphy is tall and portly. His temperament is cheerful, and he is an inspiration to good humor, and good fellowship in the social circle. That he is charitable is assured by his membership in the Masonic fraternity, in which he has passed all the degrees.

His family consists of four daughters and a son. The eldest, Emma, widow of the late David G. Blaisdell, with two children, resides with her father. The youngest is the wife of Robert Gale, of St. Cloud. Ada G. and Mae, the other daughters, are at home. The son, John W., Jr., at the age of eighteen, is yet at school.

ASA EMERY JOHNSON. Doctor Johnson was born in Bridgwater, Oneida county, New York, on the 16th of March, 1825. His father was Martin Johnson. His grandfather, John Johnson, had come

from Connecticut on foot in the last century and taken a piece of wild land, on which, under laborous cultivation, "Hard Scrabble Hill," in that town, furnished a scanty living for his family. The grandfather was of English and his grandmother of Scotch descent. The great grandfather had served in the Revolutionary war, and the grandfather in the war of 1812. The sturdy qualities, inbred in a laborous and patriotic ancestry, were the inheritance transmitted to this first born of a family of four sons and one daughter. The town was strictly agricultural, with rugged hills skirting one of the upper tributaries of the Unadilla river. The home life offered little to the boy but labor, with short winter sessions of the district school. The small library of the district school contained some books of elementary science, and on the hill slopes were many forms of animal and vegetable life, to the rude farmer boys only vermin and weeds, but to young Johnson open books of nature to be studied with minute scrutiny and constantly increasing interest. He had from boyhood a scientific taste, inclining to the study of the latent qualities of herb and plant, and insensibly leading to the choice of his life profession and work.

At the age of twenty he left the ancestral farm, as his grandfather had reached it—on foot, and tramped to the then far West, ostensibly to visit an uncle who had made a home on an Illinois prairie, but with a vague purpose to find work. At Buffalo passage was taken on a lake vessel to Detroit, and there the tramp was resumed. At Ypsilanti he tarried long enough to earn a few dollars in the hay field, and then walked to New Buffalo, thence on the deck of a steamer to the infant Chicago, and again on foot, except as chance travelers "gave him a lift" to Jacksonville. Here another stop was made to earn expense money in the



Asa E. Johnson

hay field, his employer being the father of Miles Hills, one of the early settlers of Minneapolis. At last Lisbon, Kendal county, Illinois, was reached. Near here the uncle was found. Here, stimulated by the kind suggestion of his relative, he took a forty acre field and put in a crop of wheat, which turned out well, and which he hauled to Chicago for sale, in the meanwhile attending a winter term at the Lisbon Seminary. With finances recruited, and taste for study sharpened, he returned to his native town and attended a session of the Bridgewater Seminary. He then commenced a course of medical study, first in Homeopathy, but that school not satisfying his scientific ideas, he entered the office of Dr. Erastus King, of Unadilla Forks, Otsego county, N. Y., and spent three years in the study, according to the regular school. The professional study was completed by two courses of lectures at the University of New York City, in connection with Columbia College, where he earned his degree of M. D. in the session of 1849-50.

Retracing the route which he had learned five years before, he finally settled in the village of Beloit, Rock county, Wisconsin. Here he remained for the next three years, gaining some experience in medical practice, but making a better acquisition in the acquaintance of a lady, who became his wife, Miss Hannan Russell, whom he married on the 16th day of March, 1853, and who soon accompanied him to his new and permanent home.

The practice at Beloit not meeting his ambition, he opened a correspondence with a young physician at the Falls of St. Anthony, whose acquaintance he had made while attending lectures in New York, Dr. A. E. Ames, who, with unselfish interest, advised him to come here and "grow up with the country;" and, although Drs. Murphy, Anderson, Kingsley and Jordan, besides Dr. Ames, were

already settled there and dividing the slender practice of a new and healthful town, he accepted the advice and took up his residence at Cheever town, below St. Anthony Falls, in the spring of 1853.

At this time the military reservation covered the lands adjacent to the falls on the west side of the river, where the only inhabitants were the occupants of a few claim shanties, built under permits from the military authorities at Fort Snelling. A little settlement occupied St. Anthony City, as the plat popularly known as "Cheever town" was officially named, and another clustered about the saw mills adjacent to the falls, and still another in the vicinity of the St. Charles Hotel. The entire population did not exceed eight hundred, of whom many stalwart loggers were absent during winters and springs in the pineries.

One physician to each hundred of the population afforded a liberal supply, but immigration was brisk, the future was bright, and hope as ever "sprang eternal" in the breast of the poor and patient doctors. Doctor Johnson soon secured his share of calls, and his skill and attention to his patients as time went on drew to him a satisfactory practice. He soon removed to the corner of Fourth street and Fourth avenue, and afterwards opened an office on Main street, near the Tremont House. His practice was a general one, in medicine and surgery. In the latter branch he has performed many capital operations, besides innumerable ones in minor surgery. His inquiring and scientific mind was continually investigating the perplexing problems of therapeutics and with caution and close adherence to established principles, adopting such varied treatment as scientific theories, sanctioned by close observation, commended to his mind. He was the first physician to introduce, if not to suggest, a liberal use of sulphate

of quinia in typhoid. During an epidemic of that fearful malady in 1881, his diary shows that of one hundred and twenty-six cases treated, but two in his own practice were fatal, with two others where he was called in consultation. For the last five years Dr. Johnson has retired from active practice, not from loss of prestige, but through a sciatic trouble which has made it painful to visit his scattered patients. He is the oldest (in practice) physician in the city. Of the five who were his contemporaries in 1853, Dr. Anderson is living in California and Dr. Murphy in St. Paul, while Drs. Kingsley, Jordon and Ames have passed away. During these years Dr. Johnson has received his full share of professional honors. He has been a member of the State Medical Society, and of the Hennepin County Medical Society, of which he was an officer. He was county physician in 1858, and has been a member of the Board of Health of the city. He has been a frequent contributor to the literature of the profession. One of his theses was upon the effects of blood letting, a much mooted question in by-gone years; and another upon the recondite question of vital forces.

The life of a practicing physician is not a conspicuous one before the world; unlike his brethren of the other professions, he occupies no forum or pulpit. He is found amid the hush and gloom of the sick room, where pain and anguish repel the wordly visitor. The ethics of his calling forbid him access to the columns of the newspaper, or blazoning his name and achievements by the wayside. Only quacks and charlatans indulge in dramatic situations and sensational episodes. It is only in the memories of grateful patients, rescued from perilous maladies, or restored to activity and duty, from beds of languishing, that his name is cherished. At the extremities of

life—its beginning and its close—his ministrations are unrecognized by the subjects, and, in too many cases are forgotten when the pulses of health course freely through their channels. Into these tender and delicate ministrations the biographer can not enter. But Dr. Johnson's life has been more than professional. He is by taste and devotion a naturalist. Not alone by study, but by original investigation, he has earned the title; and although his modesty has restrained his adding his own name to any of the many species which he has discovered, it is most probably by this employment that he will longest live in memory of coming generations of men. Palentology, Anthropology and Mycological botany are the departments to which he has been most addicted.

In his investigations in the former in 1856, he discovered the remains of a *Orthoserus*, nearly four feet in length, in a rock blasted from the ledge below the falls, which occupied about the middle stratum of the upper magnesian limestone. It was a rare fossil. He also discovered a Trilobite—the *Asaphus Gigas* which are preserved in the museum of Harvard University. With his co-laborer, Dr. Simpson, he opened a mound at Palmer lake, and was rewarded by finding the well-preserved skeleton of a mound builder, which is preserved in his cabinet. But the most prolonged, minute and pains-taking investigation in natural history was among the Fungi. To study these humble forms requires the impelling force of scientific enthusiasm. Dr. Johnson identified and catalogued by their scientific names over eight hundred species, among which were seventeen species which had never before been observed, and to which he gave the names by which they are known in scientific catalogues.

Dr. Johnson's interest in natural his-

tory led him to suggest early in 1873 the formation of a scientific body, which, when organized in January following, was christened the Minnesota Academy of Natural Sciences. He was its first president, and occupied the chair during several years. Its beginnings were humble, meeting in the office of the projector, and its early collections were stored and cared for by him. Among the founders, were, besides Dr. Johnson, Prof. N. H. Winchell, A. F. Elliott, A. E. Ames, W. H. Leonard, Charles Simpson, M. D. Stoneman and S. C. Gale. Moving to the West Side, the academy occupied rooms in Kelly's block, on Hennepin avenue; and on the completion of the public library, the second floor of that fine building was devoted to its use, where is open for public inspection and study, its fine museum of collections in many departments of science. The scope of the academy, as outlined by Dr. Johnson in its constitution, is "to observe and investigate natural phenomena; to make collections of specimens illustrating the various departments of science; to name, classify and preserve the same; also, to discuss such questions as shall come within the province of the academy."

In taking the chair, Dr. Johnson delivered an address in response to the inquiry, "Did life originate by a law?" It was published by the academy and occupies thirty pages of the transactions. It was a masterly paper, sketching the history of opinion, leaning to the evolutionary hypothesis, but with a reverent recognition of a creative power. We have only space to quote from its concluding paragraphs a specimen of its rich diction and reverent spirit.:

"In conclusion, we challenge any one to point out a single principle of science which does not, in some way, illustrate the perfections of the Deity; that does not put into our hands a thread of a common cord that will carry us towards infinite wisdom; and that the investigations of the works

of God will not constitute the employment of men in the world of spirits. If this were not so, I for one, would as lief be chipping my flint axe, after the manner of primitive man a few hundred thousand years ago, as perplexing myself with the endless malady of thought and investigation. * * * The finger of God shines in every sunbeam, and His foot prints are upon the Silurian rocks. His wisdom is manifest in every blade of grass and every drop of water. All nature manifests Him, from the elements of matter to the organization of a star. In wisdom they were all created, and through the silver cord of science infinite wisdom is revealed to finite man. Hence, I will search for the wisdom of the Lord, as revealed in his words, as long as I have my being."

On retiring from the presidency of the academy, Dr. Johnson delivered another masterly address, on the "Geological and Archeological Evidences of the Antiquity of Man." It fills forty pages of the transactions. Its conclusion is thus summed up: "

"We cannot honestly disregard the evidence of the great antiquity of the human race. * * * We cannot close our eyes against the revelations of geology, archeology and paleontology, and attempt to explain them away in favor of any preconceived opinions as to the antiquity of man, and be true to the dignity of our nature, true to reason, and true to common sense. To do this would be to disregard the clearest revelations of science, and disregard the clearest legitimate deductions, as well as wilfully and untruthfully to resist conviction."

Other papers read before the academy had for themes: Biology; the probable whence of man; Evolution evidenced by transitional forms revealed by paleontology in the paleozoic age; Can we account for life and its phenomena by correlation of forces? or, in other words, are inorganic forces metamorphosed into vital form, plastic power or vital principle? Man's genetic relations; Man's teleological relations, and Mycological botany.

The latter is evidence of a vast amount of study and minute care in a little valued department of science, in which are catalogued the many hundred species of

fungi identified by him in the vicinity of the Falls of St. Anthony, which, he testifies in one of his addresses, from personal experience "is a magnificent field for the scientific botanist."

Dr. Johnson's bodily infirmity prevents his active participation in the transactions of the academy in the latter years of its great prosperity; but it must be a satisfaction that the institution which he founded, in a disinterested love of science, will continue to instruct and amuse the people of his city, as the generations come and go, long after the other labors of his life are submerged by the ever rolling flood of years.

Dr. Johnson resides at present (1892) on Second street, near Central avenue (N. E.), where the companion of his life,* and a married daughter, Mrs. Rosina A. Hunter, with her small family, share his home. He is to be found at most business hours, in an office building in the yard, surrounded by his books and specimens, smoking the solacing pipe, in some congenial study, or enjoying with genial temper the society of some old neighbor or late made friend.

ALFRED HADLEY LINDLEY. Doctor Lindley is a native of the state of North Carolina, born May 3, 1821, at the village of Cane Creek, in Chatham County. His parents were Thomas and Mary (Long) Lindley. The Lindleys had resided in the place for three generations, having emigrated about the middle of the last century from Pennsylvania. They were attached to the Society of Friends, and probably came from England with the Quaker colonists following the train of William Penn. Thomas Lindley was a farmer and country merchant. He had a family of eight children, but all died in infancy or early life except Alfred.

*Since the foregoing sketch was prepared Mrs. Johnson has departed this life.

No common school system existed in North Carolina, but the village maintained a good subscription school, which he attended until sixteen years of age. He then entered the Friends New Garden Boarding school of Guilford County, where after two years attendance as pupil, he became a teacher, continuing for two years longer in the institution. Returning to his native village, he entered the office of Doctor Abner Holton, where he studied medicine, and in the winter of 1843-4 entered Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia. The next six years were spent in the practice of medicine, in Chatham and Alamance counties. In the winter of 1849-50 he took a second course of lectures at Jefferson College, and graduated at the conclusion of the course in the spring of 1850. Graduation was followed by marriage on the 2nd of May, 1850, to Miss Eliza J. Hill, of Uharie, Randolph County, N. C. Mrs. Lindley was a sister to Doctor Nathan B. Hill, who was a resident and medical practitioner in Minneapolis from 1861, until his death in 1875. Dr. Lindley continued the practice of his profession, at his native place, with the usual incidents of the life of a doctor in a rural community until the summer of 1861. Then a crisis arose which compelled a stern decision. The war of the Rebellion had broken out, hostilities had commenced, and his state had joined the Confederacy. He belonged to a sect which abhorred war, and believed bearing arms to be a breach of Christian obligation. He was attached to the old flag, and saw no sufficient reason for breaking up the Union. The decision involved the sundering of life long attachments, and the sacrifice of his inheritance and years of labor. It would introduce him among strangers, to begin life anew. Already the lines of communication with the North were obstructed, and it was doubted if the trans-



Alfred H. Lindley

fer could be made. But the call of duty was imperative and the removal was determined on. So exchanging his patrimony for wild lands in Minnesota, he converted what valuables he could dispose of into gold, leaving his credits uncollected, and taking his surviving mother, and his own family, he made a detour through South Carolina, and reached the border by way of Chattanooga. He suffered no personal detention but was searched in crossing the lines, and relieved of correspondence and papers. After a short tarry in Indiana, he joined his brother-in-law, Dr. N. B. Hill, who had also made his escape from North Carolina, and they came together to Minneapolis, arriving here September 10, 1861.

A partnership was soon formed between Drs. Hill and Lindley, in the practice of medicine, extending likewise into other business relations, and continuing until the death of the former. Since that time Dr. Lindley has continued in active practice until the last seven or eight years. His large property interests have latterly occupied much of his time, and he has surrendered his medical practice to younger men, though still called in consultation by old friends or former patients.

From the time of their establishment in Minneapolis Drs. Hill and Lindley occupied a leading position in the medical practice of the city, of the regular school, and enjoyed the entire confidence and esteem of the community.

The life of a physician is less conspicuous than that of the other learned professions, and in proportion that he is devoted to his calling, he is withdrawn from those connections which bring preferment. The *esprit de corps* of the faculty forbids notoriety, and almost suppresses competition. To speak of one as the "beloved physician" implies that he

will not be found among politicians or public functionaries.

Dr. Lindley has revisited his native state, in 1866, 1871 and 1881. The first occasion was a melancholy one. The war had but just closed. Many of his early friends had been swept away by the casualties of war, families broken up, property depreciated, and social relations disturbed. The credits which he left, were never paid. If not confiscated they were liquidated by the solvent of war. The gradual rehabilitation of society and business which the last visits showed made them more cheerful, and gave promise that the war in its final results was not an unmixed evil.

Mr. and Mrs. Lindley have a pleasant home at 1920 Stevens Ave. Their only surviving son, Clarkson Lindley is a respected and well known man in social and business circles.

They are prominent members of the Society of Friends, which, though not numerous, is a very respectable connection, occupying a place of meeting on Hennepin avenue, and making their charities widely felt in the community.

Mrs. Lindley has been foremost among the ladies devoted to benevolent work, and is a highly educated and influential member of the society. She is president of the Woman's Christian Association of the city, and a leading promoter of the Woman's Boarding Home, a very successful institution; as well as of Bethany Home, for the reformation of a neglected class of women; Jones-Harrison Home, and Northwestern Hospital for Women and Children.

DR. HANNIBAL HAMLIN KIMBALL. The life of a physician is not calculated to win public notoriety. He who enters the medical profession must forego the alluring hope of receiving a grateful people's commendation for pains-taking and

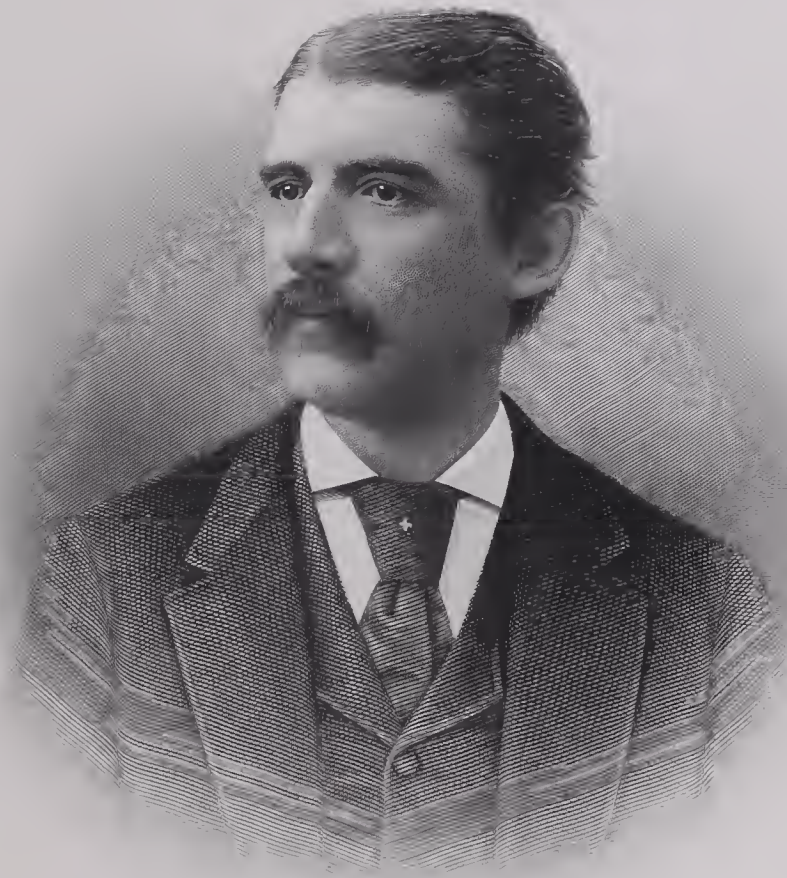
skillful service. True, the public is exacting enough of medical practioners, but when they have done all that scientific skill and willing hands can do, the public often sits quietly and complacently back with folded hands, contented, if success crowns the physician's efforts, but with no words of praise. Even the sick and unfortunate, the recipients of the physician's skillful and tireless care, cannot know all his self-denials, eager anxieties and personal dangers. When an opportunity is offered to record the story of a life full of all the experience a successful physician is heir to, we accept it cheerfully. Such a life is that of Dr. Hannibal Hamlin Kimball.

Away back in the early forties there lived "down in Maine" a man whom Maineites love to honor, and who later became known and honored by the whole commonwealth. This man was Hannibal Hamlin, vice-president of the United States from 1861 to 1865. In 1843 Mr. Hamlin was a member of the government council, and John Kimball, Dr. Kimball's father, was in the State Senate. Besides being associated together in public affairs, Councilman Hamlin and Senator Kimball were close personal friends; so that when Mr. Hamlin learned that the Senator had a boy who had not been christened, he asked that he might be named for him, promising in return a year in college to the boy when he attained to the proper age. The request was granted, though the "year in college" was not different from the other years of the boy's college life; and young Hannibal Hamlin Kimball grew into the Dr. Kimball, so well known and respected in Minneapolis and in Minnesota.

Dr. Kimball was born in Carmel, Penobscot county, Maine, August 18, 1843. His early education was received at the district school, Hampden Academy and

Lewiston Seminary (now Bates College.) He began the study of medicine with Dr. Paul A. Stackpole at Dover, New Hampshire, with whom he read for a short period. He afterwards studied at Pittsfield (Mass.) Medical College, and pursued a thorough course at Bellevue, New York. Although Dr. Kimball was still a young man when the war closed, he had served eighteen months as contract surgeon to Dr. S. B. Morrison, a surgeon of the regular army. Fresh from the study of medicine and surgery, and eager to become thoroughly skilled in their practice, Dr. Kimball here found an opportunity such as few men of his age have had. That he was entirely successful in improving that opportunity, and particularly in surgery, is shown by his subsequent career. After the war was over he continued his studies at Bowdoin College, from which institution he graduated in 1866, having filled the chair of prosector of surgery during his senior year. The following year he came to Minneapolis, where he has built up such a reputation in his practice that his name and surgery have been almost synonymous for a great many years, while he stands peer to the best in general practice.

It sometimes happens when a man attains to success that his biographer paints in vivid clearness the difficult portions of the way over which he has come, leaving in dim outline the more easy and agreeable part; for thereby he magnifies the sturdier and strongly perseverent qualities calculated to command admiration and mark the possessor as an individual strong in personality. But real success is often farther removed when opportunities are favorable, than when the road to fortune leads over many steep and rugged ways. Dr. Kimball has a good line of ancestry and has had every advantage for thorough



Hannibal H. Kimball

preparation. His father was a lawyer of distinguished ability and learning, and was associated politically and professionally with the leading statesmen of Maine during the thrilling period prior to the Rebellion. His mother, Abigail, whose maiden name was Homans, is of Spanish ancestry, and a woman of extraordinary talent and lofty principle. The doctor feels that it is to her he owes whatever success he may have achieved, and it is his especial delight to recount her inspiring counsels and deeds of usefulness. She is still living at Bangor, Maine, and every year the doctor visits her in her Eastern home as a slight token of the deep veneration and respect he feels for her who has done so much for him.

When Dr. Kimball came to Minneapolis in 1867, he found a town of about 5,000 inhabitants, surrounded with about all the disadvantages common to a western city. But this new "West Side" town had just been granted a charter by the State Legislature, and Dr. Kimball, along with many others who have come to be "old stand-bys," saw great prospects ahead, so he opened an office and quietly bided his time. Those were the days when the "trunk lines" entering Minneapolis numbered something less than they do now, and street car service was yet unknown. The winters, too, were extremely cold, and high water not uncommon in spring-time; and as a practitioner was expected to care for the sick in the surrounding country within a radius of twenty or thirty miles, long cold rides over bad roads were quite common for the doctors, and Dr. Kimball had his share. The doctor's practice, however, was not burdensome, his way of describing it being that he had "an abundance of leisure." Dr. Kimball enjoys the companionship of keen, bright, humorously inclined fellows, too well to spend his

'leisure' alone; so when Thomas Lowry, then a tall, gaunt, uncouth young lawyer from Illinois, asked to share his office room one day in September, '67, the doctor consented and helped him put in the partition. Later, lawyer J. M. Shaw was taken in, and the doctor and two lawyers passed the 'leisure' hours quite as pleasantly, no doubt, as their busy ones.

But Dr. Kimball's leisure hours were not destined to continue long. His thorough preparation, love of scientific investigation and sincere devotion to his profession, soon brought him to the notice of the best people in the city, while his frank and courteous manner, affable and jovial disposition, and his strong personal magnetism made him a favorite wherever known. In the spring of 1868 he and Thomas Lowry purchased the lease, practice and office fixtures of Dr. A. E. Ames in the Harrison block, and this office has been occupied by Dr. Kimball ever since. The following year he formed a partnership with Dr. C. G. Goodrich which lasted nearly five years, and with this exception Dr. Kimball has always practiced without a partner.

In 1870 Dr. Kimball was married to Miss Grace Everett Morrison, daughter of the Hon. Dorilus Morrison, one of the wealthiest men in Minneapolis, and one closely identified with all its history, particularly the early part, having been its first mayor. Mrs. Kimball is a lady of great refinement and many accomplishments. She is very cordial and sympathetic and exceptionally constant, always appearing in the same, even, good humor that makes her loved and admired wherever she is known. She is very liberal in her giving, yet all is done quietly and without show; and probably no one will ever know how much private charity has been dispensed by her generous hands. Besides, she is a conspicu-

ous figure in public charities, notably the Northwestern Hospital, which she was instrumental in founding, and with whose management and support she has ever since been connected. Her home life is one of culture, activity and comfort, while in social circles she is a general favorite.

As a practitioner, Dr. Kimball stands among the first in Minneapolis, and is peer of the best in any state. Dame Fortune has blessed him with that happy faculty of putting every one at ease who comes into his presence, while at the same time commanding their respect. His positive and assuring manner is almost sufficient to cure his patient, even though the prescription remain in the pocket; and then when the doctor's careful preparation and wide experience are considered, everyone can understand why he has such an extensive and successful practice. Ever desiring to be well informed from the best known sources, Dr. Kimball visited Europe in 1879-'80, spending eleven months at the best hospitals in London, Heidelberg, Berlin and other European cities. Several times since he has visited Europe, always having in mind the object to become more thoroughly acquainted with the intricate problems that present themselves in his profession. The real key to Dr. Kimball's success, however, may be found in the fact that he is progressive. He accumulates a vast store of valuable ideas in order that he may put them into practice, and in so doing he does not confine himself to an old rut. His wide, practical experience enables him to branch out from "the books," if necessary, without fear and without danger; thus he inspires his patients with confidence, while with unerring judgment he arrives at diagnosis.

Dr. Kimball is an energetic man of strong physique, dignified presence and quick executive ability. Although he has

an extensive practice, he never appears jaded nor complains of weariness. He is fond of a joke and rarely too busy to enjoy a good story.

No one has been more closely connected with the medical history of Minneapolis than Dr. Kimball. He has been president of all the principal medical societies of the county and state; vice-president of the American Medical Association; is now president of the United States Board of Pension Examiners, having been a member of that board since 1869; and for eighteen years past has been surgeon for the trunk lines entering Minneapolis. He joined the Masonic fraternity in 1891, and having risen through the preliminary degrees, is now a member of Zion Commandery in Minneapolis. He has a high sense of honor, both professional and otherwise, is deservedly popular as a man, and universally respected and esteemed as a practitioner. His kind heart and love of justice, leads him to aid many in a quiet way, even where the public least suspects it, so that he has hosts of friends among all classes.

CALVIN GIBSON GOODRICH. Few men have lived and died in Minneapolis or elsewhere, leaving behind them more reminiscences of kindly services done to their fellows than the subject of this sketch.

At the time of his death he was a physician of large practice and wide experience. In the line of his profession he had been brought into close and familiar contact with men and women of all classes in the community; and those who had been most closely identified with him in his professional and social life would be the first to bear testimony to his essential worth as a Christian, his skill as a physician and his high character as a citizen.



Le G. Grosvenor

Edmund Goodrich, his grandfather, was born in England, removing to this country and settling first in Connecticut during the closing years of the last century. Later he moved to Amherst county, Virginia, where he became a farmer and tobacco planter. Here he acquired a competence and reared a large family. His son, John Baldwin Goodrich, the father of Dr. Goodrich, became an eminent lawyer at Petersburg, in his native state.

Calvin Gibson Goodrich was born on the 11th day of May, 1820. His father died in the prime of life and the widow removed with her large family to a farm near Winchester, in the State of Indiana, when Calvin was only six years old. Young Calvin took his turn at the labors of the farm, while his prudent mother looked to it that his evenings were given to study and his Sabbaths to the strict observance of religious duties. Thus he grew to manhood, self-reliant, strong, intelligent and ambitious. An older brother had been elected county surveyor of the county of Randolph, and when young Calvin had fairly entered into the dignity of his teens, he was handed over to him for further instruction in the practical application of mathematical principles. Here he remained for many years and became an expert in handling the chain, the ax and the transit—in short, one of the best practical surveyors in the state. Upon his brother's retirement, he was elected to the office, which position he held until he removed to Cincinnati to enter upon a course of study at the Medical College.

In 1845 he graduated with honor and entered upon the practice of his new profession at Richmond, Indiana, where he remained three years, when he removed to Oxford, Ohio. In this quiet and dignified old college village he remained for twenty years. His skill as a surgeon

and talent as a physician gave him the leading practice in that part of the state, and his fine sense of literary excellence made him a great favorite alike with professors and students of the Miami University, the Oxford College and the Western Female Seminary.

While practicing in Richmond, Dr. Goodrich was united in marriage to Miss Mary A. Wall. Three of the children of this union are still living, to-wit: Beatrice, now the wife of Thomas Lowry, Nellie, now the widow of Volney S. Ireys, and C. G. Goodrich, vice president of the Minneapolis Street Railway Company.

In 1868 Dr. Goodrich removed with his family to Minneapolis. Here he opened an office and entered actively upon the practice of his profession, a few months later associating with himself, Dr. H. H. Kimball. This firm of medical practitioners soon became one of the best known in the city. Dr. Goodrich had acquired a competency before removing to the West. Upon his arrival here, he invested largely in real estate, which, increasing in value rapidly, soon made him one of the wealthiest citizens of the young and flourishing city.

In November, 1872, his faithful companion and the mother of his children passed away. She was a lady of striking beauty of person, gentle manners and large charities. Notwithstanding her brief life in their new home, Mrs. Goodrich left behind her here, a large circle of sincere friends to mourn her loss.

In 1875 Dr. Goodrich married Mrs. Harriet Dodman, of Worcester, Mass., who survives him—a lady of rare charm of person and refinement of manners, whose disciplined mind and benevolent heart have made her a leader in the literary and benevolent circles of the city.

Dr. C. G. Goodrich for twelve years was a living benediction in Minneapolis; modest, truthful, faithful, intelligently

charitable and generous, he was at once the good citizen and model physician. But he was even more. The aged found in him a pleasant companion; the sick room grew clean and sanitary by his very presence; the young and the weak loved him instinctively, for he was their friend and helper always.

In early life Dr. Goodrich adopted the faith of John Wesley, and at the time of his death was a member of the Centenary Church in this city. But his faith was of that larger kind that loved the entire race and believed in a Deity, who by the very fact of having created men and women, assured them of His ever present guardianship and a love as lasting as his own eternal being.

His business relations were always pleasant and his affairs through life uncommonly successful. He used some of the faith in this life which smaller men are wont to expend entirely on the life to come. He believed in the manifest destiny of the human race, and especially in the thrift, intelligence and energy of that portion of it which he knew the best and was in daily contact with.

He took hold of public enterprises as of all other duties and was a positive and helpful agency in the early evolution of the city.

He died March 20, 1880, at the age of sixty, and yet it seemed to all who knew him that the grim destroyer for once had struck a foul blow, and that Dr. Goodrich died too young.

ISAAC DANIEL ALGER, M. D. Dr. Alger has been engaged in medical practice for twenty-eight years of which eighteen years have been at Minneapolis, making him one of the veterans of the profession in the city. The son of a practicing physician, with a good medical education, and ten years of experience in a country practice in his native state, he settled in

Minneapolis in the summer of 1874. Soon after he arrived he purchased a home at the corner of University and Thirteenth avenue southeast, where he has ever since lived. Until 1885 his office was on the west side, but since that time has been near his residence, and in close proximity to the State University. His practice has always been good, and has become quite large, and has always been satisfactory. While he attends to calls of a miscellaneous character, his especial forte is gynecology. He is of the regular school, and has given his almost exclusive attention to the exacting duties of his calling. This has left little time, and he has had no disposition to engage in diverse enterprises, but content to build up a fortune and acquire fame by the careful and conscientious attention to his patients. In both these respects he has been successful, enjoying the confidence of the community, and the high esteem of those who seek his services. He indulges in no extravagancies, unless the ownership of a greater number and a better strain of horses, than a city practice employs, may be so regarded. Of his love for the horse, he makes no secret, and if he did so, his turn-out would soon make the attempt futile.

Dr. Alger is of medium stature, slight compact frame, light complexion, and mild and gentle manner. He seems endowed with the natural qualities which make one welcome in the sick room, and bring a soothing and gentle influence. Soon after taking up his residence in Minneapolis, Dr. Alger returned to Vermont, and on the 10th of February, 1875, was united in marriage with Miss Ellen Josephine Whitney, only daughter of Mr. Edmund and Mrs. Esther Whitney, of Williston, Vermont. On his return his father and mother accompanied him, and shared his home during the remainder of their lives. The former died in



Isaac D. Alger



Robt. S. Mc Murdy

February, 1892, having almost reached the age of ninety years.

Dr. Alger's academic education was obtained at the Williston Academy. His medical education, commencing at the earliest period of consciousness, in an active practicing doctor's family, was completed by a formal course of study with his father, and two years course at Burlington, and a final term at Harvard College, where he received his degree in 1864. He commenced practice at Stowe, Lamoille County, Vt., remaining there four years, when he returned to his native town, and entering into partnership with his father, carried on the work for six years.

Dr. Alger was born at Morristown, Vermont, March 16, 1844, but the family removing to Williston, Vt., when he was an infant, he was brought up in the latter town.

His father, Dr. Isaac Smith Alger, was a skillful physician, and a learned and religious man. He was a native of Stratford, Vt., born in 1802, though living through his active life at Stowe and Williston, Vt. His health failing he embarked on a sea voyage, and followed the sea for five years, with the result of recovering his health, though suffering the peril of two shipwrecks. The mother of Dr. I. D. Alger was the widow of Daniel Robinson, whose maiden name was Priscella Churchill Lathrop, born May 22d, 1800, of Stowe, Vt.

The name of Alger is not a common one. The first to bear it in this country was Andrew Alger, of Scarborough, Mass., a settler of 1651. In 1665 one of the inhabitants of Taunton, Mass., was Thomas Alger. Though the line of connection has been lost, it is probable that the Algiers of Vermont are descended from one of these colonists of Massachusetts. The family seems to have been of French origin, as the name was borne by a dis-

tinguished ecclesiastic of Liege in the early part of the twelfth century.

Dr. Alger has one son, Edmund Whitney, born July 13th, 1877, who is a student in the High School of Minneapolis, East.

DR. ROBERT STRONG MCMURDY. Comparatively few men in this world are contended with their lot. Indolent, incompetent or vicious persons are, of course, not referred to, but men of ability and prudence—men who have attained to what the world calls success—comparatively few of these men I say are contented with the station in life they have reached. Prompted by inordinate ambitions and urged on by personal and professional jealousies, most men are too busy to stop in their daily rush for wealth and preferment and enjoy the comforts past successes have already brought them. This condition leads to vast results perhaps, but what a relief, what a pleasure, how refreshing it is to meet a man who has time to enjoy life as he goes along, whose cheerful countenance throws sunshine into every life about it, and who, though in his declining years, is just in the prime of life. And with what added respect we greet this man, too, when his life work has been among the sick and unfortunate; not the place to inspire cheer, save the cheer that comes from having given relief from pain and despondency, according as knowledge and skill will permit. One of these beautiful inspiring characters is Dr. Robert Strong McMurdy, for nineteen years known, respected and loved by Minneapolis.

He was born in Albany, New York, July 17, 1824. He was the youngest of three brothers, the second having died when forty years old, while the oldest, Isaac McMurdy, is still living in Albany where he has been a government employe

in the Albany postoffice for more than fifty consecutive years. His father, Anthony McMurdy, was steamboat captain on the Hudson and was accidentally killed when the doctor was about a year old. His mother, whose maiden name was Catherine McGourkey, was born in Albany where she lived and died at the age of seventy-three. She was a lady of great kindness and patience, doing all that a careful mother could for the welfare of her fatherless boys.

The doctor seems to have had, at a very early age, a definite notion as to what his life work would be. When a mere child an inquiry as to his name would elicit the prompt reply, "Bob Strong, the doctor," "the doctor" portion being his own addition, and so firm was this early decision that never for a moment did "the doctor" ever hesitate as to his profession. The great advantage of such a decision will be more apparent when we remember that many prominent educators consider a college course well spent if, during that course, a definite decision as to life work is reached. Dr. McMurdy received his education at the Albany Academy, and at a very early age began the study of medicine with doctors Wing and Boyd. A doctor's apprentice was required to know a great deal in those days that is now not required. Every doctor was his own pharmacist, and the apprentice was expected to put up the prescriptions. The doctor's love for his chosen profession, his extreme carefulness and thorough reliability made him a favorite with his preceptors, and, although three or four other apprentices were studying there at the same time, young McMurdy was always expected to attend to prescriptions, much to the discomfort of himself (at certain times) as well as the other apprentices. He afterwards studied with Dr. James H. Armsby, professor of

Anatomy in the Albany Medical College (now the medical department of Union University) and later he took the full course at that institution, being ready to graduate in 1843, but could not get his diploma, being only nineteen years of age. He was very mature, however, his appearance indicating a man of full age; and having complied with all the requirements of the law entitling him to practice, except being twenty-one years old, he went to portage county, Ohio, and began the practice of medicine in partnership with Dr. James Cromwell, who had been a fellow student in the office of doctors Wing and Boyd several years before. Although they had studied together, Dr. Cromwell was much older than Dr. McMurdy; yet they had formed a strong attachment for each other, and when Dr. Cromwell left for the West to begin practice he urged Dr. McMurdy to join him as soon as he should have finished his studies. Ohio in those days was "out West," and it took a long, tedious journey to cover the six hundred miles that intervened. Obtaining the consent of his mother he started for his new field, accompanied by James A. Brown, also a fellow student. They took the stage coach to Schenectady, beating the railroad train, which, it may be observed, differed somewhat from the trains of to-day. The cars in use were quite similar to the open cars now used in summer on street railways, the conductor swinging along the outside on the step at the side, running the full length of the car. The journey was completed by canal, lake, rail and stage, and the firm of McMurdy & Cromwell continued in practice till 1846, at which time the junior partner returned to Albany Medical College to receive his diploma. Having now complied with all the requirements of law entitling him to practice in the state, he went to Sch-

dack, Rensselaer county, and opened an office where he practiced for seven years.

In 1847 he married Miss Esther Eliza Leverich, who died leaving one son. Robert C., who now lives in Aitkin, Minn. The doctor was married again in 1873, to Miss Mary E. Pease, daughter of Erastus H. Pease, of Albany, N. Y. They have two children, Katherine E. and Erastus Charles, who live with their parents at their pleasant home on Third avenue S.

In 1853 Dr. McMurdy removed to Albany and began practice in his native city. His business there was entirely satisfactory and he continued in the enjoyment of a well established and agreeable practice for nearly 20 years, and might have continued much longer but for a flying visit to Minneapolis in 1873. Although it was winter time, the doctor was completely captivated by the city, and resolved to come back at once and establish himself here in his practice, which he did, being ready for business by March 1, of the same year; and during the whole of the 19 years of his residence here, he has never regretted his coming for an hour. In fact the doctor is an enthusiast over the rare beauties and wonderful development of his adopted city; and it is a great pleasure to sit down and hear him recount in his pleasant, entertaining way, some of the changes that have taken place since his coming. He lived opposite where the West Hotel now stands for a good while, and that was then considered "pretty far out." Although he has now been practicing for fifty years, he still continues in the enjoyment of a large and lucrative practice, much to the delight of his numerous patients. He has never made a specialty of any part of medicine, being thoroughly fitted, capable and experienced in all; yet if he excels in any line it is in obstetrical cases, while he cares

least of all for surgery. Notwithstanding the fact that Dr. McMurdy was wending his way "out west" to Ohio before Dr. Hannibal Hamlin Kimball was named, yet circumstances finally brought them together, and for almost twenty years they have been "like brothers," having many points in common, and each a great admirer of the other. Dr. McMurdy has usually preferred to practice alone, and for over seven years has occupied his present commodious and pleasant quarters in the Collom Block.

Personally Dr. McMurdy is a rather modest, kind-hearted, whole-souled man of medium size and graceful bearing, with grey hair and small side whiskers, a pleasant, confiding face, gentle manner and bright, cheerful eyes that give every one such a cordial welcome that it is a pleasure to come into his presence. He is the very embodiment of honor, and his word is as sacred as his life. His credit is unlimited, and he enjoys the confidence and respect of both practitioners and people. He does not enter much into society, but is a favorite wherever he goes. He is fond of study, but recognizes that in his profession experience is often in advance of published works. He never writes for medical journals, but is a careful reader of them. He enjoys a story with the best, yet has withal that quiet dignity that bespeaks him a man of culture. Before coming to Minneapolis he was a member of the Albany County Medical Society, and is now a member of the Hennepin County Medical Society, the Minnesota State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association. He is also censor of the state society and consulting physician to the Asbury Methodist Hospital.

Dr. F. A. DUNSMOOR was born May 28th, 1853, at the little settlement of

Harmony, now included within the city limits of Minneapolis. His father, Jas. A. Dunsmoor, came to St. Anthony in 1852 from Farmington, Me., where he had been a man of prominence, representing his district in the legislature and discharging other offices of trust and honor. Failing health brought him to St. Anthony, where he took a new lease of life, and spent the next twenty years on a farm in the immediate vicinity of Minneapolis, from which he finally removed with his family to Los Angeles, Cal., in 1873, where he soon after died. He was one of the early settlers of Hennepin County, a man of unusual enterprise and high standing in his town and county.

Jas. A. Dunsmoor was married June 4th, 1837, to Almira Mosher, of Temple, Me., who still survives him in Los Angeles, Cal. Of their family of eight children six sons grew up to manhood; Frederick Alanson, the youngest but one of these received his education at the public schools of Richfield and Minneapolis, and later, at the State University. At the age of sixteen he taught school for one term; then, following the strong bent of his own inclinations, he began to read medicine in the office of Drs. Goodrich and Kimball, going later to New York, where he took the full course of the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, of the years 1873, '74, '75, taking his degree of M. D. in March, 1875. During these years he also received private instruction in surgery, from Dr. Frank H. Hamilton; in diseases of the chest, from Drs. Loomis and Flint; in pathology, from Dr. E. G. Janeway, and in chemistry, from Dr. R. Ogden Doremus. After graduation he visited his family, now removed to California, where his brothers warmly urged him to locate, making most generous and attractive offers of material aid in purchasing or establishing a practice; but his preference was for Minneapolis,

and returning to this city he entered into a partnership with Dr. H. H. Kimball, which was dissolved in 1877, when Dr. Dunsmoor established himself in the rooms at No. 8 Washington avenue south, which he has occupied ever since.

In 1876 he was married to Elizabeth Emma Billings Turner, daughter of the late Surgeon Geo. F. Turner, U. S. A. Mrs. Dunsmoor comes of good pioneer blood. Her father, Surgeon Turner—a lineal descendant of the famous Puritan, Capt. Miles Standish—was stationed at Ft. Snelling in 1846, when all this region was a vast "happy hunting ground," and was the contemporary and beloved friend of such pioneers as Gov. H. H. Sibley, Gen. R. W. Johnson, Franklin Steele, Father Geer, Rev. Dr. Williamson, and others. Seven children have been born to them, of whom but three are now living—Marjorie Allport, Elizabeth Turner, and one son, Frederick Laton.

The passing years have dealt lightly with the Doctor, though they have ripened his powers and heaped responsibilities upon him. In surgery he ranks deservedly high. It has been his master passion from boyhood, as was evinced by his dissection, even in early school-boy days, of all the available material in the shape of small animals to be found about his father's farm. As an operator, he is bold, rapid and skillful, with a firmness and precision of touch which seem intuitive to him. His enthusiastic love for his profession keeps him abreast of every advance, both in the practice of surgery, and in the invention and improvement of instruments and appliances. Flying visits to the great medical centers put him in touch with the leading surgeons of the day, and he is well-known and highly rated outside of the limits of his own field, being summoned to attend cases in Chicago, New York, Montana, Washington, California,



A. J. Dundas

and so far south as the City of Mexico.

In actual practice he ranks especially high as a gynecologist, having repeatedly performed most successfully all of the major operations, such as are but rarely attempted outside of our larger cities; perhaps his most remarkable record has been made in abdominal hysterectomies.

As an instructor he is also in demand. His first experience in this line was in connection with the St. Paul Medical School, as professor of genito urinary diseases in 1878, after which he held the chair of surgery in the St. Paul Medical College and in the medical department of Hamline University, which position he resigned in 1881 to devote himself to the organization of the Minnesota College Hospital as an elaboration of his theory of the importance of giving prominence to clinical over didactic instruction. He purchased Macalester College, formerly the Winslow House, and by untiring effort succeeded in interesting others in the project, and the Minnesota College Hospital was inaugurated under the management of a Board of Directors consisting of Mr. Thomas Lowry, president; Dr. F. A. Dunsmoor, vice-president and Dean; Dr. Geo. F. French, secretary; Dr. A. W. Abbott, treasurer, and Dr. C. H. Hunter.

The history of the Minnesota College Hospital, afterwards the Minnesota Hospital College, will be found in greater detail under its appropriate heading on page 866. It is enough in this connection to say that during all these years, Dr. Dunsmoor was the enthusiastic and devoted organizer, the moving spirit and the main-stay of the institution, serving throughout the whole period, both in the College Hospital and the Hospital College, as vice-president and dean of the medical faculty, as professor of surgery, and as surgeon to the dispensary as well as attending surgeon, until the establish-

ment of the medical department of the State University, when he accepted the chair of operative and clinical surgery in that institution, which he still holds.

But the doctor was born an organizer, and as such, can only know rest in action. Before the building on the corner of Ninth avenue south and Sixth street was vacated, by the removal of the medical department of the University to the new buildings prepared for it on the campus, he had thrown himself heartily into the work of organizing the Asbury Methodist Hospital, which succeeded it.

In addition to his duties as an instructor and his labors as an organizer, Dr. Dunsmoor has for years been in active service as surgeon to St. Mary's and St. Barnabas' Hospitals, as he is also to several of our more important R. R. lines, the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha, the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie, the Northern Pacific, the Kansas City, the St. Paul & Duluth, the Chicago, Burlington & Northern, etc., as well as for some thirty or more milling and insurance companies. In 1879 he served for one year as county and city physician.

The Doctor is a member of the International Medical Congress, the American Medical Association, the National Association of R. R. Surgeons, the Minnesota State Medical Association, the Hennepin County Medical Society, and a charter member of the Minnesota Academy of Medicine, and the Society of Physicians and Surgeons of Minneapolis, as well as of the Medical Greek Letter Society, known as the Nu Sigma Nu.

Dr. Dunsmoor keeps his library well stocked with all the latest works on his specialties, and takes all the leading medical magazines and papers. Withal, being a many-sided man, he finds time to indulge himself in his love for music and art. He is president of one musical

society and a member of a number of others, whilst his taste for fine paintings, etchings and water-colors, and the lavishness with which he delights to gratify it, are well known to all his friends.

A warm-hearted, companionable man, he loves to meet with men in every walk and does not restrict his affiliations to the medical profession. He is a Mason, a Druid, a Good Templar, etc., and an active member of the Hennepin Avenue Methodist Church, where he has served for years on the official board. In habits he has always been a total abstainer from the use of liquor and tobacco, and in his manner of life thoroughly domestic, being never happier than when he can gather a congenial group of friends about him in his elegant hospitable home on Tenth street and devote a few half hours to social intercourse and music.

DR. JAMES H. DUNN. Though not a very old resident of Minneapolis, Dr. James H. Dunn is recognized not only in the city but throughout the state and the Northwest as one of her representative and popular medical men. Dr. Dunn was born at Fort Wayne, Ind., May 29, 1853. In 1856 his father removed to Winona county and engaged in farming. There two years later he lost his life by drowning, and the son was given a home in the family of Mr. Jesse Wheeler, a pioneer farmer of that county. On the death of that gentleman in 1868, at the age of fifteen young Dunn was thrown entirely upon his own resources, and decided to prepare himself for the profession of teaching. Up to this time he had, like other farmer's sons, attended the district schools regularly during the winter and occasionally during the summer terms. In 1869 he entered the First State Normal School at Winona, graduating with honors in 1872, having dur-

ing the three and a half years supported himself by teaching during his vacations. The two years following were spent as principal of the public schools at Alexandria and Sauk Centre, Minn., respectively. While investigating the subject of school hygiene, Mr. Dunn concluded to take a full medical course, the better to prepare him for the profession of teaching, and in 1875 entered the medical department of the University of New York City, graduating in 1878. While at the university his vacations were spent in giving lectures on physiology and hygiene before the Minnesota State Teacher's Institutes in various counties of this state at the request of State Superintendents Wilson and Burt. While studying medicine he was offered the position of instructor in the natural sciences at the Second Normal School at Mankato, but refused to accept. After graduation the position becoming again vacant was accepted and filled by Dr. Dunn until 1880, when the remunerations of teaching not proving satisfactory he decided to resign and change his vocation. He began his practice at Shakopee, in Scott County, where he soon had a large and laborious practice extending over Scott and Carver counties within a radius of 25 and 30 miles of Shakopee. The population of these counties is largely German, and the doctor found many opportunities to familiarize himself with the German language during the two and a half years he remained there.

In 1883 Dr. Dunn went to Germany to take a two years' course in post-graduate work. The first year was spent in Vienna, probably the best clinic for skin diseases in the world. His year at Vienna was devoted to the study of skin diseases and surgery, and the following year he went to Heidelberg where he studied pathology exclusively in the laboratory of Prof. Arnold. On



James H. Dunn

his return from Europe in the spring of 1885, Dr. Dunn located in Minneapolis where he has since remained, having won the confidence and respect of both laymen and practitioners. Shortly after locating in Minneapolis he was given a professorship in the old College Hospital, and when the medical department of the University of Minnesota was established, he was elected to the chair of genito-urinary diseases, which position he still holds. He is one of the surgeons of St. Mary's Hospital, and president of the medical staff of that institution; also one of the surgeons to the Asbury Methodist Hospital. He was Minnesota's delegate to the International Medical Congress at Copenhagen in 1884, and president of the Minnesota State Medical Society during 1889. He was city physician from 1887 to 1889. It was during his administration that the City Hospital was established, and while he favored the scheme of believing the city physician should attend the sick rather than go about directing who should be attended, yet he stoutly protested against the use of hazardous and unhealthy quarters for such a hospital.

When the storm swept so disastrously over St. Cloud and Sauk Rapids districts a few years ago, Minneapolis responded generously, and Dr. Dunn, by order of Mayor Ames, was put in charge of affairs at Sauk Rapids where he staid for five weeks dispersing the gifts of our citizens and caring for the sufferers, and when he broke camp to come away he brought the unrecovered injured along and continued to care for them.

In politics Dr. Dunn is a Democrat, though not a strong partisan, believing that policy not party should be considered in local affairs. He is a hard student and a contributor to surgical and medical journals. He is one of the best known physicians among the profession

in the state, as is shown by the positions of honor and trust that they have given him. He has no liking for politics and is averse to society, preferring rather the privacy of his home and study and the acquaintance of men of his craft. As a boy he was very timid and bashful, but a good student; as a man he is modest and unassuming, having a great devotion to his profession. In practice his tastes are toward surgery, where he has been eminently successful as well as in general practice.

In 1885 Dr. Dunn was married to Miss Agnes Maedonald, daughter of Hon. John L. Maedonald, of St. Paul. As a practitioner he is one of the most prominent, having a large and lucrative practice and the respect and confidence of his fellow practitioners. In the professor's chair he is quite at home, and is a special favorite with the students. The doctor is credited with being very "level headed," and the saying is current among both faculty and students that when Dr. Dunn has anything to say it is worth hearing.

DR. EDWIN PHILLIPS was born October 19, 1833, in Tinmouth, Rutland County, Vermont. He remained in his native town, working on a farm summers and teaching winters, until he was twenty-two years of age. At this time he went to Oberlin, Ohio, and entered the preparatory department of Oberlin College, where he remained three years. He then went to Ann Arbor, Michigan, and entered the medical department of the Michigan University, graduating in medicine in the class of 1861.

He then returned to his native state, and in the following September, (1861) when the Sixth Vermont Volunteers was organized, he enlisted in that regiment as a private.

August 6, 1862, he was promoted to

assistant surgeon of the Fourth Vermont volunteers. October 28, 1863, he was promoted to surgeon of the Sixth Vermont volunteers, and held that position until the regiment was mustered out of the service in July, 1865.

The following Fall Dr. Phillips went to New York City and entered the college of Physicians and Surgeons, graduating in the class of 1866. He then located in Fort Edward, New York. He practiced there for three years, and in 1869 removed to Minneapolis where he has since been engaged in the active practice of his profession, enjoying a large patronage. His kindness of heart and benevolence are well known, and he has devoted much time to hospital service and among the poor without hope or expectation of pecuniary compensation.

Dr. Phillips has been in no sense a politician, but is a man of wide reading and keeps himself well posted on the leading political questions and issues of the day. From his early education and associations, his sympathies and affinities were with the Republican party, or perhaps more properly speaking with the Abolition party, the radical element of the Republican party, and which he supported so long as it remained a distinct organization. In 1872, in common with many others entertaining the same political views, he supported Greeley for the presidency. Since then he has thrown himself heart and soul into the Prohibition party and movement, and has been one of its most steadfast and staunchest supporters for many years.

Those who know Dr. Phillips are certain that his political views and action are never surveyed by motives of either personal or party policy, but are inspired and governed solely by the conviction that the ends at which he aims, if reached, will result in the greatest

good for the greatest number. However much one may differ from him on these questions, it is impossible not to admire his sincerity and the ability and earnestness with which he sustains his positions. He has the courage of his convictions, and be they popular or otherwise he manfully stands by them. In these days when party trimmers and time and man-service are so numerous, it is refreshing to find a man based firmly on what he believes to be right principles, and let consequences take care of themselves.

CHARLES HENRY HUNTER, M. D. The life of a physician and surgeon, accomplished though it may be in general learning, complete in all scientific attainments and skillful in practice, in proportion as it is confined within the lines of professional labor, presents few points to arrest the attention of the general reader, or to employ the pen of the biographer. The lawyer exerts his most brilliant powers before the public in cases which attract public attention; the clergyman appears weekly before a listening and appreciative congregation, where he enforces duty and illustrates truth with the embellishment of learning and eloquence; the politician in the senate house or on the platform, sways his auditors by discussion of high themes of statesmanship; while the faithful and conscientious physician, though endowed with learning which would instruct, and graces of speech and manner which might enthrall a popular assembly, passes from house to house, and amid the gloom and hush of the chamber of sickness, in privacy and seclusion, applies the results of study and the momentous decisions of judgment to the relief of pain, and the rallying of the disordered functions of human life. If he ventures beyond the pale of professional life he oftener becomes



Chas. H. Hunter

known to the public through the pen than by personal contact with men. The bent of his thoughts leads him to scientific investigation, though sometimes he gives loose rein to fancy and imagination, giving the world tales like "Elsie Venner," dialogue flashing with humor and pathos like the "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table," or from the heights of Parnassus throws to the winds verses flashing with scintillations of wit and wisdom like the "One Horse Shay."

A professional career of ten years has brought to the front of the medical faculty in Minneapolis a young man, endowed with all accomplishments which liberal learning and scientific training can bestow, with an enthusiasm for professional work, and an undivided attention to its laborious detail, which leaves no time to gather laurels in other fields.

Dr. Charles H. Hunter was born at Clinton, Kennebec County, Maine, February 6th, 1853. His father, Geo. H. Hunter, was a merchant. He passed through the studies preparatory to entering college at the Maine Central Institute at Pittsfield, and entered the freshman class of Bowdoin College in 1870. Passing through the course of four years study he graduated in course in 1874. In college he affiliated with the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity. After graduation he was for two years principal of the Limerick Academy. He now took up professional study, at first in the Portland School of Medical Instruction, then in the Medical School of Maine, and finally in the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York, from which institution he graduated and received his degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1878.

On the ninth of February, in the same year, Dr. Hunter was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Orr Stone, daughter of Colonel Alfred J. Stone, of Brunswick, Maine. On her mother's side Mrs.

Hunter is descended from John Orr, of Scotch-Irish ancestry, who emigrated from Ireland to America in 1726, settling in Bedford, N. H. His son, John Orr, was a lieutenant under Gen. Stark, of Revolutionary fame, and in the battle of Bennington, Vermont, he was wounded so seriously as to be crippled for life. He was for many years a representative and senator in the New Hampshire legislature, also State counsellor, and served for twenty years as justice of the peace. One of his daughters married Samuel Chandler, from whom descended the Honorable Zackariah Chandler, the distinguished senator from Michigan. One of Lieut. Orr's sons, the Honorable Benjamin Orr, grandfather of Mrs. Hunter, was a graduate of Dartmouth College, and by profession a lawyer. "He was one of the most brilliant and successful advocates in the State." Upon his death, Chief Justice Mellen, in addressing the grand jury, said "he had long stood confessedly at the head of the profession in our State; he had distinguished himself by the power of his intellect, the commanding energy of his reasoning, the uncompromising firmness of his principles, and the dignity and lofty sense of honor, truth and justice which he uniformly displayed in his professional career and in the walks of private life."

The wife of the Hon. Benjamin Orr was Miss Elizabeth Tappan, who was of the fourth generation in descent from Rev. John Robinson, the Leyden pilgrim and venerated pastor of Plymouth church before its migration.

Mrs. Hunter is an accomplished lady, justly proud of her honorable and heroic ancestry, and in Minneapolis lends to the home of her husband the charm which an educated mind, an attractive person, and a refined and gentle manner, confer.

Dr. Hunter settled at Newport, Me.,

for practice, but remained only a year. He felt that a higher medical training could be obtained in the old world, and taking his wife, went abroad, studying in the most celebrated surgical and medical schools of England and the continent, and devoting intervals of leisure to travel. Three years were spent in this pleasing and profitable study and travel, during which he heard lectures at the Universities of Berlin, Vienna, Paris, London and Strassburg, and attended the clinics where surgical science was demonstrated by the most eminent surgeons of the world.

On his return to America Dr. Hunter settled in Minneapolis. This was in 1882. He opened an office, to which his splendid preparation and winning manner, soon brought an abundance of patronage. His practice has been a general one, both in medicine and surgery, and has become so engrossing as to leave him little time for the social and athletic life in which he delights.

Dr. Hunter was connected with the teaching force of the Minneapolis Hospital College, of which he was one of the founders, and upon its identification with the State University, became professor of the theory and practice of medicine in the College of Medicine and Surgery of the University of Minnesota. He is consulting surgeon of the Oliver Wendell Holmes Hospital of Hudson, Wis., and on the active staff of St. Anthony Hospital of Minneapolis, as well as consulting surgeon of the Northwestern and Asbury Hospitals.

With him originated the idea of founding the Academy of Medicine, a society composed of a limited number of physicians from the twin cities, and the most successful organization of its kind in the Northwest. He is also a member of the Hennepin County Medical Society, and,

in fact, has been active in all public relations of the profession.

The pleasant home of Dr. and Mrs. Hunter is at the corner of Second avenue and Ninth street south. Their family consists of two children, a son, DeKoven, and a daughter, Margaret. Dr. Hunter's interest in his *alma mater* led to the assembling at his residence in February, 1884, of the local alumni, who formed a Western Alumni Association of Bowdoin College. He has also affiliation with the Masonic fraternity, and at one time was a member and director of the Long Meadow Gun Club. He is an enthusiastic sportsman, and when he is able to steal a day or two from professional engagements delights to follow his dogs through field and forest, gaining sport and recreation in the air untainted with the odor of drugs, and free from the exhalations of the hospital ward. But these holidays are few, for the urgency of the lecture room and the hospital soon reclaim his time and thought to the stern pursuits of professional life.

DR. JAMES E. MOORE. It is an uncommon thing for a young man to have definitely in mind the exact line of work in which he wishes to devote his life, and having it, push on toward that end regardless of many obstacles that seem to thrust themselves in the way. When we find a man who has done this thing and has reached his goal, we instinctively feel an interest in him, and wish to know something of his life. Such a man is Dr. James E. Moore, of Minneapolis. He was born in Clarksville, Mercer County, Pa., March 2, 1852. His father, Rev. Geo. W. Moore, was a Methodist minister of sterling qualities and a member of the Erie conference for thirty years. Although he never attended school but nine months in his life, Rev. Geo. W.



J. E. Moore M.D.

Moore by dint of energy and strength of character, pushed on to a prominent station in middle life where he took an active and useful part in all philanthropic questions, until a few years ago when he retired from the pulpit and is now living in Minneapolis. The doctor's mother comes from the old German family of Zeiglers. She was born in Pennsylvania and her people, like all the rest of the doctor's relation, save his father, were Pennsylvania farmers. Her father, Jacob Zeigler, was one of the famous "Grey-beards" of Iowa.

Dr. Moore had good opportunities for early education, attending the public school nine months each year till he was fifteen years old. He then went to Poland, Ohio, where he remained three years. The following year was spent in teaching and studying medicine, assisted by medical friends. The next year, 1871-2, he studied in the medical department at Ann Arbor. During vacations Dr. Moore was always engaged in some sort of industry—in the rolling mill, on the farm, at the furnace, selling books and sewing machines, or in some way keeping busy; not that he had to, for his parents were indulgent and able to help him, but they believed it best for the boy to be kept busy. His second course in medicine was taken at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York City, from which institution he graduated in 1873, at 21 years of age. The one thing uppermost in Dr. Moore's mind during all his course of study, had been the desire to become an efficient and skillful surgeon; so his first field for practical operations was chosen with view of finding some work in that line. Upon graduation he went to Ft. Wayne, Ind., where he remained two and a half years, establishing a living practice, though the result as a whole was discouraging. His practice had been chiefly among rail-

road employes, and the panic of 1875 coming on, they were unable to pay their bills. This, therefore, seemed to be a good opportunity for further study, so the doctor went to New York City, where he spent seven busy months studying in the colleges and hospitals. This was really the most valuable study he had taken, and was, in fact, the entrance upon a higher practice, the beginning, as it were, of the realization of the hope he had cherished so long. While at Ft. Wayne, Dr. Moore was married, in 1874, to Miss Bessie Applegate, of Pittsburgh, Penn. They had been schoolmates at Poland Seminary, and afterward Miss Applegate attended the Conservatory of Music at Oberlin, where she was widely known among amateurs as the possessor of an exceptionally sweet and strong soprano voice.

When Dr. Moore left New York to return to Ft. Wayne, he stopped to visit his father at Emlenton, Pa. The panic had not been felt in the oil regions, and the doctor thought a location in his native state might be an improvement over the one he had made; so when an offer of partnership was made by Dr. B. F. Hamilton, a nephew of the late Frank Hastings Hamilton, and himself the most renowned practitioner in that section, it was gladly accepted. This region was particularly favorable to surgery, and the new firm soon built up a flourishing and profitable business, which remained undiminished during the partnership of three years duration, and during the following three and a half years that the doctor practiced alone he had his full share of the business. Dr. Moore is an enthusiast in his profession, however, and never for a moment thought of stopping short of whatever possibilities might be in store for him; so he faithfully continued his studies, repeatedly going to the hospitals in New York and Phila-

delphia, fitting himself for this special work in larger and more agreeable fields. While living at Emlenton, Mrs. Moore died, in January, 1882.

When Dr. Moore came to Minneapolis in August, 1882, he knew only one man in the city and he was a stranger here. The doctor opened an office on Nicollet avenue, where he remained just a week, at the end of which time he was offered a partnership by Dr. Ames, which he accepted. Dr. Ames was at that time prominent in politics and had a large practice, chiefly in surgery, and being engaged in his congressional campaign, he could not attend to his practice; thus a good opportunity was offered to Dr. Moore which he used to good advantage; and although the two doctors differ as widely in their personal tastes and habits as is possible for two men in the same profession, still, during the four years that their partnership continued, their relations with each other were entirely amicable and satisfactory. In 1886 Dr. Moore went to Europe, studying in some of the best hospitals on the continent and in London. In Berlin he was a close attendant upon Dr. Von Bergman's clinic. While in London he studied at the Royal Orthœpædic Hospital, and was shown special favors by Sir Richard Barwell, at Charing Cross Hospital. Besides this study abroad, Dr. Moore has made yearly visits to the hospitals in New York and Philadelphia, taking special instruction from the great masters in surgery, and particularly in Orthœpædic surgery at the New York Orthœpædic Hospital. Soon after his return from Europe he discontinued his general practice, and since the Fall of 1888 he has confined himself exclusively to surgery, being the first practitioner in the northwest to confine himself to that specialty. His success in this line has been very gratifying indeed. He has

performed, successfully, almost every operation known to surgery, save those of ear and eye. The saying goes at the Northwestern Hospital that "Moore's patients never die," and it seems sometimes almost literally true, for he has never lost but one patient at that institution as the result of an operation. The doctor has probably done as much as any other man to make Minneapolis the medical center of this portion of the country. His patients coming from all over the state and from the whole northwest, from Illinois to Montana; yet he is never too busy to attend to his little poverty stricken cripples. One example will serve to illustrate how much dearer the doctor loves humankind and his profession, than he does the money obtained by his practice. A penniless boy with a twisted and helpless leg came hobbling to him on crutches. Dr. Moore cured him, kept him two years in his own house, had him taught to paint signs, and to-day, the boy with no thought of crutch, walks the street and earns his living at his trade. One or two of his class are always receiving the kind attention and care of Dr. Moore. The doctor's kind heart makes him a liberal giver, and the amount he dispenses in charity no one can tell. He is never known to refuse when asked, and no solicitor fails to see him, yet all is done in a quiet way, far from show. In examining the afflicted, too, and especially children, he handles them more kindly than surgeons generally do, yet there is no flinching or hesitation when he comes to the operation. It is this same kindly spirit that makes the doctor so fond of the domestic animals, fine horses and the canine being especial favorites.

Dr. Moore is excessively fond of his profession, and what time he is not practicing, he is either thinking or reading about it. His evenings are thus all taken



Floyd S. Muckey M. D.

up in study at his home, and no time is left for society. He is a constant correspondent of medical journals, both East and West, and never had an article rejected. His wife takes great interest in his work, is a keen critic, and, although in very poor health, she aids him greatly in his literary work.

In 1885, Dr. Moore was elected professor of Orthopædic Surgery in the old College Hospital. He held the same position in the St. Paul Medical College during its school career, and now holds a like position in the medical department in the University of Minnesota. He performs operations every week before the class at St. Barnabas Hospital, being surgeon for that institution. He is also consulting surgeon for the Northwestern Hospital, and Orthopædic surgeon for St. Mary's and the Asbury Methodist Hospitals. He takes great interest in his work at the Northwestern, and has helped that institution in many ways. He is an active member in the Hennepin County Medical Society, in the Minnesota Academy of Science, in the Minnesota State Medical Society, having twice been its vice-president. He is also a member of the American Orthopædic Association, and of the Congress of American Physicians and Surgeons. He has many acquaintances among the physicians and surgeons in New York, and through his articles on orthopædies, etc., is pretty well known abroad. He is held in high esteem by practitioners, and becomes greatly endeared to all his patients. His practice is becoming more lucrative, and he is now in the enjoyment of his long wished for desire—devoting all his time to surgery, with no anxiety as to the material result.

As a man, Dr. Moore is kind and considerate, modest and unassuming; rather below the medium size, and dark-complexioned. Although a strict moralist

and a "teetotaler," he is not a regular church goer. He is far from being a "club man;" his aspirations in that line stopping with Master Mason. He has no taste for politics, but votes the Republican ticket.

In 1884 he was married to Miss Clara Collins, of Pittsburgh, a cousin to his first wife, and a woman endowed with all the noble gifts common to her sex. She died the following year at the family residence on Park avenue, in this city, leaving a little girl, who is still living, and is the doctor's only child. In 1887, Dr. Moore was married, for the third time, to Miss Louise Irving, also a native of Pittsburgh, Pa. Mrs. Moore is a very pleasant and attractive lady, and almost as enthusiastic over the doctor's profession as he is himself. Their home life, at the West Hotel, is quiet and uneventful, the doctor always spending his evenings at home with his books and journals.

FLOYD S. MUCKEY, M. D., though a young man in years, is one of the oldest inhabitants of the state, and a pioneer in more than the usual acceptance of that term, being a pioneer as a specialist in his branch of medicine and in birth.

He was born at Owatona, Steele Co., Minn., February 5, 1858, and is, therefore, the same age of the state, which was admitted to the Union in that year. At the time of the Indian massacre in 1862, he was not old enough to appreciate the gravity of the situation, but can remember the consternation which startled the community into preparations for flight. While he attended the district schools in his earliest years, the aborigines still had possession of a large part of the state, and hunted and fished and scalped the enemies in true Indian fashion, in the trackless regions of Northern Minnesota.

Minneapolis was then no more than a village, with all its potentialities still hidden in the unknown future. Dr. Muckey's parents came to Minnesota in 1854, from Wisconsin. His father was originally from New York, and his mother from Vermont. As already hinted, Dr. Muckey's education was begun in the district school of his native place. He early showed that quick perception of the true relation of things, that ready absorption of knowledge, which have been characteristic throughout his life. When old enough to think for himself, the doctor resolved to devote himself to the pursuit of knowledge, and at an early age determined upon a medical career. There were alluring prospects for money making in those days, but he followed out his original intentions without looking to the right or to the left, and with gratifying result.

From the common schools the doctor went to the normal schools at Winona and Whitewater, Wisconsin. When he had graduated from these institutions, he taught one term in a district school and four terms in the graded schools at Owatona and Faribault. He then took a course in the State University of Minnesota, after which he attended the McGill Medical College of Montreal, from which he was graduated in 1883, after a full course of four years, standing well towards the head of his class.

In the fall of the same year he began a general practice of his profession in St. Paul, but did not long remain in that city.

The next spring Doctor Muckey took special medical courses in Philadelphia and New York, spending a year in this manner. He came to Minneapolis in July, 1885, and has practiced here since that time.

He is the first specialist to treat diseases of the throat and nose exclusively

in Minneapolis, and has been very successful in that branch of practice. He was recently elected an honorary member of the (U. S.) Hay-Fever Association, which embraces many of the leading physicians in the country. Dr. Muckey has frequently contributed scientific essays to the manual published by that organization, which have attracted much attention among the medical fraternity. The doctor has been twice married. The first time in 1882, while still a student at McGill College, Montreal, to Miss Azelie Bastien, of that city, after a short but happy wedded life she died in 1884. His second marriage took place in Minneapolis on November 1, 1886. His wife's maiden name was Miss Annette L. Bruce, of this city. He has no children. Dr. Muckey is a lover of music and has a thorough knowledge of that art. He is a member of the Westminster church choir. During the summer he lives at Maggiore Heights on the upper end of Lake Minnetonka, where he has a beautiful cottage and a fine stock farm, attending to this is his recreation. He is very fond of stock and poultry, of which he keeps the finest breeds, and is never so happy as when looking after his blue-blooded pets, after his days' duties as a physician are over.

DR. MAX P. VANDER HORCK is the sixth child of Capt. John Vander Horck, who has been identified with the affairs of Minnesota since pioneer days. The family is of German-Dutch origin. Dr. Vander Horck was born in St. Paul Aug. 5, 1862. When he was four years old his parents moved to Minneapolis, and since that time this city has been his home. He attended the public schools, and the University of Minnesota through the junior year. Instead of entering the senior class he went east, in the fall of 1882, and began the study of medicine

at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City. After a year in New York Dr. Vander Horck went to Philadelphia, where he entered the Jefferson Medical College and completed his course, graduating with honors in March, 1885. He won the "Practice of Medicine" prize and was admitted as *interne* to the Blockley Hospital, and later to the Jefferson Medical College Hospital. The extensive hospital service gave him great advantages in the study of dermatology, which he had chosen as his speciality, but he determined to be more thoroughly equipped before commencing practice. Accordingly, in January, 1886, he went to Europe and spent nearly three years in special study of skin diseases. He matriculated for one year at the University of Berlin, was afterwards for fifteen months at Vienna and six months at Prague, Bohemia. His work was principally in the large hospitals at these places and with such famous instructors as Lassar and Lewin of Berlin; Kaposi, Neuman, Hans Von Hebra, Rhiel, Ehrmann and Lustgarten at Vienna, and Janowski and Prof. Pick of Prague. During his sojourn in Europe Dr. Vander Horck travelled quite extensively through Germany, France, Switzerland and Italy, but was prevented from carrying out plans for further travel by an appointment in the fall of 1888 to the professorship of dermatology in the medical department of the University of Minnesota. He at once returned to Minneapolis to prepare for the duties of the position. For the first year after his return Dr. Vander Horck was associated with Dr. F. A. Dunsmoor, but in September, 1889, opened an office in the Syndicate block, and has since confined himself to the practice of his speciality in which he has been exceedingly successful. In addition to the requirements of a very large practice and the

professorship at the medical college, Dr. Vander Horck's duties include those of consulting dermatologist at Asbury Methodist Hospital and St. Barnabas Hospital. He also has charge of the treatment of skin diseases at the University free dispensary.

Upon commencing practice here Dr. Vander Horck identified himself with all efforts for the advancement of his profession, and threw the enthusiasm which had already brought him distinction as a student into the work of the physicians of the city and state. He is a member of the Hennepin County Medical Society, the State Medical Society of Minnesota, the Minnesota Academy of Medicine, the American Medical Association, and member of advisory council of the Pan-American Medical Congress for the section of Dermatology. In addition, he maintains his membership in two college fraternities and the Masonic order, being a member of Minneapolis Lodge 19 A.F. & A. M.

In 1890 Dr. Vander Horck married Miss Emma Curtiss Robb, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John G. Robb of Minneapolis. They have one child. Personally Dr. Vander Horck is of agreeable presence, and of enthusiastic and earnest temperament. He is an ardent and patient student, and keeps abreast of the best thinkers in his profession. It is his intention to visit Europe again in the near future for the purpose of pursuing more extensively certain studies in connection with his speciality.

DR. EDWARD B. ZIER. Among the successful young professional and business men of Minneapolis, Edward B. Zier occupies a prominent place. During the decade in which he has been a citizen of the northwestern metropolis, he has achieved a reputation and position in society such as few men are able to

obtain in so comparatively short a time.

Doctor Zier was born on the 19th day of May, 1857, in New Albany, Floyd County, Indiana. His father, M. Zier, was an iron manufacturer and steamboat builder at that place for nearly forty years.

Edward, while at home, obtained a good high school education, and spent, besides, much time in his father's iron works. He served an apprenticeship as a machinist and mechanical engineer, becoming proficient in the calling, but failing to find the occupation congenial turned his eyes to the medical profession. In 1873 he began the study of medicine in the medical department of the University of Louisville, Ky., where he graduated with distinction in 1877. After leaving his *alma mater*, Dr. Zier went abroad, pursuing his medical studies for four years in the largest hospitals of Europe, most of the time in the hospitals and clinics of Vienna—the medical center of the world. Here his ability received recognition from some of the ablest of the great medical men in the Austrian capital. In addition to his work in Vienna, Doctor Zier pursued his studies in the hospitals of London and other cities, supplementing what he had learned in theory with actual practice.

Doctor Zier came to Minneapolis in February, 1881, where he at once engaged in general practice of his profession for the first five years. During the last six or seven years, however, he has devoted himself exclusively to diseases of the throat and lungs—the first who made a specialty of that branch of medicine in Minneapolis. He has built up a large and lucrative practice, and his achievements, both as a professional and business man, are notable. He visits the eastern hospitals yearly, thus keeping in touch with the latest development and discoveries in the medical world.

On October 24th, 1884, Dr. E. B. Zier was married to Miss Minnie M. Harrison, daughter of the late Hon. T. A. Harrison, the organizer and president of the Security bank. They have two children, a son and a daughter, six and four years old, respectively.

In 1888 he began the erection of the large "Zier row," on the corner of Fourth avenue south and Ninth street. The building was built under his own personal supervision, and the block is conceded by all competent judges to comprise the finest block of city houses in this country. There are very few eastern houses anywhere equal to or better than the "Zier row."

The doctor has always been a staunch Republican, and although he has never held a public office, there are few politicians who know what is taking place behind the scenes better than he does. He takes a quiet but active part in political matters, for which he has both inclination and ability.

He is a member of the Hennepin Ave. M. E. Church.

DR. LEVI BUTLER. The year 1855 brought considerable emigration to Minnesota. Among the enterprising young men who settled in Minneapolis that year was Dr. Levi Butler. He was a native of the State of Indiana, where he had been well brought up. He had secured a good academic and medical education, married and had spent ten years in the practice of his profession, and brought with him, besides professional skill, a moderate fortune, a robust constitution and an unusually fine and engaging presence. At the time of his arrival he was thirty-six years old. He at once engaged in the practice of surgery and medicine, and soon took a leading and honorable position among the practitioners. He entered with zeal into so-



Edw. B. Lier M.D.

cial and public life, occupying a position of importance in the little community. His efforts were especially enlisted in the moral welfare of the place, fostering education, temperance and charities. The first call for volunteers to suppress the rebellion in the spring of 1861, reached him immersed in professional labor, but he gave it a prompt and ready response. Recruiting a company of volunteers from the country towns, he joined the recruits at Fort Snelling, and was mustered into the Third Regiment of Minnesota Infantry. At the organization of the regiment he was appointed surgeon and left the state for a Southern campaign. The regiment was surrendered at Murfreesboro and returned to engage in the suppression of the Indian outbreak. The officers were soon paroled, and rejoining the regiment saw much hard service in the campaign through Kentucky and Louisiana. After a little less than two years of service, Dr. Butler resigned and returned home. The following year he was appointed by Governor Miller to visit the Southern camps and hospitals with a view of improving their sanitary condition and relieving the sufferings of the sick among the Minnesota volunteers. At the return of peace he did not resume medical practice, but engaged in lumbering and real estate operations. The firms of Butler & Walker and Butler, Mills & Morris were formed, and afterwards that of L. Butler & Co. His operations became very extensive, engaging in all departments of the lumber business, from the stump to the lumber yard. For many years the firm of L. Butler & Co. was reckoned among the most energetic and enterprising of the trade.

In the fall of 1871 the sterling qualities and popular manners of Dr. Butler were recognized by his election to represent the Twenty Sixth District, comprising a part of the city of Minneapolis, in

the State Senate. Three times in succession he was elected to the same position, taking his seat in the session of 1872, and continuing through those of 1873-4-5-6-7. At the first session he was appointed upon the important railroad committee of the senate, and afterwards became its chairman. His services in the legislature were highly useful and greatly appreciated by the people of Minneapolis. He was possessed of sound judgment, much suavity of manner, and had the ability to express his views in debate with clearness and cogency, so that measures entrusted to his care were safely carried. It was a period of stirring interest in Minneapolis, whose growth in business and population began to realize somewhat of the fond hope of its founders.

Dr. Butler did not long survive his legislative term. The complications of an extensive business, with the burden of public duties, impaired his former robust health, and he passed away in the spring of 1878. He had built and occupied a fine residence on Second avenue south, at the corner of Eighth street.

His memory and patriotic military service were honored by one of the local posts of the Grand Army of the Republic, assuming his name. Among the citizens of Minneapolis his death was deplored as a public calamity. He was greatly beloved as a physician and a man, and highly valued as an enterprising man of business, and a most faithful representative.

NATHAN B. HILL. Doctors Hill and Findley of whom Dr. Hill was the senior member composed a firm engaged in the practice of medicine, from the time of their arrival in Minneapolis in 1861, until the dissolution of the partnership by the lamented death of Dr. Hill about fifteen years ago. They were the leading medical practitioners of that period.

Both were natives of North Carolina, thoroughly educated, of mature age, and had long been engaged in practice in their native state, when, being of the Quaker faith, they fell under the displeasure of their neighbors from suspicions of sympathy with the Union cause, and were compelled to flee. With much difficulty and not a little danger, they passed the closely drawn cordon of military lines, and after a short stop in Indiana, came to Minneapolis and settled.

Dr. Hill was a skilful and sympathetic physician of fine physical presense and bearing. He was a philanthropic, and manifested uncommon business prudence and sagacity. The family residence, a beautiful brick mansion, was on Third Avenue, and one of the first residences erected in the vicinity of Franklin Avenue. Two sons, Samuel Hill and Dr. Richard S. Hill, are among the leading citizens of Minneapolis, who with Miss Anna Hill survive and perpetuate the name and memory of one of Minneapolis most beloved and respected citizen.

Dr. John D. Anderson was born in Ontario, Canada, in 1855. His medical education was received at Trinity Medical School, of the Toronto University, and in Edinburgh, Scotland, where he graduated in medicine in 1879. He was admitted to membership in the British Medical Association at London. He has been a resident and practitioner in Minneapolis since 1883.

Dr. Frederick R. Baldwin is a native of Minneapolis, born Nov. 6, 1860. He is the only son of Rufus J. and Caroline L. Baldwin, and has on both sides an unbroken line of descent from colonists in Connecticut prior to 1640. His education was in the public schools of his native city. After a three years course in medicine in the University of Michigan he spent a year of reading with Dr. H. H. Kimball, and graduated at Bellevue

Medical College, New York, in 1887. After a post graduate course in medicine and surgery in Vienna, Austria, and a supplemental year at Bellevue, he opened an office in Minneapolis, where, with a thorough equipment in professional knowledge, and a thoughtful and judicious temperament, he is building up a respectable practice.

Dr. William Winthrop Betts is among the younger medical practitioners of the city. He is a native of Chatham, Columbia County, New York, born May 16th, 1859. He graduated at Albany Medical College with the class of 1883, and took a post graduate course at the same institution a few years later. He located in Minneapolis in September, 1889. He is a member of the state and county medical societies, of the Minnesota Academy of Medicine, as well as of the medical society of his native county in New York.

John W. Bell, M. D., was born March 18th, 1854, in the State of Ohio. After receiving a preliminary education at the public schools, he attended the Ohio Medical College of Cincinnati, graduating from there in the class of 1876. He came to Minneapolis in 1881. He was one of the faculty in the Minnesota Hospital College, and now very acceptably fills the chair of Clinical Medicine and Physical Diagnosis in the medical department of the Minnesota State University. He is a member of the Minnesota State Medical Society, Minnesota Academy of Medicine, and the Hennepin County Medical Society.

Dr. Bell takes a lively interest in politics, at present being one of our State Senators.

William J. Byrnes, M. D., the son of the well-known pioneer of this city,—William Byrnes—was born January 5th, 1859, in Minneapolis. After receiving a public school education, he took a college course at St. John's College, Prairie-du

Chien, also a special course at the Minnesota State University.

He graduated from the medical department of the University of Michigan in 1882, after which he pursued his medical studies in Germany. He then located in his native city, where he has been very successful, being elected county physician of Hennepin county, 1887-1888, also coronor of Hennepin county 1891-1892.

Dr. Byrnes is a member of the Minnesota State Medical Society, and the Hennepin County Medical Society, of which he was president in 1889.

William Asbury Hall, M.D., was born in Aurelius, New York, June 17th, 1853. He received his education at Auburn, N. Y., receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine at the Albany Medical College, Albany, N. Y., December 23d, 1875. He located in Oswego, N. Y., where he was very successful, being elected coronor of Oswego county 1880-1884, and also United States pension examining surgeon of Oswego in 1885.

Dr. Hall has been an active worker in medical science since his arrival in Minneapolis in 1887. He was appointed Professor of Medical Jurisprudence in the Minnesota Hospital Medical College, attending surgeon to St. Mary's Hospital, attending surgeon to St. Barnabas' Hospital, and surgeon to the Chicago & Great Western Railway. He is a member of the following societies: New York State Medical Association; American Medical Association; Oswego County Medical Society, N. Y., of which he was president in 1885; Minnesota State Medical Society; Hennepin County Medical Society, and now president of the same and the New York Medico-Legal Society.

Dr. Elijah S. Kelly, the present efficient Health Commissioner of the City of Minneapolis, is a native of the Province of Quebec, Canada, born June 24th,

1846. He has been a resident of Minneapolis since his twentieth year. His literary education was received at the State University of Minnesota, and his professional training at Rush Medical College of Chicago, where he graduated in 1878. Dr. Kelly has held the offices of Hennepin county physician, police surgeon, and health commissioner. He is initiate of Cataract Lodge, No. 2, A. F. and A. M., and of Darius Commandery Knight's Templar.

Dr. Thomas L. Laliberti has been a resident and practitioner of medicine in Minneapolis since 1881. He is a native of Quebec, Canada East, born May 8th, 1852. His education was received at the Loyal University of his native city, where he received the degree of Bachelor of Medicine in 1874 and of Doctor of Medicine in 1876. He is a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Province of Quebec, of the Minnesota State Medical Society, and of the Hennepin County Medical Society.

Dr. Hugh Nelson, a physician and surgeon of the regular school, is a native of Albemarle county, Virginia, born October 7th, 1842. His great-great-grandfather was a soldier in the Continental army, a member of the Continental Congress, and one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. He was also Governor of Virginia. His grandfather was Judge of the Circuit Court, Senator in Congress, and Minister to Spain. His father was a large land owner in Albemarle county, Virginia.

Dr. Nelson was educated at Hampden Sidney College, Virginia. At nineteen years of age he joined the Second Virginia Cavalry, under Fitz Hugh Lee, and served in that army until the close of the war, participating in most of the stirring events of the Virginia campaign. After the war he removed to Baltimore, Maryland, where he took three full courses in

medicine at the Washington University. He settled in Minneapolis, where he has made rapid progress in his profession.

Willard Byther Pineo was born in Columbia Falls, Maine, April 22d, 1858. He was educated at Kent's Hill Seminary, Readfield, Maine. He came to Minneapolis, September 15th, 1882, and entered the Minnesota Hospital Medical College, from which he received his degree of medicine in 1885. Dr. Pineo is a member of the Society of Physicians and Surgeons of Minneapolis, the Hennepin County Medical Society, and State Medical Society.

LIST OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

Abbott, A. W.,	Allen, L. B.,	Darms, H. L.,	Douglass, A. C.,
Adams, E. F.,	Ames, A. A.,	Davidson, Jas.,	Dunn, J. H.,
Alger, I. D.,	Anderson, J. D.,	Deziel, Godfrey,	Dunsmoor, F. A.,
Allen, B. T.,	Anderson, Mrs. M. J.,	Disen, C. F.,	DuMou, C. F.,
Allen, C. T.,	Aspinwall, S. M.,		Drysinger, G. W.,
Allen, H. W.,	Aubin, W. E.,	Edholm, E. A.,	Elson, J. E.,
	Auerness, P. A.,		Evans, O. J.,
Bacon, L. W.,	Bendeke, Karl,	Fairbairn, A. C.,	Fitzgerald, R. J.,
Bakke, Peter,	Benjamin, A. E.,	Farnsworth, S. E.,	Force, J. F.,
Baldwin, F. R.,	Betts, W. W.,	Fay, H. B.,	Fosgate, D. O.,
Baneroft, E. K.,	Bishop, J. B.,	Fifield, Emily W.,	Foss, Lauritz,
Barber, J. P.,	Boleyn, E. S.,	Finlayson, F. G.,	Freeman, J. R.,
Barnard, Albion,	Bowers, John,	Finnegan, M. P.,	French, Geo. F.,
Bass, G. Willis,	Bracken, H. M.,	Fishblatt, E. N.,	Freidlander, Saml.,
Beard, R. O.,	Brown, E. J.,	Gibson, E. T.,	Gould, Wm.,
Beery, Abraham,	Buck, A. E.,	Giere, E. O.,	Graham, B. F.,
Bell, J. W.	Burton, C. N.,	Golden, A. J.,	Grant, J. G.,
Bell, Mowry,	Burton, Frank,	Gould, J. B.,	Griswold, Chas.,
	Byrnes, W. J.,	Hall, Wm. A.,	Hendricks, G. A.,
Calums, G. M.,	Christie, Geo.,	Hallowell, W. H.,	Hill, R. J.,
Carlaw, C. W.,	Cleveland, Wm.,	Hammond, J. H.,	Hoegh, Knut.,
Carpenter, G. W.,	Coekburn, J. C.,	Hance, S. F.,	Holl, P. M.,
Cary, H. E.,	Cohen, I. N.,	Hanseom, W. H.,	Hollister, Lora,
Case, L. F.,	Conner, J. L.,	Hanscome, W. C.,	Holmes, H. E.,
Cates, A. B.,	Cook, N. M.,	Hansen, J. P.,	Hood, Mary G.,
Chapman, O. S.,	Cosman, E. O.,	Harding, H. J.,	Hughes, P. E.,
Chase, C. A.,	Crafts, L. M.,	Harrah, J. W.,	Hunt, A. M.,
Cheney, W. W.,	Crandall, L. S.,	Hart, E. S.,	Hunter, C. H.,
	Crosby, J. A.	Heflen, E. H.,	Hutehins, E. A.,
		Irwin, A. F.,	
		Jacobson, Mrs. J. M.,	Jerman, W. L.,
		Janson, E.,	Johnson, A. E.,
		Janson, I.,	Jones, L. S.,
			Jones, W. Alexander,
		Keith, Saml.,	Kistler, J. M.,
		Kelley, E. S.,	Knight, H. A.,
		Kilvington, S. S.,	Knights, F. A.,
		Kimball, H. H.,	Kœhl, Jeremiah,
		Laliberti, T. L.,	LeDuc, E. H.,
		Lane, L. C.,	Lehman, E. F.,
		LaPaul, G. F.,	Lewis, J. M.,
		LaPierre, J. W. B.,	Lindley, A. H.
		Laton, W. S.,	Linn, J. J.,
		Latz, H. E.,	Little, J. W.,
		Lauritzen, Peter,	Long, Jesse,
		Laws, F. F.,	Lovett, A. S.,
		McCollon, C. A.,	Montgomery, G. R.,



Dr A. F. Elliott

McDonald, H. N., Moore, J. E.,
 McMurdy, R. S., Moore, J. T.,
 Maedonald, J. W., Morton, H. M.,
 Mann, W. A., Muckey, F. S.,
 Mark, Joseph, Muldberg, Sig.,
 Martindale, J. H., Murdock, A. J.,
 Mitchell, F. C., Murphy, Lea,
 Moffett, J. B., Murry & Lindsey,
 Myers, W. D.,
 Nacgeli, Andrew, Norred, C. H.,
 Neilson, Yord, Norred, Mrs. E. S.,
 Newhall, W. M., North, T. S.,
 Nippert, L. A., Norton, A. K.,
 Nootnagel, C. F., Noyes, A. A.,
 Nye, W. F.,
 O'Brien, R. P., Ortman, Adolph,
 Orton, H. N.,
 Pearce, T. J., Polk, W. R.,
 Phillips, Edwin, Pomeroy, M. P.,
 Pinco, W. B., Powell, W. H.,
 Platner, Renseller, Pratt, J. A.,
 Quinby, T. F.,
 Rainey, T. G., Rogers, C. E.,
 Rettraye, M. M., Rogers, E. S.,
 Ringnell, C. J., Rossbach, Michael,
 Roberts, Mrs. H., Rothwell, W. P.,
 Roberts, T. S., Russell, E. B.,
 Rochford, W. E., Rutledge, J. W.,
 Salisbury, A. H., Smith, G. E.,
 Samson, F. B., Smith, M. B.,
 Sandberg, J. H., Sneve, Haldor,
 Sharp, L. N., Spratt, C. J.,
 Shaw, J. W., Spring, W. P.,
 Sherry, J. F., Staples, H. L.,
 Simpson, Chas., Stark, T. F.,
 Skaro, A. K., Stephens, W. O.,
 Skaro, E. A., Stewart, Mrs. A. M.,
 Skaro, J. G., Stewart, J. Clark,
 Slaghi, C. G., Stockton, E. H.,
 Smith, W. S., Stuart, J. H.,
 Smith, A. V., Sweet, A. B.,
 Smith, C. A., Sweetser, H. B.,
 Tasker, C. H., Toll, Hugo,
 Thams, Tonnes, Towers, F. E.,
 Thomas, D. O., Tryon, Wm. E.,
 Tobey, C. McV., Tupper, W. G. W.,
 VanderHorek, M. P.,

Waite, Henry, Wilkins, Timothy,
 Weeks, L. C., Williams, C. W.,
 Wells, C. L., Williams, U. G.,
 Wentworth, S. S., Witham, A. K. P.,
 Weston, C. G., Woodard, F. R.,
 Whetstone, A. S., Woodling, M. E.,
 Whetstone, M. S., Wooster, S. J.,
 Whitman, S. C., Wright, C. A.,
 Whittle, J. W., Wyatt, J. D.,
 Young, W. B.

ADOLPHUS FITZ ELLIOT, the second son of Dr. J. S. Elliot, was born at Corinna, Maine, September 2d, 1836. He grew to manhood amidst the rugged scenery of Penobscot county, familiarized with practical things by the varied industries of his father's mill and merchandizing, and knit into a vigorous frame by active pursuits. He received a good education in the common school, supplemented by an academic course at the village academy. When his father, with his oldest brother, Wyman, left for the West to find a new home, and commenced the erection of his house in Minneapolis, Adolphus remained behind in charge of the mills and business at Corinna.

In September of 1855 he came to Minneapolis ahead of the family, and joined Wyman upon his claim near Monticello, where they secured the first harvest. After securing the crop, he returned to Minneapolis, and obtaining a school in the Shepley district, at the corner of the present Lake street and Eighth avenue, he taught four months during the following winter. This was one of the earliest schools on the west side of the river.

In the spring he assisted Wyman in hewing out the timber and erecting a large farm barn upon his father's homestead, and finished the season by driving team on the St. Paul road in hauling merchandise from the head of navigation. In the winter of 1857 he entered the law

office of "Elder" Levi M. Stewart, who, about that time, had removed to Minneapolis from the same vicinity in Maine where the Elliots had resided. The study of law was pursued with diligence, intermixed with some minor practice for four years, although he was admitted to the bar in 1859. Before engaging in practice, the stirring events of 1861 had aroused the country and incited the patriotic young men to take up arms in its defense. Young Elliot laid aside his books and deferred professional engagements at the call of patriotic duty. He enlisted as a private, and was mustered into the service December 1st, 1861, in Company A. of the Third Regiment of Minnesota Volunteer Infantry. Col. Henry A. Lester, who had been a captain in the First Regiment, commanded the regiment, while Wm. W. Webster was captain of Company A. The regiment was sent to the South, with orders for active service, and was surprised by the mounted guerillas, under Gen. Forest, and surrendered. Promotion had raised private Elliot through the grades of Orderly Sergeant and Second Lieutenant to that of First Lieutenant. He was directed by his commanding officer to take the vote of the company on the question of surrender, and report the result, which was that they were about equally divided, no vote being taken. His own opinion was not sought nor given. Having no vote he could not have any say in the matter. After the regiment had been paroled and released from confinement, without trial, and upon a report which had never been made public, then or since, an arbitrary order from the war department dismissed from the service Col. Lester and certain other commissioned officers, among whom was Lieut. Elliot. He was, naturally, no less surprised than chagrined. He demanded, through Col. Aldrich, then

the member of congress from this district, for a hearing and trial, but received only the poor consolation of a reply, that though injustice may have been done, the government was too busy with the prosecution of the war to listen to private grievances. When the many cases are recalled in which the arbitrary decision of the Secretary of War, or of commanders in the field, have been reversed by better information, upon impartial trial, no imputation of dishonor can rest upon an officer who has been denied an opportunity for vindication.

In the beginning of the year 1863, instead of taking up the practice of law Mr. Elliot determined to give his attention to medicine. What influence produced this change in his plans is not apparent. Perhaps a sense of injustice had disgusted him with the administration of justice, or more probably a natural inclination for the healing art which had already turned his father from a successful career, to a not less brilliant practice of medicine, wrought the change. Possibly the sight of sickness and suffering among his comrades in the army impressed him with the beneficent influence of the medical profession. He now applied himself to the study of books which he found in his father's library, who practiced the botanic or sanative system of medicine, and his observations upon the effect of natural remedies as sanative agents, as administered by him. He entered the Physio Medical Institute at Cincinnati, where, after two courses of lectures, he graduated in 1866. Dr. Elliot now applied himself to the practice of medicine, to which he brought an acquaintance with practical affairs, a thorough training in the literature of the law and medicine, and a mind and judgment thoroughly natural. His success was immediate and signal. After some years Dr. Elliot took a special course at

the Bellevue Medical College New York, in surgery and anatomy, and graduated with the regular degree of Doctor of Medicine. Resuming his practice he gave especial attention to the effect of remedies, limiting his trials to no school of practice. His observations and careful analysis led him to be classed with the eclectic system, a result not unusual with those practitioners possessing original and constructive powers, with whom the administration of remedies is not a mere routine drawn from technical books.

The wear of an absorbing profession, with the cares of business engagements in which he had entered, so impaired his health that about 1885 he dropped the active practice of his profession, though he continued actively employed in other directions.

Dr. Elliot has been twice married, first to Miss Sarah Jane Sheldon, a native of Webster, Mass., who was at the time of her marriage a teacher at Winona. She died in 1888. Their only son died at the age of four years in 1878. His present wife was Miss Mary Holbrook, of Boston.

Dr. Elliot has been largely engaged in assisting his father in the care of his valuable real estate, and has also been employed by others in like business. He was also at one time largely interested in the lumber business.

Not the least important contribution made by Dr. Elliot to the general interests, was in the organization and promotion of the Minnesota Academy of Natural Sciences. Early in the year 1873 he joined with ten other gentlemen of scientific attainments and tastes in obtaining a charter and putting the academy in operation. Its object as declared in the constitution is "to observe and investigate natural phenomena; to make collections of specimens illustrating the various departments of science; to name,

classify and preserve the same; also to discuss such questions as shall come within the province of the academy." To the success of the institution Dr. Elliot devoted much time and labor and incurred no little pecuniary responsibility.

He was one of the trustees and for some years curator of the museum. For eight years in succession he was its president. He also made contributions to the literature of the academy, but his chief solicitude was to awaken the dormant interest of the community in scientific studies and keep the organic machinery in motion. Through the persistent labors of himself and a few like-minded colleagues, the academy has now almost attained its majority and has entered into permanent and elegant quarters in the city library building.

That his earnest and untiring efforts were recognized by the academy the following resolutions, published in the Proceedings of the Academy, volume iii, bulletin 3, page 297, under date of January 16, 1890, will clearly show:

WHEREAS, Dr. A. F. Elliot has now retired from the Presidency of the Minnesota Academy of Natural Science and from membership in this Board;

Resolved, That the Board of Trustees recognize in this retirement the loss of a tireless worker; one, who, at all times and under all circumstances, was loyal to the interests of the Academy and eager to advance its work in the community, and one whose enthusiasm in this work commanded the respect of all;

Resolved, That we extend our thanks, as a Board, to Dr. Elliot for his efficient labors as President during the past eight years, and that we wish him a speedy and perfect recovery to many years more of work in advancing the interests of this Academy;

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the forthcoming 'Proceedings of the Academy.'

For the last two years Dr. Elliot has resided at Santa Monica, Cal., where he assisted his father in building a fine residence, which he has occupied since his father's death.

He is interested in Minneapolis, and will return here for permanent residence.

DR. EUGENE ADELBERT HUTCHINS. Is a medical practitioner of thirty years' experience, half of which has been passed in Minneapolis, where, by undivided attention to his professional duties, fidelity and skill, he has built up a private practice which equals his most sanguine expectations, and has secured him a position among the city's most respected citizens.

Dr. Hutchins was born in the town of North Hero, Grand Isle County, Vt., on the 14th day of November, 1838. His father, Levi Hutchins, was a descendant of one of three brothers, who, coming from England were among the early settlers of New England. On his mother's side he is of Irish descent, his mother, Caroline Fitzgerald, being a daughter of Lieutenant Fitzgerald, an officer in the British army during the Revolution, from whom she inherited a talent for poetry, and was, during her life, a contributor to several periodicals. Her two brothers were prominent lawyers—one settled in New Haven, Conn., and the other in Washington, D. C.

The doctor's father was a successful farmer for those days, and gave his son all the advantages the town afforded, but did not feel able to indulge him in his ambitious ideas for a better education, and not thinking he would accept, offered to let him leave the farm and work for himself. Accepting his father's offer he started out at the age of sixteen on his own resources, with a determination to win his way and fit himself to be worthy of a better position in life. He had to practice economy and self-denial which the students of to-day studying professions know little about. Before seventeen years of age he taught a country school, receiving the meagre sum of ten dollars a month and board, boarding around among the families of the pupils which was customary in those

days. Intervals, between teaching and work, was spent at the academies at Swanton and Fairfax, Vt., and Ft. Edward Institute, N. Y., and having gained a fair education commenced the study of medicine in 1859 with Dr. J. F. Stevens, of Plattsburgh. The next year he entered the medical department of the University of Vermont at Burlington, and considered himself fortunate in being able to secure private instructions from Prof. Styles, and to be taken into the confidence and tutelage of Dr. Thayer, one of the leading physicians of New England, later the well-known surgeon of the Northern Pacific during its construction through Minnesota and Dakota.

This course of study was followed by a fall and winter of teaching, and a second course at Burlington, while the third was taken at the Berkshire Medical College at Pittsfield, Mass., which, with a term of practice and private course of lectures during the summer with Dr. Childs, enabled him to take his degree of medicine in the fall of 1862.

After three months' teaching during the winter he settled at North Lawrence, St. Lawrence county, N. Y., and commenced the practice of his profession.

The following year he married Miss Myra Arthur, of Keesville, N. Y., who died a little more than two years after their marriage, leaving one son, whose death occurred ten months later. In 1868 he was again married to Miss Jane Elizabeth Thickins, of Brasher, N. Y., who has been the mother of four children, of which only one, Gabrielle Eugenia, wife of Reuben Warner, Jr., of St. Paul, survives.

In 1877 Dr. Hutchins sold his home and practice and spent the fall and winter in Boston and New York in hospital work.

Coming to Minneapolis in the spring



E. A. Antepinus

of 1878, he opened an office at 38 Washington avenue south, and as his business increased he made several changes, until he finally settled in his pleasant and commodious office in the Syndicate block, where he enjoys a large practice, especially in the branch of gynecology to which he devotes special attention.

His success is due largely to his careful investigation of every case, not trying to remember what he had prescribed for other cases, but what each individual case required. He found a careful diagnosis always suggested the proper remedy. He only deals with facts, and is never carried away with theories only as they can be substantiated by facts. And by his close attention and observation of every case by itself, he is enabled to treat them with but few remedies which is gladly appreciated by the patient. He never thinks it belittles him to tell a patient he does not know the cause of their illness, or hesitate to advise them to put themselves in the hands of some other physician. That branch of his practice which afforded him the greatest satisfaction from the first, was chronic cases. His first case of this kind illustrates his principle of practice. He was called to see a lady who had been confined to her bed over a year, but because he would not prescribe without a thorough examination was refused care of the patient. Three days later he was called again, and remained their family physician fifteen years. This is related to show the stand he took; he would not sacrifice his principles for the dollars, though in great need of them at that time.

His library is kept supplied with all the latest and best recognized authors, and what time he has had to devote to study has not been wasted on theories, when there are so many writers, and so few facts deducted from them one is

liable to waste much valuable time. And as the doctor's life-work has been for the benefit of his patients whose approbation and gratitude he desired more than any other position of honor his profession could offer, his life has been a success in the work he has chosen.

In the summer of 1891 Dr. Hutchins took a trip abroad, attending the International Medical Congress at Berlin and visited the hospitals in Vienna, Berlin, Paris and London. He is a member of the American Medical association and State Medical society; has been visiting physician at St. Barnabas Hospital for three years, and is consulting surgeon for Asbury Hospital.

While he has never tried to advance himself by clap-trap political following or the use of societies, no man in his profession in this city to-day has a larger circle of warm personal friends, and his business capacity is such that his services have been sought by many of the financial institutions of Minneapolis, he being at present Medical Director of two life insurance companies, and a director in one of the largest financial institutions in the Northwest.

The doctor's family are attendants of St. Marks Episcopal Church, his wife being a member. In politics and religion he holds his own views, but never interferes with the enjoyment of others in the same right.

The doctor has done for himself that which is too rare with members of his profession—he has acquired a competency in the practice of medicine and surgery. He is seen to best advantages in the sick room and his home at 1125 First avenue north, for he is of a most genial and social disposition, and though absorbed in his profession believes that a few hours spent every day in social enjoyment with his friends is better rest to mind and body than a few extra hours of sleep.

MEDICINE AND SURGERY.—PART II.

HOMŒOPATHY IN MINNEAPOLIS.

BY HENRY C. ALDRICH, M. D.*

In writing the history of the birth and progress of Homœopathy in Minneapolis, we virtually give its origin and advancement throughout the world; so far as it relates to time, the obstacles to its growth, and the prejudices of the so-called regular medical profession against it. There is a prevailing false idea, even at this late date, that Homœopathy means simply infinitesimal doses; whereas, if one would only seek an explanation and qualification of this system of therapeutics, he would soon withdraw his prejudice against it and discover that it has no reference whatever to the size of the dose.

That diseases are cured by virtue of the power which medicines have of producing similar symptoms, has, from the earliest period, been a recognized fact by different writers, who have expressed the prevailing belief of the ages in which they lived.

Hippocrates, the father of medicine, gives numerous examples of what may be termed homœopathic cures. He recommends for the cure of mania this remarkable prescription: "Give to the patient a draught made from the root of

mandrake in a smaller dose than sufficient to induce mania." In his writings is also found the Greek equivalent of the fundamental maxim, "*Similia, similibus, curantur.*"

Probably the oldest expression of this belief from the poets is found in the lines ascribed by Athenæus to Antiphanes, who lived 404 B. C. Milton, in his preface to "Samson Agonistes," and Shakespeare, in many of his plays, express this same sentiment.

Thus, there must have been a vague tradition that medicines cured diseases similar to those they caused. But it was not until in the latter part of the eighteenth century that a noted and able investigator of science, Dr. Samuel Hahnemann, a native of Germany, proclaimed to the world the highest of sciences—the *immutable law of nature*—a law for the practical application of remedies to the cure of diseases that can as surely be depended upon to produce salutary changes in the diseased organism, as can chemical reagents be relied upon to produce the phenomena which invariably follow their proper combination.

The necessity for such a law had always been apparent in the practice of medicine, and Hahnemann, deeply im-

* The writer is under great obligations to Dr. William E. Leonard for information and records tendered in the preparation of this article.

pressed with the inconsistencies in the methods of the general practitioner of his time, and believing that as other things in this world of matter are governed by natural laws, that there must be a law governing the action of medicine on mind and body, commenced testing the action of the medicinal agents then in use on the human healthy body, making exact record of all the effects.

He soon noticed the similarity between the drug effects and the disease effects. Communicating his observations and discoveries to his medical friends, he enlisted their aid toward making further tests or provings. The result of their united efforts was the verification of his former conclusions and the enunciation to the scientific world of the new system of therapeutics, which Hahnemann designated "Homœopathy," from the two Greek words signifying "Similar suffering."

In making these investigations, both Hahnemann and his followers ascertained another important fact, viz.: That in the administration of remedies to the sick of sufficient strength to produce drug effects, they generally obtained an aggravation of the symptoms, and hence, it was found that curative results were made from smaller (not necessarily infinitesimal) doses than were at that time administered by physicians generally.

Greeted with very little favor at first, the system of Hahnemann has gradually but steadily continued to advance, until it has enlisted among its earnest advocates and supporters a very large number of the most intelligent of every country, not only in Germany, where it originated, but in every part of the civilized world. Especially is this true in America, where, in the year 1825, starting with only one homœopathic practitioner, we have now, in 1892, over fifteen

thousand, seventeen homœopathic colleges and thirty homœopathic journals; the fair city of Minneapolis having her full share of these zealous, intelligent workers.

Although thirty years after the advent of homœopathy into this country, the small community on the west side of the Mississippi could not boast of any physician practicing under the law of Hahnemann, the cause had a staunch and true friend in Dr. A. L. Bausman, a man, who stands to-day a leader and worker in all that pertains to homœopathy—a man, who, if due mention were not accorded his name, the absence of the same would be as noticeable as would the effect on the play of Hamlet were the chief actor left out. He it was, who, with his kindly advice, helped the early practitioners in their trials and struggles with the professional prejudices. He it has been, who, with his purse and perseverance, has helped establish societies, hospitals, dispensaries, journals and colleges. All the time that could be spared from his own profession—that of dentistry—has been devoted willingly and unselfishly to the promotion of homœopathy.

The first physician to practice homœopathy in Minneapolis was Dr. William A. Penniman, a man pre-eminently fitted for his work. He was born in Albany, New York, October 18, 1802, and removed with his parents to Providence, R. I., receiving his education at the Brown University of that city. At the age of twenty-five he graduated from Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, and immediately commenced practice, locating at Elizabeth, Penn. He must have been somewhat of a politician, as well as a physician, as he was twice elected to the State Legislature during his residence at Elizabeth. In 1846 he removed to Pittsburg, Pa., where he soon acquired a large practice.

Feeling that his methods of prescribing was not a science, but only a system of individual guessing and experimentation, he investigated the Hahnemannian law, with the result that he soon became a good representative of the homœopathic school.

He came to Minneapolis to visit friends in 1855, and being charmed with the climate, he decided to change his residence from Pennsylvania to Minnesota, which he did in the following year, 1856, locating in St. Anthony—now East Minneapolis. Early in the sixties he removed to the west side of the river.

Being remarkably successful in the terrible epidemic of typhoid fever which raged in Minneapolis in 1857, not losing a case, he thus brought homœopathy into prominence before the people. Ten years later, the few pioneer homœopaths throughout the State, aroused by the spirit of intolerance manifested towards them by the allopathic practitioners, determined to band themselves together against the opposition and persecution of the old-school. Thus began the Minnesota State Medical Institute, of which Dr. Penniman was chosen its first president.

He was a man of decided strength of character, taking great interest in all questions of the day. His character as a physician, his fidelity as a friend, his acute sense of right and wrong, and his unswerving devotion to his opinions, made him a valued and esteemed citizen. He died at Elizabeth, Pa., March 10, 1872, believing that he had provided liberally for his beloved cause, as he left thirty thousand dollars toward establishing a homœopathic hospital in Minneapolis and a chair of homœopathy in the University of Minnesota. This noble bequest, unfortunately for homœopathy, through a technical error, advantage of which was taken by his heirs, was never received.

The next homœopathic practitioner, and the first to locate on the west side of the river, was Philo L. Hatch, M.D., a graduate of the Homœopathic Hospital and College of Cleveland. He had done much toward building up homœopathy in Dubuque, Iowa, where he had practiced since receiving his degree. His health failing, from over-work in the epidemic of cholera in which he had been wonderfully successful, he came to Minneapolis to recuperate.

The citizens, recognizing his ability, urged him to remain with them, which he decided to do, settling here in 1858. He was of a scientific turn of mind, being the first Ornithologist of the State University, and he has always been considered an authority on this subject.

That his worth and capability were recognized by his brethren in the profession, is evidenced by the following compliment, paid him by the eminent Dr. Constantine Hering, of Philadelphia, at one of the sessions of the American Institute of Homœopathy: "Dr. Hatch has built up a greater following in Minnesota than any of us. He deserves great credit for it all."

Dr. Hatch helped to establish the Minnesota Homœopathic Medical College, of which he was the first Dean and Professor of Obstetrics.

In the last years of his residence in this city, his son, Raymond W., a graduate of Hahnemann Medical College, of Chicago, class '87, was associated with him.

In the year 1860, William H. Leonard, who had been, since 1855, a prominent allopathic physician in Minneapolis, proclaimed himself a homœopath. Such a course required considerable nerve and strength of character, as with a change of school came a change of friendship—on the part of his former associates. He did not escape the usual abuse and en

mity awaiting those who abandon a party or abjure a system long dominant, but he adhered to his convictions, identifying himself with every earnest endeavor to secure and advance the interest of homœopathy. The noble elements of his nature, no less than his professional skill, have won for him a place among the highest in the medical profession.

There were no further accessions to the ranks of homœopathy until in the year 1866, when Drs. T. Romeyn Huntington and David M. Goodwin came to Minneapolis, about the same time. Dr. Huntington only remained with us seven years; but in that short period he did most efficient service in the cause of homœopathy. By his death, which occurred March 11, 1873, the community sustained the loss of a skillful and competent physician.

Dr. Goodwin associated himself in practice with Dr. Hatch, the co-partnership existing only one year. His success as a practitioner of rare judgment and consummate skill, his close attention to his patients, his noble personal character, soon gained for him a practice, the extent and success of which has been surpassed by none. The progress and prosperity of the homœopathic school of medical practice in Minneapolis has been largely due to his earnest efforts and powerful influence.

It seems difficult to realize the obstacles so heroically overcome by these brave pioneers of a new theory in medicine in a comparatively new country, or to justly estimate the greatness of their success. It has frequently been remarked that the convert from one religious belief to another is more enthusiastic and energetic in the cause of his newly adopted faith than those who have been educated in the same. A like remark will apply to the medical profession, and it is eminently true of these early physicians. Each of

them was thoroughly educated in the allopathic tenets, and when they came out of darkness into light they worked for their new faith, as only men of their worth and ability can work.

The list of physicians who have taught the people of Minneapolis to regard their profession as philanthropic, rather than that of mere money making, is not a short one. There are many of them who can give as good a record of their labors as one of our pioneer physicians, who kept an account of his charitable work, and in the twenty-five years of practice had done \$75,000 worth of this work.

Only two deaths, besides those of Drs. Penniman and Huntington, have occurred in the ranks of homœopathy in our city, Drs. Simon Peter Starritt and Arthur A. Camp being stricken down in the prime of life, in the very beginning of medical careers of great promise.

Not many men of thirty-eight years have the memory of so noble and complete a character as Dr. Starritt. He was born in Hopwell, New Brunswick, Oct. 9, 1845. His life was a constant struggle against adversity. When only sixteen years of age he served in Hatch's battalion on the frontier, enduring manifold hardships for three years. In 1875, after manfully fighting his way against poverty, and indeed aiding in the support of his aged parents, he graduated from the University of Minnesota, receiving the degree of B. A. He then began the study of medicine with Dr. W. H. Leonard.

He graduated from the Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1878, receiving second prize for general proficiency. No student was ever more popular in college than "Old Simon," as he was familiarly called. Although constantly harassed by pecuniary difficulties, his genial smile never failed, his

warm heart never grew cold, or his tongue cynical. His watch-word was ever: "Duty first, self afterward," and through this forgetfulness of self he lost his life. In an epidemic of diphtheria that visited the town of Anoka, Minnesota, he unnecessarily exposed his own life in the performance of what he deemed his professional duties. Working day and night over his patients, he himself contracted the dread disease and died January 3, 1883.

Dr. Arthur A. Camp was born in Hoboken, New Jersey, August 15, 1854. He graduated from the New York Homœopathic Medical College in the spring of 1878, coming directly to Minneapolis. He made a special study of diseases of infants and children, particularly the artificial feeding of infants. He was actively engaged in the organization of the Homœopathic Hospital. He was a member of the Hahnemann Medical Society of Hennepin County, also of the Minnesota State Homœopathic Institute, holding the office of secretary in both societies. Homœopathy lost a most zealous worker in his death of April 9, 1888.

There have been many physicians who have tarried with us but a short time, gone so quickly as to leave but a trace of their name on memory.

As the city has increased in size, so has the list of homœopathic physicians lengthened, until at the present time, 1892, they number fifty, all in successful practice.

In the early days of homœopathy in Minneapolis, the physicians met together at their offices and related their experiences in the treatment of their cases, thus helping each other on in their work. Through the efforts of Drs. W. H. Leonard and D. M. Goodwin, the Hahnemann Medical Society of Hennepin County was organized at one of these informal

meetings. The constitution and by-laws were adopted and signed Sept. 16th, 1872, the society doing good work in everything pertaining to the advancement of medical science from its inception to the present day.

In April, 1875, a medical fee bill was established, regulating the charges of the society, a joint committee of the homœopathic and allopathic schools meeting and agreeing on the rates they should charge.

In May, 1880, a joint committee drew up a schedule fixing the fees for certain surgical operations. Also, in the same year, this society established a Free Dispensary at Cottage Hospital (now St. Barnabas), Sixth street and Ninth avenue south. This dispensary was later removed to the Homœopathic Hospital.

The work and success of the society has varied with the enthusiasm of its members, until it has been superseded by the Minneapolis Homœopathic Medical Society. This change was adopted on account of the fact that the members of society felt that this name was better calculated to let the outer world know who and where we were than was a society labeled simply "Hennepin County."

The society under the new name was organized in October, 1891, and incorporated in July, 1892. The present officers are: George F. Roberts, M. D., president; Adele S. Hutchison, M. D., vice-president; Henry C. Aldrich, M. D., secretary and treasurer; Drs. H. W. Brazie, Asa S. Wilcox and D. W. Horning, Board of Censors. Its meetings occur on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the lecture room of the public library building.

The first attempt on record, toward organizing a homœopathic hospital in Minneapolis, was when the "Penniman Homœopathic Hospital of Minneapolis" was organized on July 22, 1874, in

order that there might be an association to which the funds bequeathed by the late Dr. W. A. Penniman, could be intrusted. Officers were elected, but through a technical error in the will, the bequest was lost and the Hospital Association named after Dr. Penniman gradually lapsed into forgetfulness and oblivion.

But the project of having a homœopathic hospital in our city was by no means entirely abandoned by the friends and supporters of homœopathy.

Several well attended and enthusiastic meetings were held in the spring of 1881, which resulted in the legal incorporation of the present Homœopathic Hospital of Minneapolis. In the first year not much was accomplished, but in June 1882, an active committee was appointed to solicit funds for the purchase of property at Lake Calhoun.

This committee was successful in regard to funds, but owing to an unsatisfactory title to the property, it was decided not to make the purchase.

In the meantime, the necessity for some place in which the sick might be cared for became so great that Geo. A. Brackett, Drs. D. M. Goodwin, A. E. Higbee and A. A. Camp purchased the land and buildings at No. 804 Ninth street south in order to rent them to the Hospital Association; also a number of ladies of the city decided to establish a charitable institution for the care of indigent sick women and children.

Their first meeting was held on Nov. 6, 1882, and in less than a month a house had been procured, all the necessary furnishings contributed, and sufficient cash donated to cover the expenses for many months. This society called themselves the "Hahnemann Ward Association."

The Hospital Association invited the Hahnemann Ward to co-operate with them. The ladies accepted, relinquishing

the house they had engaged, and when the hospital opened, January 9, 1883, with twenty beds for the reception of patients, the Hahnemann Ward furnished and supported ten of them. This Ward still holds its prominent place in the hospital.

In January, 1883, property on Ninth Street and Tenth Avenue South was purchased, \$5,000 being paid down, and a mortgage given for the balance, \$9,000. After the gift of Elliot Park to the city, the Park commissioners desired to buy the hospital property as a needed addition to the above gift. This they did, assuming the mortgage and paying over to the hospital corporation \$10,000.

Through the efforts of Dr. A. L. Bausman and N. F. Griswold, a most propitious opportunity for re-investment was found in the E. V. White property, on the corner of Twenty-Fifth Street and Fourth Avenue South.

Early in 1884 the hospital patients, furniture, etc., were transferred to the new home, the present location. Nothing within reasonable distance of the center of the city can exceed this situation in point of natural beauty and appropriateness for the purpose to which it is dedicated. The ground comprises two acres and rises gently to over twenty feet above street grade. On the height of this knoll stand the hospital buildings, with their spacious rooms and every convenience tending to improve the sick. However richly endowed with funds hospitals may be, the services rendered them by their physicians and surgeons are a greater gift than money donations.

The Minneapolis Homœopathic Hospital has never felt the stimulus of any large individual bounty and was in its first years the nursling of the medical profession almost exclusively, but as the

child grew older it required a more protecting influence to keep it in a healthy, thriving condition, therefore in May, 1889, the management of this offspring was turned over to a Board of Directors composed entirely of ladies. They at once recognized the need of, and the demand for, trained professional nurses, and in the summer of 1889 they organized a "Training School for Nurses," requiring a course of study of eighteen months, which has since been lengthened to two years. The school maintains a large corps of efficient nurses, whose services are sought by both the medical profession and the laity, not only in the city but throughout this and adjoining states.

A charity nurse is provided, whose duty is to go out to the poor at the call of any reputable physician. The Board of Directors have been increased the present year to thirty members. Unstinted praise must be accorded these noble women for their royal work in the last three years; every department of the hospital work has shown progression. The officers of the Board of Directors are as follows: Mrs. Henry L. Chase, president; Mrs. C. H. Chadbourn, vice-president; Mrs. Chas. Godley, secretary; Mrs. S. B. Lovejoy, treasurer. Advisory Board: Dr. A. L. Bausman, chairman; C. H. Chadbourn, Julius E. Miner, W. S. Benton, C. M. Loring, Rev. Smith Baker, F. C. Pillsbury (deceased); Miss Nella Harned, superintendent.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL STAFF.

A. E. Higbee, M. D., - - - President.
Clinical Prof. of Gynecology, State University.
 J. A. Steele, M. D., - - - Vice-President.
 H. C. Aldrich, D. D. S., M. D., - Secretary.
Adj. Prof. M. M. and Therapeutics, State University.
 R. D. Matchan, M. D.,
Prof. of Surgery, State Univ. } House Surgeons.
 J. A. Steele, M. D., }

G. E. Ricker, B. A. M. D., }
Prof. of Clinical Med. State Univ. } House Physicians
 H. C. Aldrich, D. D. S., M. D. }

John F. Beaumont, M. D., - Eye and Ear.
Prof. Ophthalmology, State University.

C. E. Thayer, M. D., - Throat and Lungs.

A. S. Wilcox, M. D., }
 Geo. E. Dennis, M. D., } - Obstetricians.

H. W. Brazie, M. D., - Children's Diseases.

A. P. Williamson, A. M., M. D., Mental Diseases.

Cora Y. Hill, M. D., - Assistant Eye and Ear.

Henry N. Avery, M. D., Skin and Venereal Dis.

Consulting staff: G. F. Roberts, M. D., Adele S. Hutchison, M. D., P. M. Hall, M. D., O. M. Humphrey, M. D., W. H. Leonard, M. D.

The homœopathic physicians of Minneapolis, realizing the fact that their city, being a well known center of enterprise and capital in every commercial and material interest, and that it also was fast becoming an educational center, resolved that medicine should not be behind her sister sciences in educational advantages.

In 1883, eight members of the profession, after due consultation, formulated articles of incorporation in accordance with the statutes, making all preparation to establish a Homœopathic Medical College.

Events transpired which indicated that the time was not ripe for success, and therefore it was deferred,—but only temporarily, as these faithful workers characterized by true western zeal were too sincerely in earnest to abandon such a noble enterprise.

Again in 1884. the physicians comprising the Dispensary Staff of the Homœopathic Hospital, organized themselves into a society called the "Minneapolis Clinical Society" having in view the same ultimate object. They adopted a plan for mutual benefit and advance-

ment, each one of the members taking turn in lecturing.

After a time, interest in these meetings flagged, and they were discontinued, to revive again the following winter, when meetings were again held weekly at Dr. A. L. Bausman's office and were known throughout the State as "Dr. Bausman's Clinical Society."

This fraternity was a peculiar one in this respect, that it had no officers except the President, Dr. Bausman, who allowed no business to be transacted, and no subjects to be discussed, excepting such as bore directly on medical topics.

This society held nineteen well attended and interesting meetings, and one of the results of their deliberations was, that having seen the benefit derived from the organization of, and work done by the Homœopathic Hospital Association, they felt that the time had come for the establishment of a homœopathic medical college and also a homœopathic medical journal as the best method of promoting the true interests of homœopathy.

Therefore, a mass-meeting of the local profession was held January 20, 1886, to discuss the project of starting a college immediately. Committees were appointed, and reports were made on the 27th day of the same month. These reports were not satisfactory, and another committee was elected and instructed to take a month for deliberation, and then present either a unanimous report or none at all.

At a mass meeting held February 23, this committee presented a report which was unanimously adopted.

In accordance with this final report, another committee was chosen, who, under the instructions of this mass-meeting, made provision for publishing a medical journal, and under the same in-

structions this committee prepared the articles of incorporation of the "Minnesota Homœopathic Medical College" which were signed by sixty-five incorporators, all prominent physicians and laymen of the city.

Thus, the Homœopathic College had become a legal fact, and no time was lost in electing a Board of Trustees that entered at once upon its duties.

After much careful consideration the trustees appointed the following faculty to whose discretion the questions concerning the further movements of the school were henceforth intrusted:

- Philo L. Hatch, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Dean.
- David M. Goodwin, M. D., Professor of Principles and Practice of Surgery.
- Henry W. Brazie, M. D., Professor of Physiology.
- Albert E. Higbee, M. D., Professor of Gynecology and Registrar.
- Jno. F. Beaumont, M. D., Professor of Ophthalmology and Otology.
- Geo. E. Ricker, B. A., M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine.
- Wm. E. Leonard, B. A., M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Institutes.
- Robt. L. Matchan, M. D., Professor of Clinical Surgery.
- Salathiel M. Spaulding, M. D., Professor of Pædology.
- Pearl M. Hall, M. D., Professor of Clinical Medicine and Physical Diagnosis.
- H. B. Ehle, M. D., Professor of Skin and Venereal Diseases.
- S. Francis Brown, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology.
- Samuel A. Loekke, M. D., Professor of Anatomy.
- Hon. Henry G. Hicks, Professor of Medical Jurisprudence.
- C. F. Mitchell, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.
- Asa S. Wilcox, M. D., Adjunct to Chair of Surgery.

This faculty was re-inforced in the second year by Drs. Geo. E. Dennis, lecturer on Sanitary Science and Hygiene; and Henry C. Aldrich, lecturer on Histology, Pathology and Microscopy.

The Minnesota Homœopathic Medical College entered upon its active life October 4, 1886, faculty and students

meeting for the first time in one of the lecture rooms of the college building at the corner of Fourth avenue south and Twentieth street.

The first lecture was delivered by Dr. S. F. Brown, Professor of Chemistry, to a class of twenty, two of them, D. F. Krudop and Chas. Hoveland, graduating at the first commencement, on April 4, 1887. The next year opened with an increased number of students, and in the spring of 1888 the college sent out four graduates..

In 1888, an event which marks the history of medical education in Minnesota, was the establishment of a medical department in the State University, composed of three colleges: College of Medicine and Surgery, College of Homœopathic Medicine and Surgery, and College of Dentistry.

Its creation was the signal for the discontinuance of the leading medical institutions of Minneapolis, whose faculties thus sought to enlarge the opportunities for the establishment of a college, broader in its scope and more complete in its corps of teachers.

The College of Homœopathic Medicine and Surgery, with which we are chiefly concerned, absorbed the Minnesota Homœopathic Medical College, many of the working members of the faculty in the latter school being appointed on the new faculty, which is as follows:

Cyrus Northrop, LL. D., President.
 William E. Leonard, A. B., M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
 Henry Hutchinson, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine.
 George E. Ricker, A. B., M. D., Professor of Clinical Medicine and Physical Diagnosis.
 Robert D. Matchan, M. D., Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery.
 Warren S. Briggs, B. S., M. D., Professor of Clinical and Orthopædic Surgery.
 Henry C. Leonard, B. S., M. D., Professor of Obstetrics.

B. Harvey Ogden, A. M., M. D., Professor of Gynecology and Genito-Urinary Diseases.

Albert E. Higbee, M. D., Clinical Professor of Gynecology.

John F. Beaumont, M. D., Professor of Ophthalmology.

Henry W. Brazie, M. D., Dean and Professor of Pædology.

Eugene L. Mann, A. B., M. D., Professor of Diseases of the Heart and Respiratory Organs.

D. A. Strickler, M. D., Professor of Otology and Rhinology.

Henry C. Aldrich, D. D. S., M. D., Adjunct Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics and Lecturer on Skin and Venereal Diseases.

A. P. Williamson, A. M., M. D., Professor of Mental and Nervous Diseases.

The instruction in the primary branches is received with the students of the other colleges in the following chairs: Geo. A. Hendricks, M. S., M. D., Professor of Anatomy.

Richard O. Beard, M. D., Professor of Physiology.

C. J. Bell, A. M., Professor of Chemistry.

Perry H. Millard, M. D., Professor of Medical Jurisprudence.

John F. Fulton, M. D., Professor of Hygiene.

Thomas G. Lee, A. M., M. D., Instructor in Histology and Bacteriology.

From the inception of the college, the lectures have been given in the large building on Sixth street and Ninth avenue south, in common with the other colleges of the department. Since the close of the college year 1891-2, this building has been sold for a Methodist hospital. With the beginning of the fifth year of instruction, this college will be found on the campus, with the other University buildings, where two elaborate and substantial buildings have been erected for the medical department. The standard of education required is equal to that of the highest grade college of the United States. While maintaining these superior educational opportunities, the college affords its students the clinical advantages of the hospitals and dispensaries of the city.

The Free Dispensary connected with the Minnesota Homœopathic Medical

College was removed to the grounds of St. Barnabas Hospital when the college became merged into the medical department of the State University. It was re-organized and incorporated as the University Homœopathic Free Dispensary, and with the aid of the Woman's Homœopathic Society, has gone on with the noble charity inaugurated by Dr. W. H. Leonard when he established the Dispensary connected with the old Cottage Hospital. Upwards of two thousand patients were treated by the dispensary physicians the past year, over eight thousand prescriptions being made. In addition to which a very large number of surgical cases were treated, and many hundreds treated in their homes.

The work done by the dispensary staff is entirely gratuitous. The staff is composed of Drs. H. W. Brazie, G. E. Ricker, J. F. Beaumont, R. D. Matchan, Chas. E. Thayer, Henry C. Aldrich.

The officers of the Woman's Hom. Society that so ably aids this dispensary in its charitable work are: Mrs. C. E. Peakc, President; Mrs. Thomas E. Clarke, Secretary; Mrs. A. E. Higbee, Treasurer. In this connection must be mentioned the Dispensaries which flourished for a time at the Homœopathic Hospital, and also at the Bethel of the Plymouth church on south Second street. The latter Dispensary was conducted for a long period by Drs. D. A. and S. A. Locke. Neither of these Dispensaries are now existent.

There is only one Homœopathic journal published in Minneapolis. This energetic standard bearer of scientific medicine in the northwest, was established in 1892, the initial number appearing in January of that year. The editorial corps are as follows: Henry C. Aldrich, M. D., Editor; John F. Beaumont, D. W. Horning, Asa S. Wilcox, Associate Editors. The Minneapolis Pharmacy Co. are the publishers. This magazine was

preceded by the "Minnesota Medical Monthly" which was established in 1886, the first issue appearing in May, and which was so ably edited by Dr. William E. Leonard and his associates, P. L. Hatch, M. D., and S. M. Spaulding, M. D. Unfortunately it succumbed to that dread affection, inanition, only living two years.

T. ROMEYN HUNTINGTON. Doctor Huntington, who was a resident of Minneapolis from 1866 until his death in 1873, and who practiced medicine here during those years with great success, was a native of Shaftsbury, Vermont. He was born September 2d, 1829. The family to which he belonged is one of the oldest in this country, being descended from Simon Huntington, who sailed from England with his wife and three sons in 1633. He was one of those who sought a home in America for religious freedom. The emigrant died upon the passage, but his widow and sons settled in Roxbury, Mass., where Rev. John Elliot was pastor of the Congregational church, from whence they soon passed to Salisbury, Mass., where they settled in 1640. Christopher, a son of this emigrant, was one of the founders of Norwich, Conn. His son, Christopher, was the first male child born at Norwich, and became a much respected citizen and deacon of the church. His son, Matthew, born 1694, remained at the same place. Amos, of the next generation, settled in Shaftsbury, Vt. He was a Captain in the Revolutionary army, and a member of the Baptist church. His son David was born 1776, and Jonas, of the next generation, born 1804, resided at Shaftsbury. The latter was the father of T. R. Huntington. Both the father and grandfather of the latter, as well as his maternal grandfather, Doctor Goddard, were physicians.

He was thus of the seventh generation in lineal descent from the emigrant of 1633. When the son was about five years old, Dr. Huntington, with his family, removed from Vermont to the village of Perry, Wyoming county, New York, where the boy received his early education, which was supplemented by an academic course at the academy at Lima, New York.

It is not surprising that a young man of eighteen years in choosing a life calling should be influenced by the associations of his youth and the traditions of his family; so young Huntington made choice of the medical profession, of which his father and both grandfathers were reputable, if not eminent practitioners.

His first course of lectures was in New York, and the last two in Philadelphia, where he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine from Jefferson Medical College in 1851, at the age of twenty-two.

Graduation was speedily followed by marriage to Miss Caroline M. Chapin, also a resident of the village of Perry. The young wife died the following year, leaving an infant daughter, Abby A., who survived, and is now the wife of A. F. Gale, of this city. Why the thoroughly trained physician did not at once enter on the practice of his profession does not appear. Perhaps his father's practice covered the field. More likely he was impressed with the proverb concerning a prophet in his own country and among his own kindred. However, he opened a select school at Perry, which he taught with acceptance to his patrons through the following winter. Not until the spring of 1853 did he enter upon his professional life. This was at the village of Mt. Morris, Livingston county, New York. Here he remained for three years, with a satisfactory and increasing practice, during which time he married in

November, 1853, for his second wife, Miss Elizabeth M. Fox, of Perry, New York, who survived him, and still resides here. The children of this marriage were Frederick W. Huntington, of New York, and Harry B. and Elon O. Huntington, of Minneapolis.

His method of medical treatment was the Allopathic, in which he had been educated. Unlike many physicians, who oppose with a blind prejudice everything in which they have not been trained, his mind was open to conviction. He had become familiar with the medical theories of Hahnemann, and in some critical cases tried the remedies prescribed by his school. Finding them efficient, he carefully studied the theory of the system and became a convert to it. He now removed to Perry, where his father continued in the Allopathic practice, and opened an office as a Homeopathic physician. We may be sure that the unusual event created a commotion in the village discussions, without supposing any unfilial spirit of rebellion against parental authority, or any opposition to the new system adopted by the son, on the part of the father, beyond that profound contempt which the practical disciple of the old school feels for the new, there could not fail to spring up an active competition between the doctors of the rival schools and an active championship of their favorites among those who favored the one school or the other.

It would seem that the old school was too strongly entrenched to yield to the new, for the following year the young Homœopath sought a new field of practice at Kalamazoo, Mich., where he settled in 1857, and soon found himself in the front rank of the profession, with a good business, which rapidly increased for nine years to such an extent that its demands so impaired his health and wore him out that he was forced to retire

from his exhausting labor and seek restoration in another climate.

It was in 1866 that he settled in Minneapolis, a stranger, and in poor health. As he became better known, and his professional skill came to be appreciated, he secured a respectable share of business, which increased until his death. His ability and skill as a physician were recognized by his professional brethren, by whom he was often called in consultation. "He had," says one who knew him intimately, "a cheerful and encouraging way that always inspirited confidence in his patients. He was quick and accurate in the diagnosis of disease, and prompt, decided and skillful in the use of remedies. He was sympathetic and warm hearted, especially kind to the poor, whom he never declined to visit and care for when they were in need. He had considerable magnetic influence over his patients, and seemed to have an intuitive perception of the causes and character of the ailments which he treated."

It should not be inferred that the harmony of the family was disturbed by professional rivalry; on the contrary, the father and family of Doctor Huntington followed him to Kalamazoo, and settled about him on his removal to Minneapolis. Doctor Jonas Huntington died here some four years since, and the brother, W. W. Huntington, is one of the active and respected citizens of Minneapolis.

Doctor Huntington was passionately fond of music, and a good judge of it. He was master of the flute, and fairly skillful with the violin. In his earlier years he was associated with musicians, and found his recreation in musical circles and in the melody of his best beloved instrument, the flute.

DAVID MARCUS GOODWIN was born at Tunbridge, Orange county, Vt., October

12th, 1833. His father, Moses Goodwin, was a prosperous farmer, having moved to that town from New Hampshire.

This son, the youngest of the family, consisting of two sons and a daughter, passed his infancy and youth on the home farm, developing a healthy, robust physique amid rural surroundings. His early education was not neglected. Passing through a course of elementary and academic study, he was prepared, at the age of twenty, to commence the study of his chosen profession. This was thorough and complete. It embraced reading in the office of a physician in his native town, Doctor C. B. Chandler, and a three years' course in the medical department of Dartmouth College, and also the New York Medical College, then a flourishing institution. The lectures at Dartmouth continuing through the fall months were followed by a winter course at New York, where special advantages could be had in anatomical study, hospital and clinical practice. Dr. Goodwin received his degree of Doctor of Medicine in the fall of 1856, at which time he received an appointment on the medical staff of Blackwell Island Hospital.

Selecting the town of Cabot, Caledonia county, Vermont, in which to commence his professional life, he settled there in the spring of 1857. At this time he practiced in the Allopathic school, in which he had been educated. Feeling the monotony of a country town, he joined with his musical friends of the village in the organization of the Cabot Cornet Band, with which he spent many social hours.

At the outbreak of the Rebellion, Dr. Goodwin enlisted in the Third Regiment of Vermont Volunteer, and was commissioned Assistant Surgeon of the regiment June 20th, 1861, at St. Johnsbury, Vermont, going into camp at Chain

Bridge, Virginia, the following month. The succeeding fall and winter months were occupied by the routine of camp life until the opening of the Peninsular campaign. In the summer of 1862 he was designated, in accordance with an order given by the medical staff of the Army of the Potomac, as one of the two operating surgeons for the Vermont Brigade. This selection was due to the skill manifested in his surgical operations and is a better testimony to his merit than any verbal eulogy. Promoted from Assistant Surgeon to Surgeon April 29th, 1863, he assumed the duties of Surgeon Henry Janes, promoted Surgeon of Volunteers. The Sixth Corps, to which his regiment was attached, participated in nearly all the battles of the Army of the Potomac—some of them as desperate and sanguinary as any of the war. At Lee's Mills, Williamsburg, the Seven Days before Richmond, South Mountain, Antietam, Gettysburg, the Wilderness, and others, Dr. Goodwin found ample opportunity for surgical practice, some of his operations being reported in the "Surgical History of the Rebellion." In addition to the surgical duties of the field, Dr. Goodwin had charge of the regimental hospital and for two winters was attending surgeon of the small pox hospital of the Sixth Army Corps.

At the expiration of his enlistment, in 1864, he was honorably discharged and returned to his Vermont home. But the years of absence had broken up his practice, and the exciting events of the war had unfitted him for the quiet life of a monotonous village. During a brief sojourn at Cabot, an epidemic of typhoid fever afforded an opportunity to observe the favorable influence of Homœopathic remedies.

In October, 1866, he turned his face westward, seeking a wider and freer field for his future practice. With no

thought or knowledge of Minneapolis, he casually met upon the train a gentleman then and still residing here, who gave so favorable a description of the place, that he resolved to visit it. Taking quarters at the Nicollet house, then conducted by the Gilsons, he found himself surrounded by so many people from Vermont that he did not hesitate to decide to remain.

A partnership was formed with Dr. P. L. Hatch on the first day of January, 1867, which continued for a year. Dr. Hatch practiced the Homœopathic system, to which Dr. Goodwin had, for some time, directed his thoughtful attention. His diligent reading of the literature of this school, coupled with a careful observation of the effect of remedies, confirmed an inclination which he had for a long time felt, and he determined to adopt it in his future practice. He opened an office and met with the most gratifying success. His income for the first year was such as might well satisfy the ambition of a physician established in practice. His skill and attention brought such success that he was soon recognized as a leading physician, and became the family physician of not a few of the best families in the city.

This popularity has in no measure abated, and after twenty-six years of incessant professional activity in the City of Minneapolis, his position in the lead of practitioners of the Homœopathic school is unchallenged. Since settling in Minneapolis, Dr. Goodwin has strictly adhered in his practice to the tenets of the Homœopathic system, not yielding to the temptation to adopt an eclectic course. He has also given his undivided attention to his profession.

In the complex relations of social life, no one occupies a more important and delicate position than the physician; while he practices his profession for a



Adelle S. Hutchinson.



Adelle S. Huntington.

liveliness, he comes to deal with the most precious interests of health and life, and enters into the most sacred intimacies of our being. From infancy to old age, he ministers to us in times of sorest trial and need; he strengthens the feeble, cheers the despondent, and restores the fainting soul. While the rules and routine of the healing art are learned from books and taught in schools, there is a delicate perception, a subtle influence, a tender and soothing touch, which is above technical art, and comes from the natural aptitude of our constitution. Above the distinctions of systems of medicine, beyond the potencies of drugs and the the efficacies of doses, there is an inborn adaptation in the true doctor which brings him into sympathy with his patient, and draws out the restorative qualities of nature, *vis medicatrix naturæ*. The family physician, of whatever school, comes to be valued and cherished among the dearest associates of our lives. His form is the first upon which our infant eyes rest, and he notes the first and last breath and feels the latest throb of the departing life.

For more than a quarter of a century Dr. Goodwin has gone his rounds in Minneapolis, prompt, attentive, kind, patient, skillful, bringing strength to the feeble and courage to the despondent.

Doctor Goodwin's family consists of a daughter, Mabel; now a young lady of eighteen years. A stepdaughter married the late well-known and popular F. C. Pillsbury, whom she now survives, with an interesting group of four children.

ADELE STUART HUTCHISON, M. D. is a native of New England, having been born in Andover, Massachusetts, where her early life was spent. By heredity she claims a mixture of the solid qualities bequeathed on the mother's side—from the sturdy soldiers and sailors for many

generations, in Scotland and England, while her father was of the old Cameronian-Covenanting stock of the South of Scotland. From both she receives the blessed gift of a fine constitution, while in her character is easily traced the influence of her paternity.

Doctor Hutchison was educated in the common schools of her native town and in the Abbott Female Seminary. Later she was a pupil of the Fall River High School and Boston University, where she took a special course in metaphysics and psychology, studies for which she was especially fitted by the natural bent of her mind, and which have never lost their interest.

In religious faith, though reared a Congregationalist, Dr. Hutchison finds her home among the "Friends," and in political belief she is a staunch Republican.

Through the influence of her guardian—Elizabeth Stuart Phelps—who seems from the first to have read the character of her somewhat peculiar young ward as she would read a book, and to have had a great influence over her, Dr. Hutchison was induced to take up the study of medicine in the Boston University School of Medicine, from which institution she was honorably graduated in 1877.

Women in the field of medicine and surgery, were, at that time, not the accepted fact of to-day that passes so without challenge or comment, except as they find their level upon the scale of actual merit; and so it was in the character of a pioneer that the young girl M. D. set her face Westward to find a field for her life of toil and achievement. Fortunate, indeed, was she in her choice of a location, for, from the first, Minneapolis has always had plenty of room for women.

For the fifteen years which she has

spent in Minneapolis her life has been the laborious, self-sacrificing one of the young growing and successful physician. Her wait for patients (which in so many cases degenerates into a prayer for *patience*) was exceedingly brief, and for many years her professional work shut her out entirely from social life, or even the opportunities for intimate acquaintance with the educated, thoughtful, progressive woman with whom alone she feels at home. But of late, feeling her right to more leisure, she has wisely lightened her professional labors and taken more time for her books, her pen and her friends.

Having throughout the years maintained habits of study on the severe lines, she is entirely fitted to mingle with the educated men and women to be found in such large numbers in our city. A good reader, a fine writer, intensely interested in whatever she undertakes, Dr. Hutchison would have made a great success upon the lecture platform. Clear cut and positive in her beliefs, she is yet saved from bigotry by her sense of justice which impells her to give to her opponent the same honest judgment that she asks for herself.

Short of stature and rather heavily built, her quick movements savor of abruptness to a stranger, and even her friends do not all know that much of this seeming brusqueness is put on to hide the painfully sensitive spirit and under estimate of herself, which are her real nature.

Recognizing her executive ability and excellent judgement, Dr. Hutchison was elected to a position on the Women's World Fair Board for the State of Minnesota, and as President of the Hennepin County Auxiliary to the same. She is also an active member and officer of the Woman's Council and various literary societies.

Though trained in the school of Homeopathy she does not refuse to see good in other schools, but gleans in all fields and holds out the fraternal hand to all good work—as witness her being unanimously chosen by the Board of Directors of the Northwestern Hospital, an Allopathic institution, to make the annual address to the graduating class of their nurse's training school.

Full of the quickest sympathies, she yet holds a firm hand over the nervous vagaries of her sex when ill, and in all her professional work strives to infuse into purposeless souls some of the vigor of her own masterful will, as the best remedial agent for their unnerved bodies.

The results of Dr. Hutchison's life proves the wisdom of her choice of a profession. She has made her way unassisted by influence, patronage or favor to a position of financial independence and professional honor—in short, she has done a man's work in a womanly way, with the results of which any man might be proud.

Henry Clay Aldrich, D. D. S., M. D., the son of the late Col. Cyrus Aldrich, is one of the few professional men born and reared in this city. His education was acquired at the public and high schools of Minneapolis, and at the State University.

He graduated from the dental department of the University of Pennsylvania, but finding the study of medicine more to his liking, he immediately took up this study, receiving his degree from the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia in 1881.

His first field of labor was in Charles City, Iowa, from whence he removed to Nashua, in the same State. In the year 1887 he returned to the city of his birth to accept the position of Professor of Histology, Pathology and Microscopy,

in the Minnesota Homœopathic Medical College, and later, when the medical department of the State University was organized, he was appointed Professor of Dermatology in the College of Homœopathic Medicine and Surgery. He has been actively interested in the work of the Homœopathic Hospital and Dispensary, and when in 1891 the Minneapolis Homœopathic Magazine was established he was made the editor, which position he still occupies. He is a member of the local, state and national Homœopathic medical societies, Masonic, Knights of Pythias, and other secret societies.

John F. Beaumont, M. D., was born in Freeport, Illinois, March 29th, 1853, and was educated at the high school of Freeport, and the military school of Montrose, New Jersey. He began the study of medicine in the office of his father, J. H. Beaumont, a well-known physician of Freeport, recently deceased. His first course of lectures was at Hahnemann College, Chicago, but he graduated from Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, 1876. During his course there it was his privilege to live at the home of the late revered Doctor Constantine Hering. He then took up the study of his specialty at the New York Homœopathic Ophthalmic Hospital.

He came to Minneapolis in 1880, where his practice has been confined strictly to diseases of the eye and ear. He is Professor of Ophthalmology in the College of Homœopathic Medicine and Surgery in the State University, and is also an active member in the Minnesota State Homœopathic Institute and Minneapolis Homœopathic Medical Society.

Dr. Henry W. Brazie was a native of Trumbull county, Ohio. He enlisted as one of the first volunteers from Michigan when but sixteen years of age, serving

with the Seventh Michigan Infantry through many battles; he was taken prisoner, but was exchanged shortly after. He was wounded twice during his service. After discharge he re-enlisted in General Hancock's Veteran Corps, and after the close of the war attended the high school of Lapeer, Michigan, and later spent two years in the schools of Albany, N. Y. Afterwards he studied medicine with Drs. A. H. Thompson, of Lapeer, and L. Van Hoosen, of Albany, and graduated from the Cleveland Homœopathic College Hospital in 1870.

He came to Minneapolis in 1881; has been elected president of the Hahnemann Medical Society of Hennepin county, vice-president of the Minnesota State Homœopathic Institute, and has served as medical director of the Grand Army for several terms, also as a member of the board of commissioners for examining insane hospitals. He was formerly Professor of Physiology in the Minnesota Homœopathic Medical College. He now occupies the chair of Pædology in the College of Homœopathic Medicine and Surgery in the medical department of the University of Minnesota, and is also one of the aldermen of the City of Minneapolis.

George E. Dennis, M. D., was born in Livonia, Wayne county, Michigan, November 27th, 1839. He received his education at the Michigan State Normal school. He taught school one year in Michigan and three in Minnesota, (Dakota county.) Most of his early life was spent in agricultural pursuits. He entered the war in 1863, serving in the First Michigan Cavalry as Sergeant. He fought in twenty-one different battles from the time he enlisted to October 19th, 1864, when he was wounded at the battle of Cedar Creek. He had always had a taste for medical studies, and in 1879 he en-

tered the medical profession, graduating from Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago in 1883. He located in Minneapolis 1884.

Albert Enos Higbee was born in Pike, New York, January 1st, 1842. His education was obtained in the public and high schools of Wisconsin. He served with distinction during the late Civil war, at the close of which he began the study of medicine, graduating from the Hahnemann College of Chicago in 1871; practicing in Red Wing and St. Paul, Minnesota, before coming to Minneapolis in 1878.

Thoughtful, but quick in discernment and prompt in action, he has been particularly successful in his chosen profession. He was one of the incorporators of the Minnesota Homœopathic Medical College, and when it was merged into the medical department of the State University he was appointed to the chair of Clinical Gynecology. He has been an active member in the city, state and national Homœopathic societies, and with his wonted zeal and energy has ever helped to advance the cause of Homœopathic science. Dr. Higbee is a prominent Mason, occupying a high office in that order.

Dr. Otis M. Humphrey was born April 26th, 1832, at Victor, New York. He received his medical education at the Long Island College Hospital of Brooklyn, New York, graduating in 1862; he came to Minneapolis in 1870. Dr. Humphrey served in the "late unpleasantness" as Assistant Surgeon of the Sixth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, being later commissioned as Surgeon United States Volunteers by the President, and was honorably discharged at the close of the war with the rank of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, "for faithful and distinguished

services." He has been an active member of the following societies: Massachusetts Medical Society, Northeast Historic Genealogical Society, American Institute of Homœopathy, and the state and county societies of Minnesota.

Dr. Wm. D. Lawrence was born May 16th, 1852, in Lawrenceville, Province of Quebec. His education was acquired at Granby Academy, and his medical studies were pursued at the Chicago Medical College and the Chicago Homœopathic Medical College, receiving the degree of M. D. in 1879. He came to Minneapolis in April, 1879, and is a member of the North Star Lodge I. O. O. F., having held the office of "Past Grand." He has been an official in the local medical societies, and is the proprietor of the Minneapolis Medical & Surgical Institute.

Dr. William H. Leonard was certainly the pioneer practitioner of Minneapolis, coming here in the year 1855, although in the first years of his residence in this city he was a prominent representative of the old school, and helped to organize the Hennepin Medical society the year of his arrival. He was born December 2d, 1826, in Mansfield, Tolland county, Connecticut. His father, Dexter M. Leonard, was the son of a noted physician in Ashford, Connecticut. His ancestors, James and Henry Leonard, emigrated to Massachusetts from England in 1652, erecting the first forge in America at Taunton.

Dr. W. H. Leonard was reared to agricultural occupations, enjoying the advantages of winter schooling, while the summers were devoted to labor on his father's farm. He had the benefit of a course at a select school, after which he taught for six years, devoting all his leisure time to self-improvement.

Inheriting a taste for medical studies

from his grandfather, he entered the office of Orrin Witter, M. D., of Chaplin, Connecticut, where he prepared himself for attendance upon lectures at the University of New York. The winters of 1850-51 were passed at this college, from which he entered the medical department of Yale College, where he graduated in 1853.

His first labors in the practice of medicine were in Orangeville, Wyoming county, New York, where he remained two years, whence he removed to Minneapolis.

To one of his active and investigative mind, the question of homœopathy could not long remain unnoticed. Educated in the allopathic system, and imbibing, from infancy, veneration for its theories, which the successful career of his grandfather had instilled into the minds of his family, he did not intend to turn his attention to homœopathy with a view to its adoption. However, after a thorough investigation of its merits—and the only investigation that would satisfy him was the practical application at the bedside—he could no longer hesitate in the course he should adopt in regard to the new therapeutic law. Being thoroughly convinced of its superior claims, he announced himself a homœopathist in 1859.

In November, 1862, he entered the army as assistant surgeon of the Fifth Minnesota Infantry Volunteers, and was afterward promoted to surgeon. He was honorably discharged at Fort Snelling in 1865, and immediately after resumed his practice—a firmer believer in homœopathy than ever.

No physician in the city has been more prominent in State affairs. He was the first health officer who introduced the vital statistics of the city; also the first commissioner of the State Insane Examining Board. Since 1875, he has been a

member of the State Board of Health. At the time of his appointment, some of the members of the Board demurred, and threatened to resign if a homœopathist was appointed. Thereupon Governor C. K. Davis forcibly informed this august body “He should use his best judgment and appoint Dr. Leonard at all hazards; they might all resign if they wished, and then he would appoint all homœopathists.” None of the members have had occasion since to regret the governor’s decision, as the homœopathic member has proven one of the most useful and energetic on the Board.

He helped organize the Homœopathic State Institute, of which he has been three times the president. When the State University in 1875 organized a medical department, Dr. Leonard was appointed Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Children.

Through efforts on his part the “Hahnemann Medical Society of Hennepin County” was organized, of which he was many times its president. In all matters pertaining to the advancement of homœopathy he is a zealous and efficient worker. To his attainments as a skilled physician are added those qualities of mind and heart so essential to the highest degree of success in any walk of life.

William E. Leonard, B. A., M. D., is the only son of Dr. William H. Leonard. He was born in Minneapolis in 1855. His education was acquired in the public schools and at the State University, where he received the degree of B. A. in 1876, being by election the salutatorian of his class. A three years’ medical course at the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, ending in 1879, was supplemented by a years residence at the Wards Island Homœopathic Hospital, New York City,

He then returned to Minneapolis, be-

coming an office partner with his father, with whom he practiced for six years. He has since been alone in general practice. For two years he edited and chiefly managed the *Minnesota Medical Monthly*, and at the same time filled the chair of Materia Medica and Institutes in the Minnesota Homœopathic Medical College. In the management of that institution, and in the establishment of the College of Homœopathic Medicine and Surgery in the medical department of the State University, which superseded the former, he played a prominent part, and is now, by virtue of his chair, Materia Medica and Therapeutics, at the head of that faculty. He is a member of the following societies: American Institute of Homœopathy, Minnesota State Homœopathic Institute, and Minneapolis Homœopathic Medical Society.

Dr. Geo. F. Roberts was born at Barnstead, New Hampshire, March 25th, 1848; he was educated at Monmouth College and Rush Medical College, from which latter institution he graduated in 1871. Not being satisfied with old school practice, he began the study of homœopathy, graduating from the New York Homœopathic Medical College in 1882. He has held the positions of Professor of Homœopathy, medical department Iowa University; Professor of Gynecology in the Chicago Homœopathic Medical College, and Surgeon of Cook County Hospital in Chicago.

He came to Minneapolis in May, 1884. He has been a member of the following societies: American Institute of Homœopathy; Secretary Iowa State Institute of Homœopathy; Secretary and President Minnesota State Institute of Homœopathy; Hennepin County Homœ-

opathic Medical Society, and President of Minneapolis Homœopathic Medical Society.

Dr. Salathiel M. Spaulding was born December 5th, 1839, in New Hampshire, and came to Minneapolis in November, 1867. His education was acquired in the academies of his native State and the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, from which institution he graduated March 1st, 1879. He was paymaster's clerk in the War of the Rebellion, and was the first city physician in Minneapolis (1880). He was a member of the first Free Dispensary in the old Cottage Hospital, now St. Barnabas. He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, Minneapolis Homœopathic Medical Society, Hennepin County Homœopathic Medical Society, and Minnesota State Homœopathic Institute, having served as president of the two last named societies.

Dr. John Andrew Steele was born January 30th, 1837, at Stanstead, Canada East. His early education was acquired in Vermont at its State University; in medicine he graduated from Berkshire Medical College in November, 1856, and from the Homœopathic College of Pennsylvania in March, 1858.

He came to Minneapolis in October, 1878, and has been interested in and a member of the Vermont Homœopathic State Medical Association, of which he was president; the Illinois State Homœopathic Medical Association; the Minnesota State Homœopathic Medical Institute, of which he was vice-president, and chairman of the bureau of surgery, and the Hennepin County Homœopathic Medical Society, of which he was president.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

DENTISTRY.*

BY M. M. FRISSELLE, M. D., D. D. S.

This specialty in the broad field of medical science, that has for its object the care and treatment of the organs contained in the oral cavity, has, within the last few decades, made advancement quite equal to any of the other branches in medicine.

Each succeeding year during this period of its history, it has drawn to its ranks men eminent for their learning, talents and culture, who have labored diligently and accomplished much in elevating the standard of requirements necessary to enter the ranks of this profession. No branch of the healing art has better illustrated the doctrine of evolution than this, the practice of which, within the memory of men still living, was considered as simply a branch of mechanics, but is now elevated to the position of a learned profession whose members are fitted for service by years of study and University training—by lectures and practical work.

By reason of the recent rapid growth in population of the City of Minneapolis and Hennepin county, few of the dental practitioners are natives of either the City or of the State, but, by various

motives, have been brought here from more eastern portions of the country.

The attractions which every growing, thriving city offers to the enterprising and ambitious citizen, has had the effect to bring from eastern cities the best talent found in the profession, so that it is safe to say, and proverbially true, that the members of the dental profession in Minneapolis, in point of intelligence, scientific attainments and professional skill, are the peers of any in the world.

As the nuclei of all history, whether it be political, commercial, social or scientific, are essentially the history of individuals and of individual enterprise, so the history of dentistry in Minneapolis and Hennepin county must be constructed from the biographies of the early and leading representative members of the profession, who have, by their characters and conscientious labors, brought the profession to its present high standing. The essential forces that have been important factors in the advancement of the profession here, are the Minneapolis Dental Society, Minnesota State Dental Association, and the College of Dentistry of the University of the State of Minnesota. These, with the conservative,

* The chapter on "Dentistry," with the exception of two biographical sketches, was prepared by M. M. Frisselle, M. D., D. D. S.

stringent laws that forbid the practice of dentistry by any person not authorized by the State Board of Examiners—the Board consisting of members of the profession appointed by the Governor of State—effectually protects the community from irregular and incompetent practitioners.

The Minneapolis Dental Society was organized in 1882. A meeting for this purpose was called at the office of Dr. A. T. Smith, and Dr. M. M. Frisselle chosen chairman and Dr. J. H. Martindale was made secretary. At this meeting, the object and importance of such a society was freely discussed, and at an adjourned meeting on September 13th the following persons were chosen to fill the various offices of the society: Dr. A. M. Reid, president; Dr. A. T. Smith, vice-president; Dr. J. H. Martindale, secretary.

During the entire twelve years of the existence of this society, its members have zealously labored to promote the best interests of the profession. Valuable papers on current professional topics have been produced and intelligently and vigorously discussed, stimulating its members to secure broader and better views of the profession, and to do better work. This society, more than any other agency, has been instrumental in securing to the people of Minnesota the most conservative and protective laws regulating the practice of dentistry known to the country. These laws have been largely copied and embodied in the statutes of other states.

The Minneapolis Dental Society took steps for enlarging their field of work by reorganizing the old State Society. A meeting for this purpose was called Nov. 21st, 1883, at which meeting a committee was appointed to issue a call for a meeting of the dentists of the State to be held January 16th, 1884. This meeting was held at the Nicollet house, Min-

neapolis. Dr. A. T. Smith was called to the chair, and Dr. H. A. Knight made secretary, pro tem. The following officers were elected: Dr. H. M. Reid, president; Dr. L. W. Lyon, vice-president; Dr. Cruttendon, secretary; Dr. T. E. Weeks, corresponding secretary; Dr. S. D. Clements, treasurer. This organization has always been vigorous and flourishing, through the cordial support of nearly all the dentists in the State, and its influence on the national association has been both salutary and progressive.

The College of Dentistry, which has become an important part of the department of medicine in the State University, was organized in 1882 as a special department in the Minnesota College Hospital. In 1881, M. M. Frisselle, M. D., was appointed Lecturer on Medical and Surgical Dentistry in the college, and in 1882 was made a full professor in the college, with instructions from the trustees and faculty to organize a dental department and nominate persons to fill the various chairs. By appointment by the officers of the college, the following persons were called to fill the various chairs in the dental department:

- M. M. Frisselle, M. D., D. D. S., Professor of Medical and Surgical Dentistry and Therapeutics.
- W. F. Giddings, D. D. S., Professor of Operative Dentistry.
- A. W. Abbott, M. D., Professor of Anatomy.
- F. A. Dunsmoor, M. D., Professor of Surgery.
- W. A. Spaulding, D. D. S., Professor of Mechanical Dentistry.
- Chas. W. Drew, P. H. B., M. D., Professor of Chemistry.
- R. M. Beard, M. D., Professor of Physiology.
- C. H. Hunter, M. D., Professor of Pathology and Microscopy.
- T. F. Quimby, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica.
- J. A. Parke's, D. D. S., and Dr. L. D. Leonard, demonstrators of Operative Dentistry.
- F. H. Brimmer, D. D. S., and C. E. Cleveland, D. D. S., Demonstrator of Mechanical Dentistry.

In 1885-6 both the medical and dental departments were re-organized under

the name of the Minnesota Hospital College, at the same time taking possession of a new college building located on the corner of Sixth street and Ninth avenue south with the following Dental faculty:

- W. F. Giddings, D. D. S., Professor of Operative Dentistry and Dental Histology.
 W. A. Spaulding, D. D. S., Professor of Prosthetic Dentistry and Metallurgy.
 M. G. Jenison, M. D., D. D. S., Professor of Dental Pathology Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
 A. W. Abbott, M. D., Professor of Anatomy.
 R. O. Beard, M. D., Professor of Physiology.
 Chas. W. Drew, P. H. B., M. B., Professor of Chemistry.
 F. A. Dunsmoor, M. D., Professor of Surgery.
 J. P. Martindale, M. D., D. D. S., Lecturer on Oral Diseases and Deformities.
 T. E. Weeks, Lecturer on Practical Dentistry.

Here the institution flourished, each year increasing its number of students and its efficiency till 1889, when it relinquished its charter, becoming a department of the University of Minnesota. The following competent faculty is now in charge:

- Cyrus Northrup, LL. D. President.
 W. Xavier Sudduth, A. M., M. D., D. D. S., Dean and Professor of Pathology and Oral Surgery.
 Thomas E. Weeks, D. D. S., Professor of Operative Technics and Dental Anatomy.
 Charles M. Bailey, D. M. D., Professor of Prosthetic Dentistry, Metallurgy and Orthodontia.
 William P. Dickinson, D. D. S., Professor of Operative Dentistry and Dental Therapeutics.
 Geo. A. Hendricks, M. S., M. D., Professor of Anatomy.
 Richard O. Beard, M. D., Professor of Physiology.
 C. J. Bell, A. B., Professor of Chemistry.
 H. M. Bracken, M. D., L. R. C. S. E., Professor of Materia Medica.

INSTRUCTORS.

- Thomas G. Lee, A. M., M. D., Instructor in Histology.
 Henry F. Nachtrieb, B. S., Lecturer on Comparative Dental Anatomy.
 F. B. Kremer, D. D. S., Demonstrator in charge of the Prosthetic Clinic.
 F. E. Twitchell, D. M. D., Instructor in Continuous Gum Work.
 J. D. Jewett, D. D. S., Instructor in the Administration of Anæsthetics.

Miland Austin Knapp, D. D. S., Instructor in Technics.

Forrest Hoy Orton, D. D. S., Instructor in the Treatment of Cleft Palate.

The few following biographical sketches of some of the pioneers of the profession, and some of the younger members who are prominent by their inventions or rare mechanical genius, are but the van guard of a long line of first-class men who have made and are still making Minneapolis famous for its men of talent and high attainments in the profession of dentistry. So far as can be ascertained the first dentist who opened an office in Minnesota was Dr. Biddle, who came to St. Paul in 1850. The first dentist who practiced his profession in St. Anthony was Dr. Gould, whose office was on the East Side of the river. His immediate successor was

MARK DAVIS STONEMAN, M. D., who was born in Grayson county, Virginia, December 4th, 1815. He received a common school education—studied medicine under the tuition of his father, who was a physician of high repute in the locality where he lived.

Doctor Stoneman graduated at the Pennsylvania College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1838, entering immediately into general practice with his father. In 1848 he moved to the State of Indiana, where he continued the practice of medicine till 1858, at which time he commenced the study of dentistry.

In 1860, at the breaking out of the Civil war, he responded to Governor Morton's call for volunteer surgeons to go to the front. During the summer of 1862 he came to Minnesota visiting Taylor's Falls, St. Paul and St. Anthony. In May, 1863, he commenced the practice of dentistry in the office previously occupied by Dr. Gould, who was the first dentist in what is now the City of Min-

neapolis; Dr. Stoneman being the second. Here he continued the practice of his profession till his death, which occurred in March, 1875.

Dr. Stoneman was a man of marked abilities, prominent in Masonic and church circles, and a member of the first Board of Directors of the Minnesota Academy of Natural Sciences.

DOCTOR BOLTON LOUNDES TAYLOR one of the reliable dentists of the city, is of staunch Quaker stock. His great-grandfather, Richard Webb, on the maternal side, came from England with William Penn in 1682, taking up a considerable tract of land on the Brandiwine above Chadd's ford. His daughter, Rebecca Webb, married Richard Baker, and their daughter, Rachel, married Loundes Taylor, the father of the subject of this sketch, who was born in West Chester, Pennsylvania, February 1st, 1832. He was educated at the Friend's school and at the Friend's Weston College. He spent the early portion of his life on the old homestead farm where he was born. He was a student of dentistry in the office of Dr. Jesse Green, of West Chester, for several years, and came to Minneapolis in 1856, and for more than ten years devoted himself to business outside of his profession. In 1867 he built the Taylor Brothers' flour mill, on the ground now occupied by the Pillsbury "B" mill, which exploded and was burned in 1878.

In 1869 he opened an office for the practice of his profession in the Pence Opera House, remaining for about one year, then removing to 214 Nicollet avenue, and finally to 300 Nicollet avenue, where he still remains.

Doctor Taylor was married to Miss Harriet Hurlbut in 1865, the result of the union being one son and one daughter, the latter being married and living in Philadelphia. The son is a student

in the Minnesota State University.

The Doctor is a constant reader of the best literature of the day, and is especially interested in ancient history. He is also fond of natural history, and has given much attention to the study of bees, and is authority on the culture and care of these wise and interesting insects.

Doctor Taylor is a graduate of the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery; a man of quite gentle manners, modest and conscientious, of firm convictions and unswerving integrity. Quaker like, he has never been ambitious for public office of any kind, is patriotic to the core, believing that in all governmental affairs their management should be committed to those who are to the manor born.

DOCTOR ABNER LAYCOCK BAUSMAN was born at Ebensburg, Pennsylvania, March 25th, 1834. He is of German decent on his father's side, and of Huguenot French on the side of his mother. He received his early mental training at the common schools of the City of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, spending most of his time till he was fifteen years of age on a farm, where with plenty of plain, nutritious food and a generous amount of exercise in the open air, he developed a vigorous body and an active mind.

In 1854 he entered as a dental student the office of Dr. W. Fundenberg, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, where he remained three years. In 1856 he made a journey to Minnesota, pre-empting a claim near Mankato, on the Minnesota river. In May, 1857, he came to Minneapolis, opening a dental office on Helen street—now Second avenue south—between Washington avenue and Second street, that being the center of business and the most popular business portion of the city. He remained there nearly two years, then removed to Bridge Square, that becoming the popular center on

account of the financial failure of nearly all the business firms on Second street. In 1859 a vicious fire burning the building in which his office was located compelled him to move across the street to the corner of Hennepin avenue and First street, where he remained about three years. On November 1st, 1865, he formed a partnership with Dr. George H. Keith, under the firm name of Keith & Bausman, with an office in Center block. This partnership continued till about 1870, when Dr. Keith retired and Dr. Bausman removed his office to 242 Nicollet avenue, where he has remained till the present time.

From the earliest period in the history of Minneapolis, Dr. Bausman has taken an active interest, as well as an active part, in the promotion of all the permanent development of the city's best interests. In church and municipal government, in her schools, library and hospitals, he has rendered valuable service in establishing good foundations on which has been reared our beautiful city. Dr. Bausman was one of the charter members of the Young Men's Library Association, which afterward became the Athæneum, and its secretary for fifteen years, and one of its directors. In the winter of 1857-8, Bayard Taylor was secured to deliver a lecture for the benefit of the association, and the same year Ole Bull gave a concert, bringing with him (the afterwards famous) Adeline Patti, then thirteen years old, who was heralded as an "infant musical prodigy." The proceeds of the lecture was seventy-two dollars, which was the first considerable sum of money received by the Library Association. In religious belief, Dr. Bausman is a Baptist, and has been, for many years, one of the pillars and a trustee in the First Baptist Church of Minneapolis, and was one of the originators of the Baptist Union,

and one of its directors for many years. Dr. Bausman was vice-president of the Homoeopathic Hospital, its first secretary, and one of its first directors. He was also the leading spirit in the organization of Hanneman Medical College. He was a charter member of the Minnesota Dental Association, which was organized about 1870, and was its treasurer for some time.

Doctor Bausman was married in 1863 to Fanny R. Abraham, who died in 1876. He was again married in 1878. Doctor Bausman, in common with many of the early settlers of city, entertained a sublime faith in its future. They believed that the spot on which Minneapolis stands was the natural position for a great city and the future center of numerous beneficent and business organizations; that it would be the center of religious and educational institutions—all of which and more have been realized.

The Minnesota Homoeopathic Medical College conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Medicine on Dr. Bausman in 1888. In politics he is a staunch Republican, and, in a quiet way, has wielded a great influence in the councils of the county and municipal government.

No citizen of Minneapolis has left a more beneficent and enduring monument than Dr. Kirby Speneer, who came to this city about 1863, opening an office on Bridge Square, afterward removing it to his property on the corner of Washington avenue and Third street south. His knowledge of the science and practice of dentistry was limited to the treatment of diseased teeth, he having little faith in artificial dentures, and persistently refused to construct and apply one for any of his patients.

When he came to the city he was possessed of about two thousand dollars,

which he loaned to a Mr. Spear, receiving as security three lots on the corner of Washington avenue and Third street south. These lots he was subsequently compelled to take for the loan.

Doctor Spencer was a man of unique methods, excentric habits and scientific tastes. He was the possessor of a very good microscope, with which he amused and entertained his patients by showing the circulation of the blood in the foot of a frog, which latter he always kept on hand in the office ready for a demonstration. The sign over the door of his office contained the legend, "Dr. Kirby Spencer Dentist 23 years," which was designed to advertise him as a practitioner of twenty-three years' experience.

During the early period of his life in the city he became much interested in the Athæneum, and on making his will he bequeathed the entire income of his real estate, which was rapidly increasing in value, to this public institution, to be forever alone used for the purchase of books on science, art, literature, politics, history, and any and every subject, except *theology*. This bequest of Dr. Spencer, though comparatively small when made, has proved to be the most valuable contribution, from a private source, which the public library has ever received. This was the real nucleus around which our present library has grown, and all honor should be given to the man who laid so good a foundation for such a beneficent structure. Although Dr. Spencer had it in his heart to do a good thing, still "he builded better than he knew." He died Thursday, March 10th, 1870, and was buried from the Quaker meeting-house, corner of Hennepin avenue and 8th street, while his monument stands on the corner of Tenth street and Hennepin avenue.

DOCTOR JOSEPH ANTHONY BOWMAN was born in Barnard, Vermont, June

10th, 1837. Hesprang from that rugged New England stock which has furnished the Northwest with so much of its brain and energy. He has inherited to a marked degree the sterling qualities of his ancestors, which have shown themselves throughout his life in active usefulness and remunerative industry. He was educated in the common and select schools of his native town, and at the academies of Royalton and Newbury, Vermont.

In 1855 he commenced the study of his profession in the office of Dr. H. N. Roberts, of Ludlow, Vermont. In 1858 he went to Canton, Saint Lawrence county, New York, and there commenced the practice of dentistry in partnership with his brother, which partnership continued till 1862, when it was dissolved, Dr. Bowman entering the army. He was assigned a member of the Post Band at Alexandria, under the command of General John P. Slough, Military Governor of Virginia.

At the close of the war he came to Minneapolis, and again resumed the practice of his chosen profession. His first office was located on Bridge Square, in Center block, then one of the principal buildings of the town. In 1870 he removed his office to the corner of Washington avenue and First avenue south, entering into partnership with Dr. E. M. Griswold, which partnership continued till 1882. In 1884, Dr. T. E. Weeks and Dr. M. G. Jenison were admitted to partnership, under the name of Bowman, Weeks & Jenison. In 1891 this firm was dissolved, since which time Dr. Bowman has been associated in business with Dr. A. E. Peck. During the entire period in which he has been a citizen of Minneapolis he has been identified with the dental profession as an active practitioner and a leader in all that tended to its advancement. He has been a careful

and intelligent observer, and a wide reader of dental literature, keeping well abreast of the times and in touch with the best thought and the most progressive professional practice. He was one of the founders of the State Dental Association; was its first vice-president and subsequently its president.

Doctor Bownan, in common with all the other members of his family, possesses rare musical ability. He has been prominently active in the numerous musical societies and associations of the city, always lending a generous hand in promoting their general welfare.

He was married in 1862, at Canton, New York, to Miss Mary Jenison, daughter of Judge Minot Jenison, of St. Lawrence county, New York. They have had one son, George E., who died April 9th, 1881.

Doctor Bowman entertains liberal views in religious matters, and is an active member of the Church of the Redeemer. He is a man of strong character, of irreproachable integrity, of great originality of thought and expression. He possesses a cheerful, magnetic nature, is a true and loyal friend and a lover of humanity.

DOCTOR WILLIAM AUGUSTUS SPAULDING was born in Stetson, Maine, March 7th, 1842. He was educated at the public schools of Monticello, Minnesota, to which place his parents moved in 1856. His boyhood was spent like that of most country boys—working on a farm, with intervals of attending school, clerking in a country store, and, in his ease, the unusual work of serving in a printing office.

In 1862, when twenty years of age, he enlisted in the Second Battery of Light Artillery, which was enlisted at Fort Snelling. He followed the fortunes of his battery at Pittsburg Landing, Corinth,

Stone River, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Lookout Mountain and Perrysville, until there were not sufficient men left to man the battery, when they were assigned to garrison duty at Chattanooga and afterwards at Philadelphia, Tennessee, where they remained till mustered out of the service at the close of the war in 1865.

During several succeeding years he was variously employed, and in 1869 was attached to the engineering department of the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad Company, and was soon after placed in charge of the construction of bridges, turn-tables, etc. On the completion of the road he joined a government surveying party, remaining several months, after which he took up his residence in Minneapolis, commencing the study of dentistry in the office of Dr. M. D. Stoneman.

In 1875 he entered the Ohio College of Dental Surgery, where he was graduated with honor, receiving the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery. He commenced the practice of his profession in Hastings, Minnesota, in March, 1874 and came to Minneapolis in the autumn of 1875. At the winter session of the Minnesota College Hospital of 1884-5 he received the appointment of Professor of Prosthetic Dentistry in the dental department of the college. In 1886 he was made Dean of the Dental Faculty.

Doctor Spaulding is a member of both the State Dental Association and the Minneapolis Dental Society, and has often served these societies in official positions. He has also been prominent in Masonic and other kindred organizations, where he has been the frequent recipient of the highest honors these societies had to bestow. He spent a year in European travel for relaxation from professional work and for receiving fresh ideas and new methods from foreign societies and operators.

He was married in 1886 to Miss Jerusha C. Johnson, the result of which union was a son and a daughter, the latter being married, the son is a graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery. His wife died in 1882, and in 1884 he was again married to Miss Carrie Knowles, who has one daughter.

DOCTOR CHARLES MONROE BAILEY was born in Portland, Maine, December 6th, 1843, and the education which he received at school was obtained before he was thirteen years old, at which age he entered the office of the law firm of Deblois & Jackson, in Portland, as errand boy, where he remained two years. The influence of this experience made a permanent impression upon his young and plastic mind. Leaving that office he passed the usual experience of boys essaying to earn their own living, with no fixed purpose in life, till the summer of 1862. When he was nineteen years of age, he was influenced and assisted by his brother to go to Calais, Maine, and enter as a student of dentistry the office of Dr. Jas. E. Grant. After five years of diligent study and close application to the duties of the office, he went to Machias, Maine, and buying the good will and practice of Dr. S. T. Clements, he put out his own sign and assumed the responsibilities of his profession, entering the battle of professional life with enthusiasm. During the four succeeding years he took time to attend lectures at the dental department of Harvard University, where he graduated in 1871, receiving the degree of Doctor of Dental Medicine, and in 1874 he represented his State in the American Dental Association, which met at Detroit, Michigan.

In 1874, Dr. Bailey came to Minneapolis, opening an office in the Wensinger block, on Central avenue, soon after re-

moving to the Andrews block, where he remained for fifteen years, till he came to his present office.

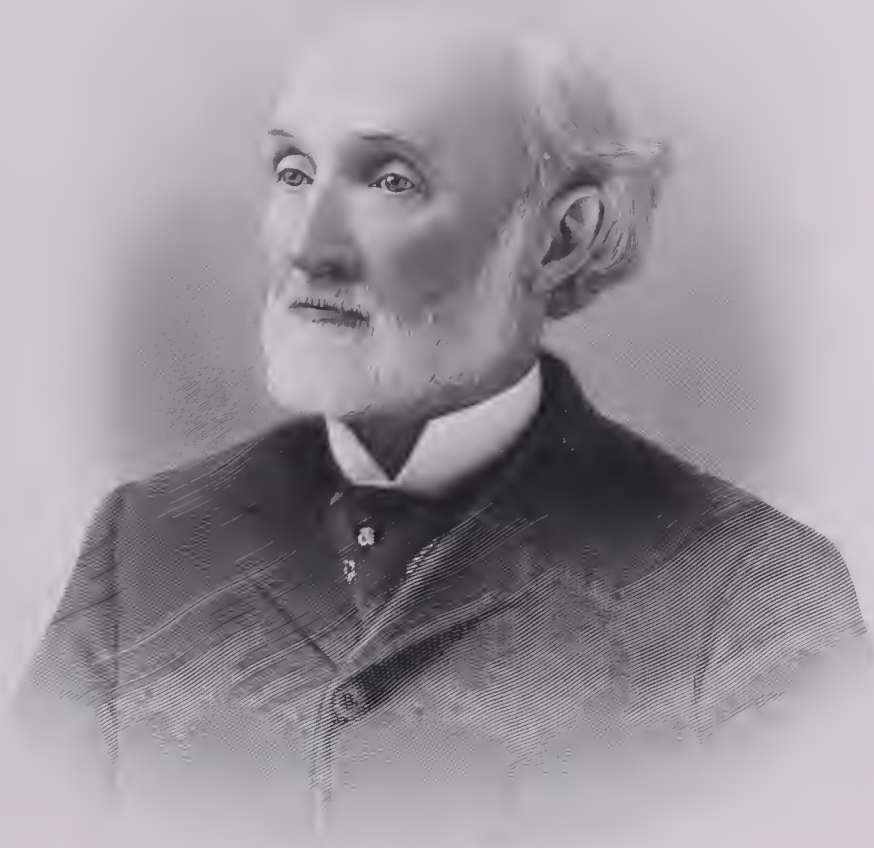
He has always identified himself with every movement which looked to the advancement of his profession, giving freely of his time and abilities to that department of labor he had so heartily and enthusiastically espoused. He was one of the organic members of the Minneapolis Dental Society; has been twice its president; is an active member of the Minnesota Dental Association, and has been honored by the highest official positions in its gift, and has represented the State in representative national bodies. He was elected to the chair of Dental Materia Medica and Therapeutics in 1886-7 in the Minnesota Hospital College, which chair he occupied until that institution surrendered its charter, upon the organization of a medical department in the State University, when he was appointed to the chair of Prosthetic Dentistry by the Regents of the University. On the retirement of Prof. Angle from the chair of Histology and Orthodontia in 1891 the duties of the chair of Orthodontia were added to those of Dr. Bailey's other duties. He was secretary of the college for two years, retiring on the appointment of Dr. W. X. Sudduth to the position of Dean of the Faculty.

Doctor Bailey was married in 1876 to Miss Laura Longfellow, of Machias, Maine, who died within two years, leaving one son, who is now fitting for the University.

Doctor Bailey is an enthusiast in his profession, giving his whole heart and mind to its duties, keeping himself well informed on all matters pertaining to his chosen vocation. He is a man of conscientious conduct, of firm moral principles, a good citizen whose influence is always on the side of good education and



C. W. Bailey.



W. W. Laiselle
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morals, a man to be relied upon in emergencies, a faithful friend and a lover of his fellow men.

DOCTOR MASON MARCELLUS FRISSELLE is a native of Western, Massachusetts, where he was born January 10th, 1822, and is the senior dentist of the city. He is a lineal descendant of the early Pilgrims who settled near Boston. The first eighteen years of his life were spent on one of the sterile New England farms in the County of Berkshire. The discipline furnished by plenty of farm work and the practice of rigid economy, necessary under the then existing domestic conditions, furnished the foundation of a character not to be daunted by ordinary obstacles. His early education was procured at the common schools, high schools and at Worthington and East Hampton academies in his native State.

From the age of nineteen to twenty-three he spent in teaching and study, preparatory to entering on the study of medicine, which he commenced in April, 1844, in the office of Dr. T. H. Brown, of Worthington, Massachusetts. He spent four years in study, attended three full courses of medical lectures, one of which was at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City, the other two at the Berkshire Medical College at Pittsfield, Massachusetts. After taking his medical degree he spent six months in practice with Dr. C. Gittcau, of Lee, Massachusetts. Early in 1848 he opened an office in Rockville, Connecticut, where he spent five years, removing to Plainfield, New Jersey in 1854.

He relinquished medical practice in 1859, removing to Kingston, New York, where he practiced dentistry for twenty years, removing to Minneapolis early in 1880. Dr. Frisselle was an active member of Tolland County, Connecticut Medical Society; of Ulster County Medical

Society, New York, and of the Society of Physicians and Surgeons of Minneapolis, and was a charter member of Minneapolis Dental Society. In 1862 he published a work entitled "The Teeth; their Care and Treatment," and in 1883 invented a jacket for the treatment of spinal curvature. He has been a contributor to not only medical and dental literature, but to the current literature of the day, and has furnished many valuable papers for scientific and literary societies.

He was appointed Lecturer on Medical and Surgical Dentistry in the Minnesota College Hospital in the winter 1881-82, and in the following year he was appointed Professor of Medical and Surgical Dentistry in the same institution, and was instructed by the trustees and faculty to organize a dental department and to nominate persons to fill the various chairs. Not only in this organic work of establishing the College of Dentistry did he show his zeal for professional advancement, but in his persistently advocating a higher standard of dental education, claiming that dentistry is one of the most important specialties in the broad field of medicine, and as such demands thorough preliminary culture and abundant scientific, technical training by teachers of high, moral, intellectual and professional attainments. In 1882 the Ohio College of Dental Surgery conferred on him the honorary degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery. Dr. Frisselle is a wide reader of the best literature, thereby keeping abreast of the thought of the times and in full sympathy with the liberal, progressive spirit of the age.

He was married to Miss Martha M. Smith, daughter of Hon. Henry Smith, Lee, Mass., in 1849. The fruit of this union was two daughters—Mrs. Gilbert Van Etten and Mrs. James P. Gould, both of whom reside in Minneapolis. Mrs. Frisselle died in 1882, and the

doctor was again married in 1884 to Mrs. Alice M. Smith, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

He retired from professional office work in 1889, since which he has chiefly devoted himself to the study and practice of horticulture. He is an expert in the culture of small fruits, and those who have had the good fortune to be his guests at Clover Nook, at Lake Minnetonka, can testify to the beauty of his flower garden and the abundant fruit of his vineyard. He is a member of the State Horticultural Society and a regular contributor of valuable papers at its annual meetings.

Although the doctor has reached the ripe age of three score and ten, he still retains his youthful activity of body and mind, attracting the young by his genial and friendly intercourse, and those of middle life by his intelligence and wide range of knowledge. By all these he will be missed and kindly remembered long after his last harvest of flowers and fruit have been gathered.

DR. EDWARD HARTLEY ANGLE was born at Herrick, Bradford County, Penn., June 1st, 1855. His father was a farmer, of German extraction, and his mother Scotch by birth. The first seventeen years of the doctor's life was spent on the farm where he received that discipline generally given to boys in the country through the performance of the usual arduous duties required of the farmers' boy. His early education was obtained at the common school of his native town, and at the high school at Canton, Penn., where graduated in 1874. In 1875 he commenced the study of dentistry in the office of Dr. Marcus, D. L. Dodson at Towanda, Penn. In the following year he was enrolled as student at the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery, taking the full course and graduating Feb. 28, 1878. Soon after

he opened an office in Towanda, Penn., where he succeeded to the practice of his preceptor. Dr. Angle became a citizen of Minneapolis in 1884, where he has since been engaged in practical work and original research, and none have labored more zealously and intelligently to elevate the standard of professional work and status. It was chiefly through his instrumentality and that of Dr. J. H. Martindale that the present conservative and stringent laws relative to the practice of dentistry in the state were formed and passed by the State Legislature.

Dr. Angle has always been an earnest and active member in both the Minneapolis Dental Society and the State Dental Association where he has been the frequent recipient of official honors.

While yet a student in college his attention was called to the numerous cases of dental irregularity, and during the past ten years he has devoted himself chiefly to that department of practical work known as Orthodontia, or the correction of deformities of the teeth and jaws. He is the inventor of a system of appliances which, though exceedingly simple, are wonderfully effective in moving the teeth from abnormal to normal positions in the dental arch, and there retaining them till nature fixes them in their new relations and positions.

Dental irregularities have always been the *bete noir* of the profession, and not till Dr. Angle by his simple, unique and convenient appliances had made the successful treatment of these deformities easy and certain, has the profession been able to cope with these trying cases. The original work done by him in this special department has given him a national reputation, and his inventions and methods have received acknowledgment and commendation from all recent

authors of dental literature, and the leading practitioners in the profession.

In 1887 Dr. Angle published his system of treating irregularities of the dental arch, which is now in its third edition. This work is highly approved by all of our American dental colleges and some of those abroad, and is by the former used as a text-book. In 1890 appeared his system of treating fractures of the maxillary bones, and he has nearly ready for publication a work on oral deformities.

In 1886 Dr. Angle was elected professor of Dental Histology in the dental department of the Minnesota College-Hospital, and in 1888 made professor of Histology, Comparative Anatomy and Orthodontia in the dental department of the University of Minnesota. He filled these positions with marked ability and conscientious zeal till 1891, when he resigned his position on account of pressure of office business.

Dr. Angle is a diligent and careful student, a wide but discriminating reader of the best authors in science, and a frequent contributor to current dental literature. He is an earnest advocate of a high standard of intellectual attainments and moral worth for admission to our dental colleges, and believes that without the thorough elimination of the commercial and money-making spirit from all educational institutions supported by the state, they can never deserve the best patronage or highest respect of the people.

JOHN HOWARD MARTINDALE, M. D., D. D. S., was born in New York City Jan. 25, 1859. His parents soon removed to Brooklyn, N. Y., where the subject of this sketch resided for seventeen years. His scholastic training was mainly received at the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y., at the Emerson Insti-

tute, Washington, D. C., and at Helmouth College, Ontario, Canada. He removed to Minneapolis in June, 1876, commencing the study of dentistry and entering upon practice in 1878. He received the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery from the Ohio College of Dental Surgery of Cincinnati, in 1880. Entertaining as he did advanced views of the scientific and technical training necessary to the best professional skill, he commenced the study of medicine in 1881, and by persistent application was graduated Doctor of Medicine from the Medical Department of the University of New York City in the winter of 1885. During the fourteen years of his dental practice he secured a deserved and abundant patronage, enjoying at all times the fullest confidence of his professional brethren and the public. In social life his unusual intelligence on all current topics, his urbane, dignified and manly conduct, his affable and courteous manners, has always given him free access to the best society of the city. Dr. Martindale was elected Professor of Oral Surgery in the Dental Department of the Minnesota Hospital College in 1885, which chair he held for two years and was subsequently elected Professor of Dental Medicine and Dental Surgery in the Medical Department of the same college. In 1885 he was appointed by Gov. Hubbard a member of the Board of Dental Examiners for the State of Minnesota for three years, and was reappointed for two subsequent terms by Gov. McGill and Merriam. He was elected member of the Society of Physicians and Surgeons of Minneapolis and was made its honored secretary for one year. He was one of the charter members of the Minneapolis Dental Society and for one term was its president. Dr. Martindale retired from the practice of dentistry in September, 1892, subsequently spending considerable time in

Germany in special preparation for the practice of medicine as specialist in diseases of the throat, nose and mouth, to which particular department he had already given much study and attention.

DR. THOMAS EDWIN WEEKS was born in Massiton, Ohio, in 1853, and was educated at the public and high schools of Mansfield in the same state. In 1873 he commenced the study of dentistry in the office of Dr. W. F. Semple in Mt. Vernon, Ohio, where he remained for about three years, when he went to Council Bluffs and opened an office for the practice of his profession. In June, 1880, he came to Minneapolis, since which time he has been identified with the profession in the city. In 1881 he became a member of the firm of Bowman, Weeks & Jenison, occupying rooms on the corner of Nicollet avenue and Third street. This partnership continued for ten years, terminating in the early part of 1891, when Dr. Weeks opened an independent office. He was a charter member of the Minneapolis Dental Society and of the Minnesota Dental Association, of both of which he is still an active member, and to which he has been a frequent contributor of valuable papers and clinics. Dr. Weeks has been the recipient of honorary membership in various dental societies outside of the city and state. He has always been in sympathy with all movements that looked to the advancement of the profession, and has contributed a liberal share of time and energy to such objects. He was appointed Demonstrator of Operative Dentistry in the Dental Department of the Minnesota College Hospital, which position he held for two years. In 1885 he was appointed lecturer on Practical Dentistry. In 1886 the Minnesota College Hospital conferred on him the honorary degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery and appointed him to fill the chair

of Professor of Operative Dentistry made vacant by the resignation of Dr. W. F. Giddings. This position he retained till the college surrendered its charter, becoming a department in the University of the State of Minnesota, when he was appointed by the Board of Regents to the chair of operative dentistry, and in 1892 he received the appointment of Professor of Dental Anatomy and Operative Technics, which position he still occupies. Dr. Weeks literary efforts have been mostly confined to professional topics, such papers having been written for the entertainment of dental societies and for the benefit of students in the profession.

DR. LEON DONHAM LEONARD was born in Hebron, Maine, of good old Puritan stock on Jan. 30, 1859. His ancestors came to that inhospitable region in the early days of New England and there planted their church (Hard-shelled Baptist) and the common school. They cultivated the hard, reluctant soil, and by gathering two crops of stones every year (a crop by the way which is still being regularly harvested) they managed to rear and maintain families, the enterprising ones of which have never ceased to emigrate as soon as they arrived at the age of discretion.

In the winter of 1878-9 Dr. Leonard went to Boston with the view of studying music and preparing himself to teach that divine art. During the winter his observations and experience led him to consider some important reasons for changing his plans, and after mature deliberation concluded to study dentistry for a business, leaving music for recreation and social enjoyment, and to this end in January, 1880, he entered the office of Dr. John T. Codman, of Boston, Mass. After completing his studies there he spent a few months in his native town

doing some work for his old neighbors and friends, and in the latter part of 1882 he came to Minneapolis. He soon found a position in the office of Dr. W. A. Spaulding where he practiced his chosen profession for two years.

In 1884 he entered into partnership with Dr. M. M. Frisselle which partnership continued until the latter retired from business in the city. Dr. Leonard was a charter member of the Minneapolis Dental Society and one of the active members of the Minnesota Dental Association at its reorganization in 1884. He has always maintained a lively interest in both these societies and at various times has filled the highest and most responsible offices in the societies gift. For three successive years he has occupied the position of secretary of the state Association. At the reorganization of the Dental College at the time it became a department in medicine of the State University, he received the appointment of Professor of Pathology and Oral Surgery, which position he filled for two years. Dr. Leonard has always enjoyed the reputation of being a man of advanced and progressive views in professional theory and practice, which have nevertheless always been tempered by a wise conservatism and prudence which has placed him among the best and most reliable dentists of the country.

He has a fine musical taste and practical ability which he generously employs for the entertainment of his numerous friends as well as for enjoyment at his own fire side. He is also a careful and discriminating reader of current literature, entertaining sound views in science, religion and political economy, is broad and generous in his sympathies, honorable in all his intercourse with his professional brethren and the world, and enjoys the confidence and respect of all men.

He was married in 1884 to Miss Mary A. Judson, two promising sons blessing their union.

DR. MINOT GAYLOR JENISON was born at Eau Claire, Wis., July 29, 1858. He received his education at the graded schools and academy at Canton, N. Y., and at the public schools and business college at Washington, D. C.

He commenced the study of dentistry in the office of Dr. J. A. Bowman, of Minneapolis, in 1878, where he remained about two years when he entered the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery where he received the degree of doctor of dental surgery in 1881, and entered at once upon the duties of his chosen calling.

He practiced his profession during three years in Washington, D. C., removing to Minneapolis in 1884. While in Washington he was an active member of the Washington City Dental Society, and since coming to Minneapolis has taken an active interest in all that pertains to the profession, being a member of the Minneapolis Dental Society and of the Minnesota Dental Association, in both of which societies he has been called to occupy the highest official positions.

In 1800 he was appointed professor of Dental Pathology and Therapeutics and of Oral Surgery in the dental department of the Minnesota College Hospital, which position he held for about three years, or till the college was merged into the medical department of the University of the State of Minnesota. Dr. Jenison received the degree of M. D. at Howard University, D. C., in 1882. He is a man of large attainments, enjoying the confidence of his professional brethren and numerous patrons.

DR. FLORIAN EMILIUS HANSEN, one of the popular and capable dentists of the

city was born in Philadelphia, Penn. He received his education through private tutors, and at the college Liceo Calasancio Puerto Principe, Cuba. He commenced the study of dentistry in the office of Dr. Edward Ing, commencing practice in New York City in 1861. In 1863 he removed to Winchester, Ill., where he practiced his profession for twenty years, removing to Minneapolis in 1883. Since he has become a citizen of the city he has been in full sympathy with its progressive element and alive to her best interests. He is an enthusiast in his profession; is a member of the state association and president of the local society, and in other cities where he has resided has been honored by official position in many organizations, both professional and civic. He is the inventor of the cube mortar with rotary pestle, and also of a rubber-dam holder, and a screw pivot with triangular lock for mounting artificial crowns, all of which are valuable additions to the dentist's helpful appliances. In religion the doctor is a Baptist and in politics a Republican of the most pronounced type, and since living in the city has had aldermanic honors thrust upon him. He is a man of high standing, an earnest advocate of the highest culture and professional attainments, and believes that every dentist in unselfish motives and manly character should be the peer of the noblest and best of men.

Although a recent addition to the dental force of the city, Dr. William P. Dickinson, has been for many years an ardent laborer in the field of practical dental work. He was born in New Hampshire, but at the early age of four years obeyed the injunction of Horace Greely and came West to Dubuque, Ia., in 1846. He was educated in the common and high schools of Dubuque, where

he spent the early part of his life till he was 19 years of age.

In 1861 he responded to the first call for troops and at the expiration of the term of service, again enlisted in 1862 in the Twenty-first Iowa Infantry Volunteers. He was promoted to position of sergeant-major and was seriously wounded in the famous charge on Vicksburg May 22, 1863. His wounds disabling him from further service he was honorably discharged in November, 1863. He commenced the study of dentistry in 1864, and opened an office in 1865 at Charles City, Iowa.

He received the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery from the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery in 1884. He was appointed a member of the Board of Dental Examiners by the governor of Iowa and for two terms was president of the Iowa State Dental Society, and is now a member of the Minnesota State Dental Association and of Minneapolis Dental Society. He came to Minneapolis early in 1890 and has since received the appointment of Professor of Operative Dentistry and Dental Therapeutics in the Dental Department of the State University. Dr. Dickinson's liberal experience as a teacher, and his long experience as a practitioner especially fit him for the position of instructor in the College of Dentistry of the University of Minnesota.

Dr. Dickinson is a man of scholarly attainments, spending his spare margins of time in the pursuit and enjoyment of German literature with which he is familiar. He is an enthusiast in his profession, and has at various times furnished valuable scientific papers on subjects connected with his profession.

DR. FRANCIS HOLLIS BRIMMER made his advent into the city of Minneapolis as early as September, 1879. In common with very many of our citizens he

was born in Maine and in the City of Ellsworth. His professional training was received in the office of Dr. James T. Osgood, of Ellsworth, Maine, where he was a diligent student for six years. He matriculated at the Philadelphia Dental College in 1876, and graduated from the same institution in the class of 1876-7, with the degree of doctor of dental surgery.

Dr. Brimmer has been one of the most potent factors in building for the dentists of the city a reputation for good work and honorable dealing equal to that enjoyed by the dentists of any city in the country.

He has been active in promoting the usefulness of both the local and state dental societies, and he has been honored by official positions in both.

DR. HUGH M. REID, one of the oldest dentists of the city, was educated and spent his early life in Ohio. He graduated from the Ohio College of Dental Surgery in 1875, and was made professor of clinical dentistry the same year in that institution, which position he filled till 1880. He has been a member of various state dental societies and associations; was the first president of the Minnesota Dental Association and of the Minneapolis Dental Society.

He came to this city in 1881 and has since been identified with the progressive element in the profession here.

DR. GEORGE W. AVERY came to Minneapolis in 1874 from Oswego, N. Y., where he was born in 1853 and where he received his early education. He is a graduate of the dental department of the University of Michigan; is a member of the Minnesota State Society and is secretary of the Minneapolis Dental Society which office he has filled for two years.

DR. ERGAR B. DILLINGHAM was born in Maine in 1856 and came to Minneapolis at the tender age of two years, and has probably spent more years in the city than any other dentist. He was a student of Dr. J. A. Bowman and a graduate of Pennsylvania College of dental surgery in 1878. His professional reputation stands high, both among his brethren and the public.

DR. JOSEPH WILLIAM PEMBERTHY was born in Warrensville, Ohio, but was educated in Milwaukee, Wis., taking the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery at the Baltimore college of dental surgery. Dr. Pemberthy is vice-president of the Minneapolis dental society and is prominent in Masonic circles.

DR. HENRY ATIERTON KNIGHT was born in Peru, Mass., receiving his early education in the common schools of that state and in the State of Connecticut. He attended medical lectures at the college of physicians and surgeons in New York City in 1878.

In 1879 he commenced the study of dentistry in the office of Dr. M. M. Friselle in Kingston, N. Y., and in 1880 he came to Minnesota, continuing his studies in the office of Dr. A. T. Smith of Minneapolis. He is a graduate of the Dental Department of the University of Michigan. He has been a member of the State Board of Dental Examiners and its secretary for four years, and is a charter member of both the Minnesota Dental Association and the Minneapolis Dental Society, and a member of the American Dental Society and other similar organizations.

DR. ISMOR C. ST. JOHN is a native of LeRoy, N. Y., where he was born in 1855. He received his education in this state and at the University of Michigan, where he received the degree of D. D. S.

in 1880. Soon after which he opened an office in Minneapolis. He is an active member of the Minneapolis Dental Society.

In this chapter of the history of dentistry in Minneapolis and Hennepin County, it is impossible in the limited space allowed to speak at length of all the practitioners who deserve an extended notice in this work. Some of these men though young in years and limited in experience, are possessed of rare mechanical talents, which if properly directed will soon place them in the foremost ranks of the profession. Among the young men of unusual promise may be mentioned Dr. E. J. Morrison and Dr. Arthur E. Peck, the latter of which is associated with Dr. J. A. Bowman. Dr. Peck received an excellent preliminary education in the common and high schools of Iowa, entering the Dental Department of the College of Medicine in the University of Minnesota in 1886 and receiving the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery in 1890. He has an unusual talent for mechanics and has made improvements and invented appliances of great value to the profession, among

which is an improvement on the Logan crown whereby the platinum band is concealed by a porcelain cover. He has invented pliers for forming loupes on metallic plates, whereby rubber attachments may be made to metal dentures. He has made an improvement on the Stoddard furnace by using a platinum muffle and a rotary blower which will secure fusion of porcelain in less than one minute. These are only specimens of what the young men just entering the profession promise for its future advancement. The following are some of the names of dentists in this city and county who have been and are contributing much by word and deed to make the profession both honorable and useful:

H. L. Wilkins	H. B. Tillotson
W. L. Jerman	C. L. Sargent
A. W. French	C. C. Coffee
H. W. Clark	W. R. Martin
H. M. Loughridge	W. G. Patten
J. A. Parker	C. M. Colby
C. Strauchauer	E. F. Clark
W. M. Murray	W. A. Spaulding
Neil Downey	T. L. Hedderly
J. F. Baker	P. S. Calkins
J. D. Jewett	K. S. Morgan

CHAPTER XXIX.

CEMETERIES.

BY BYRON HARVEY TIMBERLAKE.

Lakewood. Away back in the early seventies it became apparent to some of our leading, far-sighted citizens, that a new place of interment of the dead should be secured on some of the beautiful locations out near the lakes, where the encroachments of the city would never seriously interfere. To Col. Wm. S. King belongs the credit of suggesting the matter to George A. Brackett, D. Morrison, C. M. Loring, and other public spirited men, who at once fell into line, held an informal meeting and appointed a committee to examine the various localities suitable for the cemetery. The committee after a careful examination of all possible locations, reported in favor of a one hundred and twenty-eight acre tract of gently undulating land, lying between lakes Calhoun and Harriet, owned by Col. King, who was willing to dispose of the land for that purpose. This was in August 1871, the committee having been appointed the month previous. The report being looked upon favorably, an organization was effected under the name of the Lyndale Cemetery Association (changed to Lakewood the following February) and the following named persons were elected as the first board of trustees: Wm. S. King, D. Morrison,

H. G. Harrison, Dr. C. G. Goodrich, W. D. Washburn, W. P. Westfall, George A. Brackett, Levi Butler and R. J. Mendenhall. Dr. Goodrich was elected president; R. J. Mendenhall, treasurer; and A. B. Barton, secretary and superintendent. The report of the committee was accepted and the land bought for \$21,000 on a year's time; land that to-day, but for the cemetery, would bring well nigh a million dollars in the open market. Thus was obtained this beautiful tract of land, with graceful rolling surface and modest oaks, touching two of the most cherished and attractive lakes, appropriately fitting into our extensive and prided park system, easy of access, and, as it were, intended by nature herself, for a "City of the Dead."

The first thing Lakewood Cemetery Association wished to impress upon the mind of the public was, that their enterprise was not for money making purposes; and indeed those knowing the high character of the parties interested, would need no such assurance. But every movement was made openly and above board, so no quiet whisperings of private or selfish interests being involved could ever get a start. From the very first, every man buying a lot became a

stockholder and voter in the corporation. The first trustees furnished two-thirds of the purchase price, and the stock was raised to \$25,000, thus providing \$4,000 with which to begin improvements; but since these sums were returned and the title of the land made clear, every dollar that has been received from the sale of lots, and from all other sources, has gone toward beautifying and embellishing the grounds.

Another wise provision made by the trustees, was the setting aside of twenty per cent. of the receipts from lots until the sum of \$500,000 shall have been reached, as a perpetual fund; the interest of which may be applied to the care of the cemetery, the principle to remain forever intact. Over \$50,000 has already been set aside, and in less than fifteen years the entire \$500,000 will be so provided.

The trustees were not so fortunate in adopting the "Plan" for the cemetery. They corresponded extensively with landscape gardeners, and finally adopted a plan drawn by C. W. Falsom, superintendent of Mt. Auburn, Mass. A portion of the ground near Lake Calhoun was then platted and on September 16, 1872, the dedication took place, a large number of lots being selected at the close of the exercise by the citizens present. The board was not thoroughly satisfied with the plan they had adopted, however, so they sent Superintendent Barton east to visit the principal cemeteries and confer with the superintendents; and as a result the adopted plan was exchanged for the "Park" plan, so successfully inaugurated by Adolph Strauch at "Spring Grove," Cincinnati; and the replatting of the grounds that had been set apart for immediate occupancy became necessary. This occasioned very little inconvenience, however, and now the cemetery, enlarged to one hundred and seventy

acres, beautified by the reservation of wide stretches of green sward, and shaded by the rustling foliage of native trees, rests on the edges of the peaceful lakes, a thing of beauty; a gentle reminder of the way we all must go.

Perhaps few people stop to think what a great service to Minneapolis these few public spirited citizens have given, in providing this beautiful burying ground, not to speak of their other services. The amount of planning, patience and labor necessary to transform the crude outline into the well developed picture, none can know save those who have done the work, and although much time and money must yet be spent before the picture is made complete, still as long as Minneapolis takes pride in the vast system of public parks, and this the only really public cemetery, the names of Brackett, Loring, Morrison, Mendenhall, Wilson, Pillsbury, King, Harrison, Goodrich, Washburn, and many more who have so generously given both time and money to the support of everything that would promote the welfare of the Flour City, will be remembered with deep gratitude.

Of course the early days of Lakewood were not without their drawbacks and discouragements. During the negotiations for the land, matters dragged along so slowly that at one time Col. King talked of withdrawing his offer; but George A. Brackett and D. Morrison quickly persuaded him not to do so. The present officers of the Association are: president, George A. Pillsbury; treasurer, C. M. Loring; secretary and superintendent, A. W. Hobart. George A. Brackett, C. M. Loring and L. P. Hubbard comprise the executive committee, while the trustees are: George A. Brackett, W. D. Washburn, D. Morrison, L. Fletcher, C. M. Loring, George A. Pillsbury, L. P.

Hubbard, R. J. Mendenhall and Samuel Hill.

The entrance to Lakewood is straight out Hennepin, on thirty-sixth street. The gateway is a magnificent structure of red granite, built in the Romanesque style of architecture, with grained arch ceilings of stone and brick. Probably less than a dozen buildings in the whole country have solid stone and brick arched ceilings as this one has. The windows are of a special design and particularly appropriate and emblematic. On the top pane of the window on the side toward Lake Calhoun is the Lotus flower, the sacred Lily of the Nile. In the center of the middle pane is the cross, and below are the love birds and Olive branches, suggestive of Peace, while on the panes at the side is the Passion flower. The building was designed by Mr. Frank E. Read, was erected in 1889 at a cost of about \$35,000, and is absolutely fire proof. It contains two rooms which are used as the office rooms of the Cemetery. The vault, a short distance within and to the left, was built last year at a cost of about \$25,000, is wholly underground, will accommodate 450 caskets, and is absolutely safe against fire. The funds available at that time not being adequate for the construction of a permanent chapel in keeping with the improvements, a temporary one was built over the vault, but this will be replaced by a permanent stone chapel in the near future.

One thing that perhaps mars the beauty of Lakewood, is the location of the roadways, which follow the ridges rather than the ravines. A large amount of land, which would otherwise be available for burial purposes, is thus used up, and the capacity of the cemetery correspondingly diminished. Lands thus used, together with those already occupied,

sold and used for park purposes, have cut the portion remaining for lots and single graves, down to less than forty acres, although only 6,000 have yet been buried there. One of the chief points of interest in Lakewood is over on the side next to Lake Calhoun, near the northwest corner. First there may be mentioned the willow that grows beside a tomb, that rests on a prominent knoll over-looking the lake. In the tomb rests the body of Sir Joseph Francis' wife, and the twig from which the tree grew was brought by Sir Francis sixteen years ago, from the willow that stands near the place where Napoleon was buried, on St. Helena. The knoll itself, is also a point of interest. Long before the cemetery was laid out, Mrs. Francis stood here, and looking out over the lake said that she had never seen so beautiful a burial spot as that one, and she wished that it might be her final resting place. When the cemetery was laid out, Mr. Francis secured that portion, and it was so arranged that it is described as "lot I section I." Mr. Francis is still living, but quite advanced, being over ninety-one years old. He spends most of his time in summer sitting by his wife's tomb, and explaining to visitors, points of interest about the cemetery. His own epitaph is already chiseled on a granite slab that inclines downward from his wife's tomb, covering the place where he himself is to be laid away. The inscription itself is full of interest and is as follows:

"Joseph Francis, Father and Founder of the United States Life Saving Service 1812. Founder of American Ship-wreck Society 1842. Inventor of Corrugated Metallic Life Car, Life Boat, &c. Received the thanks of the 49th Congress, honored by the 50th Congress for his service to humanity. Honored, decorated, rewarded and knighted by the

Crowned Heads of Europe. Born March 12th, 1801."

Looking now toward Lake Harriet and a short distance in front may be seen the monument erected by the head millers of Minneapolis in memory of those who lost their lives in the mill explosion May 2d, 1878. It is a magnificent monument of large proportions and bears the names of E. H. Grundman, George A. Burbank, Chas. Henning, Fred. A. Merrill, August Schmidt, Henry Hicks, Patrick Judd, Wm. Leslie, Edwin C. Merrill, Ole P. Schie, Clark Wilbur, John E. Rosenius, Peter Hogberg, Jacob V. Rhodes, Chas. Kimball, Walter Savage, John Boyer and Cyrus E. Ewing. The carved designs are a set of old stye grist stones, a new process roller and a bevel gear wheel with broken niche.

Farther on toward Lake Harriet, side by side lie eight of the Rand-Coykendall family who were drowned by the capsizing of a boat in a storm on Lake Minnetonka in 1885. Farther up the slope and on the highest ground in the cemetery is the McNair monument, the tallest (nearly fifty feet) and the Pillsbury's, a magnificent structure, and the most expensive. Following down the slope many beautiful monuments are seen, and the general effect of uniformity, coming from the absence of curbing, railings, foot-stones and every sort of perishable material, is everywhere noticed. Beside the roadway near the centre of the grounds are the Wolford and Pence monuments, two of the largest and most expensive individual monuments, resting on two of the highest-priced single lots in the cemetery. Surmounting J. W. Pence's monument is the finest piece of statuary in Lakewood. It is "meditation" and is the work of Caribilli.

The three lots between the Pence and

Wolford monuments are owned by three men whom Minneapolis is proud to honor: Geo. A. Brackett, C. M. Loring and Loren Fletcher. Monuments are now building for Messrs. Brackett and Fletcher, and a monument in keeping with the surroundings will shortly be erected by Mr. Loring. Mr. Fletcher's monument is a large, plain, Greek sarcophagus, while Mr. Brackett's is a sarcophagus, heavily carved, surmounted by a draped Greek urn. The leaf carving on this monument is by far the finest in the cemetery, and the surface cutting cost almost double that of any other monument, and excels proportionately for smoothness.

Off to the right is the portion of the cemetery owned by the Quakers, and even here their old-time plainness may be noticed, for no expensive monument distinguishes the rich from the poor, all sharing alike in modest head-stone marks. The Masons and Odd Fellows also have their private grounds in Lakewood, and on the left, up in the northeast corner of the cemetery, is the section for single graves. There are many other points of interest in Lakewood, but one more must suffice. In the South it might not be interesting, for it would be less rare; but here we have little contact with people of color. The place is where the body of "Aunt Millie Bronson" lies, on Geo. A. Brackett's lot 3, section 2. "Aunt Millie" was about a hundred years old (quite likely more) when she died in March, 1885. She was a servant of Gen. Bouregard during the war, and was captured at the battle of Tishomingo by Major Brackett of St. Paul, and being brought North to Geo. A., she always thereafter looked to "Massa George" as her protector. She was very devoted to the family and especially to little Annie Brackett, and when the little one sickened and died in

June, 1864, "Aunt Millie's" sorrow was as great as that of any member of the family. Mr. Brackett had her kindly cared for in her declining years, and when the end had almost come he asked her if she would like to be laid beside little Annie, and the look that accompanied her feeble answer, "Oh, yes, Massa George," showed how grateful she was for the privilege.

The bodies of a great many old settlers and prominent men rest at Lakewood; for, although comparatively new, bodies have been removed from almost every other cemetery around Minneapolis to it. Many of the finest monuments were erected by old settlers and prominent men who are still living, and it is safe to say that, while many changes may come, and many unlooked events take place, Lakewood cemetery will remain one of the fixtures throughout all time.

Minneapolis (Layman's) Cemetery. When Martin Layman came to this country in 1853 and pre-empted a section of land bordering on what is now Lake street, he did not suspect that twenty-seven acres cornering on what is now Cedar avenue and Lake street, would be used as a place of sepulture. Such is the case, however, and there on that level tract of land, now some miles inside the city limits, lie buried over 17,000 bodies. The history of the land is interesting. As mentioned above, Martin Layman pre-empted a section of land, but soon afterward found it to be school land. In order that his pre-emption claim might hold good, it was necessary that this section should be set aside from the school lands by special act of congress. This was done, and Mr. Layman's title to the land became clear. A portion of that land thus obtained directly from the government was

never transferred till it went to Mr. Layman's heirs after his death in 1886. More than that, the unsold lots in the cemetery have never been transferred at all, nor has the land ever been mortgaged, held on tax title or even paid taxes, unless from 1854-'59.

Martin Layman built the sixth house that went up on the West Side, but settlers came soon and fast. In 1855 or 1856 there was a death near Mr. Layman, and the family having no land and being poor, Mr. Layman gave them a corner (now Cedar and Lake) for a burial place. And "Uncle Wardell" was thus the first person to be laid away there. In 1859 a half-acre was laid out by Mr. Layman as a family lot and for the accommodation of the neighbors. The following year he platted ten acres under the name of the Minneapolis Cemetery, which is the correct name, and in 1871 another ten acres, and again in 1886, just before he died, an additional seven acres, over near the H. & D. tracks, making in all twenty-seven acres. They originally were nearly all 8 by 24, and these were sold and deeds given for the consideration of one dollar. Sometimes a lot was sold for fifty cents and very rarely was a lot sold for more than five dollars. There was no records kept in these early times, but later a very complete system has been inaugurated, and now by giving the name of the deceased to Charles B. Lyman, the actuary, any later grave in the cemetery may be quickly and easily found. For a great many years, this was about the only cemetery on the west side, so a large number of Catholics were brought here for burial, and there are more soldiers in this cemetery than in all the others combined. Col. John Stevens' daughter, the first child born in Minneapolis, was buried in the family lot in this cemetery in 1862, though her remains have since

been removed to Lakewood. The Nichols family also lie here—five buried in one day. It was a case of drowning. One of the children was in bathing at Calhoun and was caught in a whirl pool—a little brother went to the rescue and he too was sucked in by the treacherous wave. Then the mother went and met a like fate. Another member of the family rushed in after the mother—the father followed and all went down together.

The cemetery is laid out so as to make a large portion of the ground accessible for burial purposes. The main entrance is on Cedar avenue, almost directly across from the old homestead, and is guarded by a large wooden archway with iron gates for both pedestrians and vehicles, which are always open to the great number of visitors who may be found strolling about the pleasant grounds in fine weather. Following the drive-way that runs straight back from the entrance, we come very soon to the Layman monument on the right and near the roadway. It is a splendid granite monument, six feet at the base and twenty-five feet high and is the finest monument in the cemetery. The largest monument is that of Kerby Spencer, which stands over to the left beyond the vault toward the car shops, near the brow of the slope. From this monument southward are the finest lots in the cemetery and quite a number are yet vacant. The cemetery throughout is well supplied with shade trees and is beautifully sodded and is well cared for. The monuments as a rule, are not large and expensive, yet there are a great many very pretty ones, and almost every grave is marked by a neat stone.

Maple Hill. There is nothing in the arrangements made for the burial of the dead, by the early settlers in the town

of St. Anthony, to indicate that a great city was expected to grow up about the Falls. The first place of interment was a small tract near the corner of Fifth avenue and Eighth street southeast. No name was given to the grounds, nor were there records kept of burials made, but old residents remember it, and a few years ago when the streets and avenues were opened, several bodies were removed by Wetmore O'Brien, sexton of Maple Hill cemetery, while there are without doubt a great many still there in ground that was not disturbed by the streets.

The next oldest cemetery in the vicinity of Minneapolis is Maple Hill, a ten-acre tract of gently sloping and slightly undulating land on Broadway, between Polk and Filmore Northeast. The land was obtained from the government by R. W. Cummings in 1849, and originally a tract of 20 acres was reserved as a cemetery for the burial of the dead, but only ten acres was platted, dedication taking place February 20th, 1857. Maple Hill has been always considered a private cemetery and is still so held, although some move toward a Stock Company was made a good many years ago, but the organization seems to have never been perfected, and the matter dropped leaving Mr. Cummings as sole proprietor of all unsold ground. The cemetery was never kept up as well patronized cemeteries are expected to be to-day, and this together with being so near to the heart of the city caused it to be the occasion of much disputation, legislation and litigation; the health officer as long ago as 1890 having forbidden further burials there. By the legislative act of 1891 the City Council was given power to condemn 33 feet of land on all sides of the cemetery for street purposes, but since the same act illegally provides that bodies lying within

the 33 feet may be taken up and buried on unoccupied lots within the grounds, the whole action of the Council may be set aside by the court when the case comes to trial. It seems to be the idea of the City, to make a public park of the cemetery, the bodies to be removed at the City's expense or left where they are; and the prospect seems to be that in some way the park idea will eventually be carried out.

Being the oldest cemetery and particularly convenient to the east side a large number of burials have been made in Maple Hill and among them are a number of old settlers and prominent people.

A great many removals have been made, a large number going to Lakewood; and now that Hill Side is opening up with so much promise, a still larger number will likely be removed to that pleasant place. In this cemetery all classes of people have found a resting place, from the wealthy business man and University professor, to the humble artisan and stranger vagrant within our gates—a portion of the grounds having been set aside as "the potters field." No absolute record of burials has been kept, but it is estimated that no less than 5,000 bodies have been laid in Maple Hill, many of them having lain there for 20 or 30 years, and the greater part of these will probably remain undisturbed, even though the cemetery does become a part of our extensive and much prized system of parks.

Hillside. The want of a well arranged and carefully managed place of interment for the dead on the east side of the river had long been felt, and the pressure of its necessity increased from year to year with the growth of the population, till finally the closing of Maple Hill cemetery in 1890 made it necessary that such a place should be selected

without further delay; and accordingly a portion of the plat of land, known as Thwing's Highland Addition to Minneapolis, was set apart for cemetery purposes, and a company incorporated under the name of Hillside Cemetery Association of Minneapolis.

The Hillside Cemetery comprises nearly eighty acres of beautifully varied surface, with exceptionally prominent knolls and winding ravines at the point immediately southeast of the St. Paul & Duluth Railroad, where it enters upon the high ground after crossing the level stretch on which East Minneapolis is situated. It is easily accessible from the east, north and south portions of the city, and is less than three miles from the City Hall. The street car line which is to be built the coming season to the new Stock Yards, will pass within a few yards of the cemetery, and side tracks will be put in to accommodate funeral cars as soon as that most commendable custom of conducting funerals shall have been inaugurated in Minneapolis.

The portion of the ground already platted had been under cultivation for a good many years, previous to the time it was set aside for cemetery purposes, and consequently the native trees had all been removed (though native trees still cover a considerable portion of the part not yet platted) and the result is that the perfectly sodded ground, waving in precipitous and graceful undulations, dotted with evenly sized deciduous and evergreen trees, regularly placed at the corners of the lots, presents a most pleasing appearance on approaching the cemetery. The cemetery is laid out on the park plan, the ground being arranged in accordance with its natural topography from designs prepared by Professor Cleveland, in such manner as to give easy access by carriage to all parts of the area, and also secure the most

attractive views from prominent points, while reserving the portions which are best adapted for lots.

The Chapel, situated near the main entrance of the cemetery, is the most beautiful structure of its kind yet built in any of the Minneapolis cemeteries, and is most fortunate in its arrangement. A covered drive-way in front affords protection in bad weather, and on entering the main room, which is about 28x40 feet—and is well lighted by stained glass windows—the singing of birds and the sight of numerous plants and flowers in the conservatory which opens from this room on the south, makes the place seem cheerful. The vault is below, and the connection between the chapel and vault is by elevator. This is so arranged that nothing but the catafalque will show in the chapel, while below, a system of doors completely cuts off all connection between vault and chapel. The building is heated by steam, comfortable and appropriate arrangements being made for holding services. The vault is built of stone, iron and cement, being fire proof, and is so arranged that over two hundred bodies may be easily received and properly cared for. Its excellent ventilation insures perfect freedom from dampness and foul air.

The chapel stands on the brow of a considerable hill, and below is a marshy sag which will be transformed into an artificial lake—the only thing lacking to make Hillside the best fitted by nature for a cemetery of all spots so used in the vicinity of Minneapolis—by throwing a heavy dam across and holding the water that now passes off to the river below. Stretching out beyond this lake, is a large level area, which will be used as a nursery for the cemetery, and no lots will ever be sold on this portion.

The drainage at Hillside is absolutely perfect. There is not one single lot where

the water can accumulate in a grave in the smallest quantities. The ground is firm and gravelly, and never caves. Two graves may be dug side by side leaving a wall but four inches thick, and this wall will bear the weight of a man without crumbling, yet only a spade is necessary for the digging. The sections and lots are of such sizes, shapes and positions as to satisfy the taste and requirement of all classes. Sales are made with the understanding that perpetual care shall be given the walks, grass, shrubs, trees and surroundings of the lots. The most expensive lots are on the high point immediately back of the chapel, where the slope on the south goes precipitously down to the level stretch below. Here at the highest point is a large circular mound in the center of which is a carefully kept and beautiful flower bed. Standing here, the line of vision being far above the chapel tower, the entire city lies spread out on its miles of stretching level below. The officers of the Association are: President, J. B. Thwing; Vice-President, Professor Wm. W. Folwell; Secretary and Treasurer, M. A. Thwing; and Superintendent, Thomas Hand. The Board of Directors are: R. S. Goodfellow, Baldwin Brown, Professor H. W. S. Cleveland, J. P. Thwing, M. A. Thwing and George Thwing.

Crystal Lake Cemetery. Realizing very wisely that the land put aside for burial purposes in the vicinity of Minneapolis would be wholly inadequate in a few fleeting years, a movement was put on foot to secure a very suitable piece of land on the north side, for as yet there had been no cemetery in that quarter. The grounds consisting of 40 acres, was secured in 1891, and in a tract well fitted by nature for the purpose. The cemetery is in and named for the beautiful

township of Crystal Lake, on the northeast corner of the northwest quarter of section four, township twenty-nine, range twenty-four, in Hennepin county, Minnesota. The main entrances are on Thirty-eighth avenue, and as one rides along the front, a succession of ridges and ravines, high at the front, gradually slope back to the north at right angles to the street, winding now and then, so that the curvature of the roadways which follow the ravines—the ridges and ravines being, in the main, parallel—adds materially to the architectural beauty of the grounds. The entire front half of the grounds is a succession of graceful undulations, there being no less than eight prominent knolls in sight, while the portion to the north is more level, yet all portions have a perfect drainage. On the north less than a mile away is Shingle Creek, near the mouth of which is the city pumping station. The grounds are beautifully laid out and platted upon a plan very similar to that in Lakewood Cemetery, and the regulations for care and preservation are almost identical. All lot owners are entitled to vote for trustees at the annual elections and the perpetual care of lots is assured without special deposit; though provisions are made for special care when such deposit is made. Although the tract was once quite covered with native trees, a portion of it was cleared off before being set apart for a cemetery; yet enough trees were left on the part already platted, and on the other part trees will grow to sufficient size before it is wanted for occupancy. No under ground vault has yet been built, but as fast as money is received from the sale of lots it will be applied to this purpose, and other ways of improving and beautifying the grounds. The tract is of course inclosed with good fences, a wooden picket fence

and iron gateways lining the front. The grounds have not been used and improved in the past as they will be in the future on account of not being easily accessible heretofore.

The trustees have had to make their own roads, but good roads and street car connections will soon be made, and Crystal Lake Cemetery will rapidly grow in popularity, particularly among people on the north side. There have been about five hundred and fifty interments at Crystal Lake, the first after the survey being Johanna H. Frick Morgan, wife of Walter Morgan. The Morgan lot is on the top of a prominent knoll near the center of that portion already improved, and in front of the entrance now in use. The Morgan and Hasty monuments, standing near together on this knoll are two of the finest in the cemetery. The Association has its own green-house, and an adequate supply of water at all points, and the ten acres already improved, is certainly very beautiful. The present officers are: J. W. Tousley, president and manager; C. A. Smith, treasurer; and E. M. Trousley, secretary. The trustees are J. W. Tousley, C. A. Smith and E. M. Trousley.

Friends Cemetery. The society of friends usually have their own cemetery, so in keeping with that custom the early Friends in Minneapolis bought a tract of land for burial purposes at the junction of Ninetcenth street and Nicollet avenue, which was laid out and one burial made there, but for some reason it was abandoned and another plat purchased out near elevator A. north of Hennepin avenue; but later finding that this location would have to be abandoned, they sold this property to the Railroad Company, and R. J. Mendenhall being prominently connected with Lakewood, they purchased 65 lots in section 7 out at

Lakewood—which is shared in common by all members of the Friends Church.

There had been 52 bodies interred on the old grounds near the elevator, and these were all removed to the new grounds at Lakewood by R. J. Mendenhall.

CATHOLIC CEMETERIES.

St. Anthony. One of the first tracts of land set aside for burial purposes in the vicinity of Minneapolis, was a block on the east side of the river, just above where Orth's brewery now stands. In 1851 Peter Bottineau, a French Indian, pre-empted 160 acres lying along the east bank of the river above where the Great Northern railroad tracks now cross, and in 1857 he gave two blocks to the Catholic Bishop at St. Paul, one for a church site, the other for a cemetery. On the church site is now the Church of *St. Anthony of Padua*, on Main street and Ninth avenue northeast. The block intended for a cemetery was the one on the river bank, near Orth's brewery. This block was sold and with the proceeds the ten acre tract on what is now Central and Twenty-eighth avenues northeast, was purchased by Rev. Father McDermit, there being enough left to fence the new grounds. This new cemetery was called "St. Anthony," and the first person buried there was David Neory, the entire number now being about six thousand.

The ground in St. Anthony is almost level. It fronts on Central avenue and a drive way, lined with lombardy poplars, runs clear around the cemetery just inside the fence and straight back from the entrance, past the middle to a small circle in which are some well kept lots, and some of the finest monuments in the cemetery. The cemetery is plainly laid out with driveways and straight narrow avenues. There are native trees grow-

ing, and the owners of the lots are allowed sufficient privilege to create great diversity. Curbings are used a good deal, and the great number of expensive and beautiful monuments is noticeable, none excelling particularly, but all of about the same size and height (eight to ten feet). Near the entrance and at the left is a plain monument, surmounted by a cross gracefully draped; not differing in size or appearance from many others, but the inscription thereon is often read. It is: "Patrick Judge, killed by the explosion of the Washburn mill, May 2d, 1878. Age 28 years, and eight months and five days. Native of County Longford, Ireland. May he rest in Peace, Amen." This monument was erected by his loving wife, mother, brother and sisters. Further on to the right, is a splendid monument, not nearly so expensive as many others, yet attractive. It is of granite and the word "Milstom," near the base shows prominently for some distance. The inscription is: "Hier ruth in Gott Heinrich Joseph Milstrom, gest den 18 Februar, 1890, im alter von 52 Jahren. Selig sind die todten ihre werke folgen ihnen nach." The Herbert, Darraek, Menard, Sullivan, and Flanigan are all fine monuments, but perhaps the finest of all is that of Timothy O'Connell, near the center of the cemetery.

St. Mary's. Singularly enough the two Catholic cemeteries, though nine miles apart are connected by a single line of street cars. The turntable of the Central and Eighth avenue line is a little beyond St. Anthony in Northeast Minneapolis, while St. Mary's is some distance beyond the present terminus of the same line on Chicago avenue. St. Mary's Cemetery is larger than the one on the east side, there being thirty acres in the former, and the site was secured about seventeen

years ago. It was quite apparent that the St. Anthony Cemetery was too small to accommodate all the Catholics in the city, and moreover it was away out on the east side; so Anthony Kelly bought a twenty acre tract of land for a cemetery out on Chicago avenue. It was the old Gen. Karnes homestead nearly opposite where the Horace Mann school now stands. Property holders in that vicinity, however, were much opposed to having a cemetery at that place, so through the efforts of the Rev. Father (now Bishop) McGolerick a transfer was made whereby the twenty-eight acre tract on Forty-sixth street and Chicago avenue, was secured over and above the price of the Karnes property.

The lay of the land thus obtained for the new cemetery is most fortunate, there being but one low corner and that can be filled with spare dirt from other parts. It fronts on Chicago avenue, has a gracefully sloping approach to the gateway, and is laid out in the form of a double Grecian Cross. The large circle in the front half is most beautifully graded and sodded, and is reserved for priests and sisters, three priests and two sisters being already buried there. In the center of this circular mound is the statue of the Holy Family, in life size. This statuary will be removed to St. Anthony the coming year, and a vault and chapel built where it now stands. The elevation at this point is somewhat higher than at the entrance, the rise being gradual all the way up. Standing here facing the entrance, the "Washburn Home" may be seen to the front, and about a mile away; on the left—but nearer by—resting on the summit of a prominent hill is the Catholic Orphan's Home, in the center of a forty acre tract which joins the cemetery on the south. To the right is the city, stretching for miles in every direction on the level surface, the resident

portion reaching out even toward this cemetery in a surprising manner. All the proceeds from the sale of lots go toward embellishing the grounds, which are already beautiful; and indeed, St. Mary's will rival the best managed cemeteries of the city in attractive features. Some very prominent men own lots and have beautified them in many ways. Anthony Kelly has two whole blocks thrown into one lot and very neatly enclosed. James Baxter has one block enclosed in a half circle of highly polished granite curbing. Michael Nash, Thomas Sexton, William McMullen, Terrence Connelly, Felix and Dennis Trainor, Patrick McHale and several others have large and carefully attended lots near the large circular mound. The firemen will erect two fine monuments this spring, one in St. Mary's and the other in Lakewood—the two to be just alike.

The back part of the cemetery is filled up more than the other portions, the single grave section being here, and the whole is better improved than the front part, but all graves in the cemetery receive perpetual care. The total number of interments is about two thousand. A. B. Page is Superintendent of both cemeteries.

HEBREW.

Among the places set aside for the interment of those of Jewish descent, the oldest and best improved is the Montefiore, the Reform Church Cemetery, at Third avenue south and Forty-second street. This cemetery was established in 1877 by the prominent members of the Jewish Synagogue, and the management has continued much the same ever since.

The plat consists of two acres, neatly fenced in; but no private ownership of lots is allowed, the burials being in common, save that children and adults always occupy separate rows. The total

number of burials in Montefiore does not exceed sixty, only one having been made during the past year.

The purchasers of this property for burial purposes were Ralph Rees, K. Brin, Jacob Dentch, and J. Skoll; and the present officers are: President, Ralph Rees; secretary, J. Harpman; and treasurer, Sander Segelbaum; the remaining trustees being, Isaac Weil, J. Skoll, and M. Waik.

The "Adath Yeshurun Association," provides a place for the burial of the dead belonging to the Jewish Orthodox Church. The cemetery is a half mile west of Lake Harriet, and comprises two acres of gently rolling ground nicely fenced in, with grassy lawns and well laid out roads, shaded by native trees. It was opened in 1888, and only twenty-five persons have there found a last resting place. The officers are: Nathan

Gumbiner, president; John Gouenbourg, secretary, treasurer and superintendent; A. Weitzner, A. Harris, and O. A. Goldman, trustees.

O. B. A. Cemetery Association. The members of the O. B. A. (Order of Berith Abraham) Cemetery Association are Orthodox Jews, but they represent a secret society rather than a church. Their place of interment is the "Garden Edition," eight miles east from the City Hall, out Lyndale, and was platted in 1890. The enclosure consists of two acres and will be improved and beautified in many ways. At present about thirty-five burials have been made, mostly children. K. Goldblum is actuary and S. Joseph, chairman of the burial committee of twenty, Jay Gould being secretary.

CHAPTER XXX.

ORDERS, SOCIETIES AND CLUBS.

By R. J. BALDWIN.

The social instincts so prominently developed in modern life, have led to the formation of numerous societies, in which men, and sometimes both sexes, find opportunity to cultivate the social relations in various forms. Nowhere have these sprung into existence with more spontaneity and in greater number than in Minneapolis. The leading secret orders, combining fraternity with charity are largely represented. Literature and art have their numerous votaries. Citizens of foreign nationality revive the memory and traditions of Father Land in societies gathered about national nueleuses, trade and labor organizations abound, while others affiliate in clubs representing good fellowship, or for the cultivation of athletic, or rural sports. Indeed so general is the custom of gathering in coteries of religious fraternal and special relationships, that general social intercourse is greatly restricted and in many instances almost wholly superseded. When one looks over the long list of these societies, with their numerous memberships, he is led to wonder that any time is left from their exaetions to devote to general society.

It would be difficult to give a complete catalogue of all these organizations,

but the more prominent will be noticed.

Masonry. The first organization formed in the city was Cataraet Lodge U. D., which dates from February 14th, 1851. Upon his arrival here the late Dr. A. E. Ames called a meeting of such Masons as he found residing in the vicinity, who assembled in the parlor of Ard Godfrey in St. Anthony. A petition for a dispensation was sent to the Grand Lodge of Illinois. The Grand Master of Illinois to whom the petition was sent, and who granted the dispensation was Judge E. B. Ames, now, and for many years a resident of Minneapolis. A. E. Ames was Worshipful Master, William Smith, senior warden; Isaac Brown, junior warden; Ard Godfrey, treasurer; John H. Stevens, secretary; D. M. Coolbaugh, senior deacon; H. S. Atwood, junior deacon, and William Brown, tyler. Col. E. Case and Captain J. W. T. Gardiner, of Fort Snelling, were members. The first who presented petitions for membership were Isaac Atwater, John G. Lennon, Anson Northrup, John C. Gairns, John H. Murphy and Robert W. Cummings. From this beginning the Masonic order has extended in organization and membership until it embraces at the present time the

following: Cataract Lodge No. 2, A. F. and A. M.; Hennepin Lodge No. 4; Minneapolis Lodge No. 19; Khurum Lodge No. 112; Plymouth Lodge No. 160; Minnehaha Lodge No. 165; Ark Lodge No. 176; Arcana Lodge No. 157; St. Anthony Falls Chapter No. 3, R. A. M.; St. John's Chapter No. 9, R. A. M.; Ark Chapter No. 53, R. A. M.; Minneapolis Council No. 2, R. and S. M.; Adoniram Council No. 5, R. and S. M.; Zion Commandery No. 2, Knights Templar; Darius Commandery No. 7, Knights Templar; Excelsior Lodge of Perfection No. 2; Scottish Rite, Southern jurisdiction; St. Vincent de Paul Chapter of Rose Croix No. 2; Alfred Elisha Ames, Preceptory No. 2; Minneapolis Consistory No. 2; Zurah Temple of Mystic Shrine; Minneapolis Lodge of Perfection; Minneapolis Council Princes of Jerusalem; Minneapolis Chapter Rose Croix; Minneapolis Council Knights Kodash; Rameses Chapter R. M. R.; Harmony Chapter No. 8, Order of Eastern Star; Minneapolis Chapter No. 9, Order of Eastern Star; Lorraine Chapter No. 16, Order of Eastern Star; Plymouth Chapter No. 19, Order of Eastern Star; Minnehaha Chapter, Order of Eastern Star; Omiega Chapter, Eastern Star.

Besides these special organizations, there is a Masonic Board of Relief, and a Masonic Temple Association. The latter has a capital of \$250,000, and has erected a beautiful and costly building at the corner of Hennepin avenue and Sixth street, which has specious rooms for many of the Lodges, &c., with all the accessories which go to make a place of social meeting convenient and attractive. The Masonic Temple is one of the most beautiful buildings in the city, and reflects credit upon the liberality and good taste of the Minneapolis Masons.

Odd Fellowship. The large and re-

spectable membership of this popular order is distributed among the following organizations:

North Star Lodge No. 6; Robert Blum Lodge No. 27; St. Anthony Lodge No. 40; Fraternity Lodge No. 62; Ridgely Lodge No. 85; Anthor Lodge No. 88; Highland Lodge No. 99; Flour City Lodge No. 118; Nicollet Lodge No. 119; Northern Light Lodge No. 121; John White Lodge No. 150; Golden Lente No. 167; Minneapolis No. 169; Schiller Encampment No. 5; Union Encampment No. 14; Ridgely Encampment No. 22; Minneapolis No. 31; Boyd 37; Hennepin No. 41; Canton Minnesota No. 1; Canton Advance No. 7; Canton Minneapolis No. 15; Minnehaha No. 13, Rebekah Lodge; Myrtle No. 13, Rebekah Lodge; Vine No. 22, Rebekah Lodge; Mistletoe No. 24; Martha No. 25; Joy 30; Iola No. 35; Crescent; Harmony No. 53; Pansy No. 54; Leah No. 66.

Knights of Pythias. This popular order has lodges in Minneapolis as follows: Minneapolis No. 1; Eureka No. 2; Germania No. 4; Davman No. 5; Scandia No. 6; Hermion No. 18; Nora No. 339; Minnetonka No. 34; Nicollet No. 46; Franklin No. 48; Beaver No. 56; and Plymouth No. 79; besides North Star Division No. 1, W. R.; and North Star Division No. 12, W. R.

The Ancient Order of Aztecs. Numbers Minneapolis Council No. 1; Bloomington Council No. 3; Montezuma Council No. 4; and Cortez Council No. 6.

The A. O. Foresters. Gather in Courts respectively named: Minneapolis No. 7191; St. Anthony 7373; Minnetonka No. 7465; Hennepin 7498; Nicollet 7638; Lyndale 7726; Flour City 7731; Plymouth 7737; University 7738; Steadfast 7739; North Star 7807; Lake 7810; Pride of Minneapolis No. 49 (Juvenile branch); Hiawatha 7856; Sunnyside 7811.

The companions of the Forest for ladies, have Plymouth Circle No. 92; and Golden Circle No. 140.

The Ancient Order of United Workmen, have established lodges bearing the names: Advance No. 6; Minneapolis No. 12; Upchurch No. 13; Hennepin No. 15; Nicollet No. 16; Levi No. 20; Minnehaha No. 81; Plymouth No. 82; Bridal Veil No. 108; and Eintracht No. 117.

The Independent Order of Good Templars is represented by lodges named respectively, St. Anthony No. 1; Union No. 2; Minnehaha No. 6; Chicago Avenue No. 9; True Blue No. 11; Runeberg No. 83; Camden No. 103; Enigheden No. 111; Lincoln No. 121; Triumph No. 205; Midnight Sun No. 306; and by Juvenile Temples, Little Tiger No. 1; Wide Awake No. 2; Young Lion No. 7; Young Soldiers No. 13. Junior Lodges, Friga No. 16; Bernadoette No. 18; Northern Watchman No. 22; Scandinavian No. 23, Evening Star No. 29; and Juvenile Templars, Scandinavian Protector.

Knights of Honor, have lodges as follows: Minneapolis No. 587; Germania No. 3327; St. Anthony, No. 3390; Viking No. 3436; East Side No. 3600; Unity No. 3612; with a Uniform Rank, in Vicking Commandery No. 39.

Modern Woodmen of America have Minneapolis Camp No. 445; Flour City Camp No. 650; Anchor Camp No. 379; and Prospect Camp No. 1035.

National Union has Minneapolis Council No. 157; St. Anthony Council No. 391; Fraternity No. 386; Ben Hur No. 404; and Highland Park No. 405.

Patriarchal Circle, is represented by Minnesota Temple No. 1.

Patriotic Order Sons of America, have Washington Camp Nos. 5 and 6.

Royal Arcanum, is represented by Central Council No. 669; Flour City Council No. 1120; Minneapolis Council

No. 1149; Minnehaha Council No. 1160; University Council No. 1193; Itasca Council No. 1206; Hennepin Council No. 1234; and Cecilian Council No. 1367.

Sexennial League, Minnesota Lodge No. 144 S. L. Marguerite Lodge No. 287 S. L. Flour City Lodge No. 343 S. L.

Sons of Herman, hold lodges as follows: Humboldt No. 4; Minneapolis No. 12; Steuben No. 23; Kaiser William No. 27; St. Anthony No. 31.

U. A. O. Druids, assemble in Groves, as follows: Minnehaha; Bismark; Eintracht; Mistletoe; Odin; and Minneapolis Chapter No. 2, of Uniform Rank.

E. A. W. has Minneapolis Union No. 120; Falls Union No. 771; Minneapolis Star Union No. 318.

The following societies are represented by one organization each: B. P. A. E.; Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; Catholic Knights of America, C. O. F.; Daughters of the American Revolution; N. A. of S. E.; and O. C. F.

The Grand Army of the Republic marshals its forces in the Posts following, viz: George N. Morgan No. 4; Dudley P. Chase No. 22; L. P. Plummer No. 50; William Downs No. 63; Levi Butler No. 73; Bryant No. 119; John A. Rawlins No. 126; Jacob Schaefer No. 163; Oliver P. Morton No. 171.

Sons of Veterans. George N. Morgan Camp No. 4; L. P. Plummer Camp No. 9; L. L. Locke Camp No. 99.

Womans' Relief Corps; Levi Butler No. 3; Dudley P. Chase No. 10; Apomatox No. 33; Jacob Schaefer No. 46; O. P. Morton No. 52; James Bryant No. 54.

RELIGIOUS ASSOCIATIONS. Connected with the work of the churches are various missions and other associations to carry on such lines of work as are best preformed by special organizations.

The Congregational Club, is composed of gentlemen connected with the

several Congregational Churches in Minneapolis, St. Paul and the vicinity. Its membership is elective, and numbers between two and three hundred. The meetings are held monthly, and are preceded by a substantial collation. Topics assigned for discussions, are treated by specially prepared papers, followed by oral discussion. Ladies are admitted to the meetings, which are varied, spirited and full of interest.

The Presbyterian Alliance, is an association among the membership of Presbyterian Churches, of similar plan and purpose with the Congregational Club, and is a numerous and flourishing organization.

The Young Mens' Christian Association, is an active, aggressive and very useful institution. It has been in existence over twenty-five years. Since occupying its new building, situated at the corner of Tenth street and Mary Place, an elegant stone edifice, devoted exclusively to the association, it has greatly enlarged its work—the membership is fifteen hundred. Geo. R. Lyman is president; John H. Elliott, general secretary; and W. W. Huntington, W. M. Tenney, Georger H. Miller, Robert D. Russell, W. J. Dean, Franc B. Daniels, I. C. Seeley, David C. Bell, John T. Barnum, F. A. Chamberlain, W. C. Gregg and W. L. Sawyer are Directors. [See cut page 247]

The Young Womans Christian Association, a similar institution for the opposite sex, has Mrs. O. S. Chapman, for president, Miss Ella Everhard, for general secretary. Its location is No. 47 south Eighth street.

Other organizations of a religious or reformatory character are: Baptist Union, organized in 1871; Central Prohibition Club; Central Woman's Christian Temperance Union; Hennepin County Bible Society; Hennepin County Sunday School Association; Methodist Episcopal

Missionary and Church Extension Society; Methodist Preacher's Meeting; Methodist Christian Science Association; Minneapolis City Missionary Society; Norwegian Young Men's Christian Association; Woman's Christian Temperance Association (non partisan); Woman's Christian Association. The latter owns and conducts a Home for working women on Sixth street south, and a branch Home on Nicollet avenue.

The Roman Catholic Church and people maintain a large number of active benevolent societies, among which are: Cadets T. A. Society; Catholic Knights; Crasaders T. A. Society; Father Mathew T. A. Society; Holy Angel's Sodality; Holy Name; Immaculate Conception; Roman Catholic Benevolent Association; Ladies Aid Society; League du Sacre Coeur; St. Aloysius Society; St. Clotilde Total Abstinence; St. Rosa, for Young Ladies; St. Vincent de Paul; Sisters of Christian Charity; Society of Christian Mothers; Society of the Holy Rosary, and Sacred Heart; Society of the Perpetual Adoration of the Most Holy Sacrament; Third Order of St. Dominick; Young Ladies Society of Blessed Virgin.

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS. By co-operation and persistent effort the industrial organizations of Minneapolis have erected and control a fine building, called Labor Temple. It is a brick block of three stories, situated at Fourth street and Eighth avenue south. It furnishes rooms for the various society meetings, and has a spacious hall for lectures, meetings and entertainments. It is a unique possession of the labor clement, and has greatly aided in perfecting and consolidating the working people of the city into effective trade and helpful social organizations. Among the Societies meeting at Labor Temple are: Boiler Makers L. A., 6034; Brick Layers

Union; Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineer's, Minnehaha Division No. 180; Brotherhood of Railroad Conductors, Division No. 11; Carpenter's L. A. 1014; Carmen's Mutual Aid Association No. 1; Cigar Maker's Union; Horse Shoer's Union; Ladies Protective Association L. A., 5261; Lithographers International Protective and Insurance Association, S. A. No. 10; Minncapolis Typographical Union, No. 42; Moulder's Union; North Star Labor Club L. A., 805; Printer's Protective Association, L. A., 5386; Plaster's Union; Plumber's L. A. 71; Retail Clerk's Protective Association; Steam Fitter's Union; Stone Cutters Union; Switchmen's Mutual Aid Association, No. 30; Tin and Sheet Iron Cornice Maker's Union; Trades of Labor.

The Woman's Council is a unique and altogether original organization recently established in Minneapolis. It grew out of the association of women from various literary and charitable societies, in connection with the preparation of an exhibit for the World's Columbian Exposition, and has grown into a permanent organization. Over fifty clubs co-operate, representing three thousand women. Open parliaments are statedly held at which papers are read on subjects carefully assigned and discussions are invited and sometimes elicited. The first annual congress held in this city in November, 1892, occupied three days with busy sessions, and filled one of the large churches of the city. The subjects treated covered a wide field of history, art, literature, philosophy, and charity. Abstracts of many of the papers were published in the daily press, and elicited many tributes of admiration, at the excellence, breadth and scope of many of the articles. The suggestion of the organization is attributed to Mrs. M. W. Lewis. Mrs. T. B. Walker is

president of the council, which seems to have become a permanent institution.

The Associated Charities, has been in operation for several years, and has become a substantial and useful method of distributing charity, and discriminating the deserving from the unworthy objects of charity. It is composed of representatives from the several church and charitable associations, and is organized for practical work with a Board of Directors, and a central office. George A. Brackett is President and Geo. D. Holt the efficient Secretary.

The Minneapolis Academy of Natural Sciences, dates from February, 1873. As its name imports it is devoted to scientific study and research. It has published a series of transactions and many addresses and papers. It is one of the societies that united in the project of the Public Library building, in which it occupies a spacious room on the second floor for its library and museum. The Academy has a very creditable collection in Natural history, mineralogy, zoology, botany, and paleontology. Through the liberality of Louis F. Menage, Esq., it has maintained an expedition of two scientists for several years, in exploration and collecting specimens in the Phillipine Islands, whose collections are of great variety and of much beauty and interest. Prof. Henry F. Nachtrieb is President and Prof. C. W. Hall, Secretary.

The Union League, is a political club, of the Republican party, having a club house at Sixth street and Hennepin avenue.

The Minneapolis Club, is the chief gentlemen's social club of the city. It owns and occupies a spacious and elegant Club House at the corner of Sixth Street and First Avenue South. Hon. R. B. Langdon is President and Reuben Tomlinson Secretary and Treasurer.

The Single Tax League, is a very active society, occupied with political and social reforms, of which the leading one is expressed in its name. It holds weekly meetings, usually at the West hotel, at which the radical views of the members are energetically and often very ably expressed.

The Minneapolis Press Club, represents the newspaper writers of the city. It has elegant quarters, and cultivates with an *esprit de corps* of the profession, charitable and social relations.

Nationalities and states are represented by the Caledonian Club, Canadian-American Reciprocity League, Minneapolis Gruetti Verein, Swedish Brothers' Society, Normannia Society, Vermont Society, New York Society and Michigan Society.

Other clubs and societies are, Columbian Associates, Eighth Ward Relief Association, owning a fine hall, Hennepin Athletic Club, Ishwara Theosophical Society, Ohio Checker and Whist Club, Driving Club, Humane Society, Improvement League, Flambeau Club, Operative Miller's Association, Society of Minnesota Florists, Union Veteran's League.

Musical societies embrace East Minneapolis Maennerchor, Harmonia Society, Normandas Singing Society, besides a number of bands and orchestras.

The Minneapolis Society of Art, is prominent in the cultivation of painting, besides maintaining an art school of merit under the direction of Prof. Douglas Volk. It occupies the upper floor of the Public Library building with a gallery, where are exhibited many paintings of great merit and value. Some of these are owned by the society, while others are loaned by the Minneapolis Exposition, and by private owners, among whom are T. B. Walker, and Thomas Lowry. Here are to be seen a life size portrait of the Emperor Napo-

leon in his coronation robes, by David, flanked on the one side by the Empress Josephine, and on the other by Marie Louise,—the latter by LeFevre. Among its treasures are the charge at Tel El Keber, by Neuville; Gen. Jackson receiving his sentence for contempt in the United States District Court, in New Orleans; rugged landscapes by Bierstadt; and many other choice original paintings. The Society also possesses some fine statuary, antiques, ceramics, and a variety of bric-a-brac.

In addition to her social, literary, and art clubs, the people of Minneapolis cultivate in no small degree athletic sports, and rural recreations.

The Lurline Boat Club, was organized about fifteen years ago. It has a boat house on Lake Calhoun, and possesses a good outfit of racing shells. Its annual receptions are among the most popular social occasions.

The Minnetonka Yacht Club, having its membership among the citizens of Minneapolis, spreads its canvas on the waters of Lake Minnetonka. Its frequent regattas are made social occasions of no little interest and pleasure.

The Long Meadow Gun Club, owns a club house in the Minnesota Valley, where the devotees of the gun find water fowl to exercise their skill upon.

The North Star Gun Club, has grounds on Fortieth street, where its members practice their skill upon clay birds, since wild pigeons have disappeared.

The Minneapolis Gun Club, a similar organization, practices on its grounds on Bloomington Avenue.

The Minneapolis Rifle Club, has many contests on its fine range below the city.

The Minneapolis Driving Club, has a track, barns, and grand-stand on its grounds on Minnehaha Avenue.

Other Athletic organizations are the Thistle Curling Club, the Flour City

Bicycle Club, Base Ball Association, and Minneapolis and St. Anthony Turn Verein.

*THE G. A. R. AND KINDRED ORGANIZATIONS IN MINNEAPOLIS.

In the Grand Army of the Republic the unit of organization is the post, composed of Union veterans. Post Commanders and delegates, from posts within a given territory—usually a state—constitute a department, while past and present commanders-in-chief and department commanders, with department delegates annually elected, form the National Encampment, which is the supreme governing body. The order was founded by Dr. B. F. Stevenson, the first post having been formed at Decatur, Illinois, in April, 1866. In August of that year General John B. Sanborn was appointed Provisional Department Commander in Minnesota, and Dr. Levi Butler, former surgeon of the Third Minnesota, was authorized to organize posts in Hennepin county. A post was at once formed in Minneapolis, another in St. Anthony and a third at Osseo. No official record of these early organizations is known to exist; but from members thereof we learn that of the Minneapolis post Dr. Levi Butler was the first commander; George W. Shuman, adjutant; L. P. and John W. Plummer, James Bryant, Chris. B. Heffelfinger, E. M. Wilson, George Bradley, R. H. Conwell, George W. Fox, Washington Pierce and A. A. Ames were members. That of the St. Anthony post, Gen. H. P. Van Cleve was commander; William Lochren, adjutant; and O. C. Merriman, Henry D. O'Brien, William Duncan, Samuel B. and Adam C. Stites were members.

These posts were not political organizations, but the leading members thereof engaged during the following autumn

in an active political contest, to elect to office in this county, only old soldiers, without regard to their previous affiliation. The political venture was a success, but the effect upon the posts was bad, as those who were not members were led to believe the posts to be secret political clubs. As veterans who became members of the order did not deem themselves thereby debarred from political rights and duties, and as they were naturally active in all public matters, politics included, throughout the entire country during the next ten years the order was looked upon with fear by politicians, and with distrust and suspicion even by old soldiers who were not members thereof; and so it was that St. Anthony post lived scarcely a year; the Minneapolis post despite the jealousies of politicians and the suspicion of veterans survived, grew slowly and in August, 1867 took a prominent part in establishing the Department of Minnesota, in which it assumed the name of George N. Morgan Post and was given number three on the department roster. It was largely instrumental in establishing a soldier's orphan home under state aid and control, and for more than ten years continued to look after the old soldiers and the widows and orphans of dead comrades. Henry G. Hicks, Geo. W. Shuman, E. M. Marshall, L. P. Plummer and D. W. Albaugh were successively elected commander. By the surrender of the Department Charter in 1879, its affiliation with the order was broken, but in 1880 the order throughout the country took new life and the members of Morgan Post No. 3, with many new comers, organized a new post under the old name, taking the old records and post flag and became Geo. N. Morgan Post No. 4, under the reorganized Department of Minnesota. This post at once took front rank in the order and has ever

*By Henry G. Hicks.

since remained the largest post in the department, having more than a thousand and different names upon its roster and more than five hundred different members in good standing at one time. At present it has nearly three hundred members; this decrease is owing to the fact that George N. Morgan Post has been the parent hive from which have swarmed nine other posts, all active organizations with a present membership of about seven hundred.

John P. Rea, James H. Ege, E. C. Babb, W. P. Roberts, Washington Pierce, L. W. Pruss, J. A. Fillmore, Lewis Maish, John H. Hasty and E. W. Mortimer have been its commanders. Out of this hive on the 13th day of March, 1884, went Levi Butler Post No. 73, instituted for the convenience of members living in North Minneapolis. Its commanders have been J. C. Price, Peter Mathew, B. F. Seaborn, O. B. Skinner, Robert Branton, V. Truesdale, H. L. Nason, J. F. Foote and C. W. Maddock.

Again in May 1884, as a sort of protest against the temperance element in Morgan Post, L. P. Plummer Post No. 50 was formed of which M. H. Sessions, Geo. F. Smith, Chas. Bromwich, John A. Wilson, C. W. Curtiss, T. B. Hawkins, John Paulson, A. W. Gould, L. D. Boody, and E. R. Bristol have been commanders.

September 24th, 1884, the so called "silk stockings" of the order formed John A. Rawlins Post No. 126, which, although not large, has probably the finest quarters of any post in the United States. The furnishings of its post room in the Masonic Temple is in strong contrast with those which "the boys" had during the war in tent and bivouac. Its open meetings during the winter months have become delightful social and literary gatherings. Its commanders have been R. R. Henderson, W. G. Byron, D. M. Gilmore, Henry A. Norton,

Thomas Downs, Daniel Fish, Ell Torrance, Fred C. Harvey, William McCrory and — Pratt.

April 21st, 1885, the comrades living on the east side of the Mississippi, for their convenience established Dudley P. Chase Post, No. 22, which has always been an active, social and charitable organization. J. W. George, George W. Coburn, Herman Voght, H. E. Blaisdell, W. P. Chase, Z. C. Colburn, and William Leitz have been its commanders.

July 18th, 1887, the comrades who speak the German language formed Jacob Schaeffer Post, No. 263, of which John A. Gilman, Fred Jassaud, Nick. Bretz, Fred Wahl, Adolph Lemke, and Mathias Kees have been commanders.

December 29th, 1887, Williams Downs Post, No. 68, was organized in New Boston, to accommodate comrades living in Northeast Minneapolis. Its post commanders have been L. Sage, C. H. Taylor, L. L. Locke, and G. W. Hare.

February 2nd, 1888, James Bryant Post, No. 119, was instituted in the Eighth ward to accommodate comrades living in that vicinity. Its commanders have been John Day Smith, B. M. Hicks, Andrew A. Kelly, Charles H. Mero and J. F. Reynolds.

March 10th, 1888, Plummer Post swarmed, and the result was Oliver P. Morton Post, No. 171, of which H. H. Downing, W. Lee Moore, and F. A. Heebner have been commanders.

Washburn Post, No. 72, was instituted in 1885 for the accommodation of members in South Minneapolis. In 1891 the comrades of that portion of the city formed a post under the name of Appomattox post, taking the old number, 72. W. H. Geery, W. H. Dow, W. O. Schemmerhorn, John D. Meadows and M. D. Corkey have been commanders.

Very early in the history of the order, attempts were made to form societies

of women which should in some way be officially connected with the Grand Army of the Republic. In 1883 at Denver representatives of several such societies conferred together and the conference was favorable to the Woman's Relief Corps, to which the wives, mothers, daughters and sisters of veterans as well as all loyal women are eligible. The purposes of the order were social, charitable, and patriotic, the founders thereof intending that for every post of the Grand Army of the Republic, there should be a corresponding Corps of the Woman's Relief Society. The Woman's Relief Corps is, however, no part of the Grand Army of the Republic nor has it any official connection therewith, but its organization has been recognized with fraternal greetings by every National Encampment of the G. A. R. since 1883. In 1884 several corps were formed in this city, the first being George N. Morgan Corps, No. 4. There are now in Minneapolis nine corps, one named after each post of the G. A. R. except John A. Rawlins Post. The present membership is nearly four hundred.

Another kindred organization is that of the Sons of Veterans, U. S. A., founded in 1881, by Major A. P. Davis, of Pittsburgh, Pa. This order is composed of the "male descendants of soldiers, sailors and mariners who served in the Army and Navy of the United States during the civil struggle of 1861-5." Its principles and objects are almost identical with those of the G. A. R., but the order has no official connection with the latter order. The unit of organization is the Camp, of which there are three in Minneapolis, Geo. N. Morgan Camp, No. 4, chartered in 1883, of which L. L. Warham is commandant; John A. Rawlins Camp, No. 9, chartered in 1886, of which J. A. Foss is commandant, and L. Locke Camp, No. 99, chartered in

1892, of which M. A. Knapp is commandant. The membership in this city is at present only 111, while the membership of the order in the United States is now nearly fifty thousand. Francis G. Drew, of Minneapolis, is at present commander of the Division of Minnesota.

HORTICULTURE.

Divine revelation informs us that in the beginning "the Lord God planted a garden eastward in Eden, and he took the man and put him into the garden to dress it and keep it." In all ages since Eden the cultivation of fruits and flowers has been one of the most useful of arts and among the most healthful and delightful of employments. Its mingling the "useful and the sweet" promotes man's physical health, recruits his purse, and ministers to the cultivation of the sense of beauty, and the development of a fine artistic taste. It is a fascinating occupation for the young, a healthful diversion for the gentle sex, an innocent employment for mankind, and a solace for the old. It transforms the desert into a garden of delights, develops the wild flower into a fragrant and gorgeous mass of delicacy and beauty, and changes the wild and acrid berry into a luscious fruit. Its rewards rob no one of his rights and its sweets leave no nausea or bitterness. While the most ancient of arts, there are no limits to its growth, nor end of its progress. New varieties continually reward the labor of cultivation, and more gorgeous beauty, and more delicate forms succeed one another in measureless abundance.

Forty years ago Minnesota was regarded as a hyperborean region, whose summers were delayed by a late and frosty spring, and shortened by an early and biting fall. "It is too cold for corn" was the aphorism current along the Ohio. It might mature a crop of spring sown

wheat, or perchance produce potatoes, but for diversified production there was no adaptation. The prairies might be gay with coarse flowers, the thickets might redden with the wild plum, and the bogs bring forth their burden of tart cranberries,—the wild grape might hang its shriveled clusters on the branches of the elms along the water courses, and purchase strawberries hide amongst the moss of old Indian graves, but neither nature nor art were capable of producing the delicate flowers and the delicious fruits which the hardy emigrant from the south, or even from the Atlantic coast left behind with the memories of youth, and the accumulations of time. The fleeting years of a few decades have passed, and we behold Minneapolis the largest and best fruit market in the country. Nowhere does Pomona pour out a more tempting variety of her delicate fruits, nor Flora deck herself with more gorgeous blossoms. This is due in part to the perfection of railway transportation. The rapid trains fairly confound the seasons, and pour upon us the choicest products of all the zones. The strawberry blushes upon the grocer's tables before the snow has melted from his window sills, and lingers long after the summer solstice. The peach and grape, the orange and banana, fairly pall upon the taste from the abundance which overwhelms us from the shores of the Gulf and the far off Pacific coast. But the greater and more enduring supply has come from the labors of the horticulturist. His work has transformed the wilderness into a garden, and changed the old buffalo ranges into vineyards and orchards. The land of the thorn and the sloe has become the paradise of the "olive and the vine."

With the first settlement of the town the work of rural adornment began. The Chutes as early as 1858 transplanted

2,000 cottonwood trees along the street lines of St. Anthony, which today rival in size and shade the elms of New Haven and Pittsfield. Col. Stevens brought with him a love and devotion for the gentle art of horticulture. The street lines of Minneapolis were marked by lines of shade before houses defined their course. The long boulevards carry coolness and shade of the forest from lakes to the city center, and are brightened and beautified with patches of bloom and fragrance. The yards of isolated city homes, are green with shaven lawn and with shrubbery and flowers.

In 1857 Doc Alfred E. Ames, erected a capacious hothouse and brought from Germany a young florist to plant and manage it. William Buckendorf, his gardener, continued the business as a calling, and to-day maintains in the midst of the city an ample cluster of greenhouses and gardens. Deacon L. M. Ford started green houses and nursery at Groveland between St. Anthony and St. Paul and furnished much of the shrubbery which adorned the early homes. The Elliott's planted a nursery and built a green house where the city maintains one of its beautiful parks. Thos. Moulton planted a fruit and ornamental tree nursery on the heights back of St. Anthony.

Wm. R. Smith established a small nursery at Portland avenue and Lake street. J. T. Grimes devoted a portion of his fine farm beyond Lake Calhoun to the propagation of fruit and ornamental trees; and Amasa Stewart opened a similar nursery on Lyndale avenue, nearly out to the Richfield mill. From the latter were taken the thousands of young elms with which Col. King lined the long avenues through the Lyndale farm. The Hoags, the Ames, the Murphy's, the Morrison's and others added in lesser measure to the adornment of the city in its early days.



R. J. Mendenhall

As early as September 1853 the Hennepin County Agricultural Society was formed in connection with which such familiar names as Dr. Ames, Joseph H. Canney, John W. North, Isaac Atwater, John H. Stevens, E. Case, and Charles Hoag are found. In the following year a County Agricultural and Horticultural Fair was held, and not long afterwards a Horticultural Society was organized and has prosecuted its patient and useful work, with few interruptions to the present time. It has held in many years a winter exhibition, at which blooms delicate and gorgeous as the products of a tropical forest, have exhaled fragrance and beauty amid the blasts and frosts of winter. Summers' heat and winters' cold recur with as vivid contrasts as in primeval days, but they present no greater contrasts than has been seen during the present year, when a "rose fete" at Villa Rosa, the delightful home of the Morrison's, held in the leafy month of June, presented no more entrancing beauty of bloom than the Chrysanthemum exhibition of the Florists offered in the following November, upon whose table the showy and delicate plants of Japan presented an array of dazzling beauty, worthy of the "Flowery Kingdom" itself.

The parks of Minneapolis offer a fine opportunity for the display of the Florists' art. During the season they are not only adorned with flowering shrubs, trailing vines and blossoming trees, but borders, and parterres scattered through their areas, are brilliant with gay colored annuals, roses and a nameless multitude of blooming plants.

The florists of the present time, while doing business on a much larger scale than their early predecessors and offering a greater variety of choice exotics, but continue the work which the pioneers began with such rare devotion. The

production of plants and flowers has become a great industry, and is nowhere better patronized and appreciated than in Minneapolis. No establishment in the West surpasses the Mendenhall greenhouse in the variety and beauty of its products, while the gardens and greenhouses of Buekendorf, Nagel, Smith and several others are of unusual excellence.

It is through the facilities so abundantly offered and the taste for horticultural ornament so early developed and so persistently contributed, that the homes of Minneapolis, from conservatories, windows and balconies, present in winter as well as summer such charming tableaux of floral beauty.

In this enumeration should not be omitted the resting place of the dead,—beautiful Lakewood, situated upon the site of an ancient Indian village, on a swelling height overlooking the shining water of Lakes Calhoun and Harriet, of ample dimensions, entered through a massive gateway and lodge of brilliant quartzite, traversed by gracefully winding driveways, its park-like lawns and flower crowned plats rob the place of graves of its sombre associations, and mantle the crumbling remnants of mortality with the soft and cheerful veil of budding and blooming nature. Landscape-art and floral decoration unite their delicate ministries to convert a place naturally gloomy and forbidding, into a bower of rest, which faith crowns with the aurora of hope.

RICHARD JUNIUS MENDENHALL. Surveyor, land agent, banker, florist,—express the business record of R. J. Mendenhall, during his thirty-six years of residence in Minneapolis. Entomology and botany have been his scientific diversions. Democracy has been his political affiliation, while the strict tenets of the sect of orthodox Friends

define his religious convictions, and their simple rules have guided his life. Few have been more actively identified with the development of the city's growth; and, especially during the first decade, not many were more prominent in its business and social affairs. Launching boldly on the tide of infant enterprise, he reached many of its rewards and shared in its failures and reverses; struggling often with infirm health, his resolution and power of will, overcame every weakness, and enabled him to endure incessant labor. Turned by adverse circumstances from one field of enterprise he applied himself with equal assiduity to another, and with undaunted enthusiasm, he has triumphed over opposing elements, and in later years, cheered the dreary winter with the roses of summer, and twined a wreath of floral beauty about the frigid columns of a hyperborean clime.

The family history is thus related by another writer. There is a tradition in the Mendenhall family that they are descended from a Russian nobleman of one of the ancient races in the great northern empire. At a later date they appear in Suffolk county, England, under the name of Dr. Mildenhall. Their American ancestor was John Mendenhall, a Quaker gentleman who immigrated to Pennsylvania with William Penn. From this pioneer the line of descent passes down through his son Aaron, his son James, and his son George, to his son Richard. The last named was married according to the Quaker custom, to Mary Pegg, a descendant of an old Welsh family which settled in Maryland at an early period. Richard Mendenhall was a tanner, and carried on an extensive business at Jamestown, North Carolina. Here Richard J. was born November 25, 1828. The events of his youth and early manhood, are interestingly and somewhat

minutely sketched in another publication, and can only be briefly narrated here. His educational opportunities were quite varied, but withal liberal. After a few brief years at the village school, at the age of nine years, he spent a year in study at the Quaker boarding school at New Garden, North Carolina, and then returning to his native village, spent four years at school, varying study with work in the tan yard, garden and farm. Here he acquired familiarity with all rural affairs, especially with gardening, in which he was assisted by his mother and sisters, who delighted in the culture of fruits and flowers.

At fourteen he went to Greensboro, the county town, and lived with a physician who was also postmaster of the town, and assisted in the detail of the postoffice. Afterwards at his native village he entered the store of his uncle, who was a slave owner, while his own father was a strenuous Abolitionist. One of his uncle's slaves having escaped, his cousin, prevailed upon young Junius to accompany him, in the pursuit of the fugitive. They drove through the valleys and over the mountains of Western Virginia, and embarking on a steamer on the Ohio river, proceeded to Cincinnati, and thence to Richmond, Indiana. But the pursuit was fruitless, as the *chattel* made good his escape over the underground railway, which traversed that part of the country. The son of the Abolitionist did not repine at the disappointment of the son of the slave owner, as he had accompanied him, rather as a companion and protector, than as an assistant.

From 1848 to December 1850 he studied again at the New Garden boarding school. From there he went to Providence, Rhode Island, and entered the celebrated Friends School. A summer vacation was passed at the village of

Center Harbor and Lake Winnepesaukee, New Hampshire, and in excursions on foot through the White mountains. Here he met Cyrus Beede, of Center Sandwich, New Hampshire, with whom he spent many hours conjuring all manner of schemes for their future lives, one of which was afterwards realized, when they became partners in a land office and bank at Minneapolis. Attendance at the Providence school was followed by teaching a school at North Falmouth, Massachusetts, where he first met the lady who afterwards became his wife.

Visiting Richard Fox at Jamaica, Long Island, he was engaged by him to go to Ohio and take charge of the books, time and supplies of a crew of men, engaged in building a railroad tunnel. After this business introduction he spent some time in traveling, visiting Niagara Falls, Oswego, Syracuse, Ogdenburg, Boston and West Falmouth, and finally settling down with his brother Nereus, engineering on the North Carolina railroad. On a subsequent visit at the North, he found his friend Beede, with another young man, manufacturing oil cloths. They sent him to New York to take charge of a store for the sale of their goods, but the employment proved uncongenial. Learning that he could get employment as an engineer at the West, he repaired with a letter of introduction to John Houston, a Scottish engineer, to Muscatine, Iowa, and was put to work on the rear end of a surveyor's chain. At the end of a month he had been promoted to the head of the party. He left the surveying party at Des Moines, where he passed the winter of 1855-56 in the office of Dewey & Tubby civil engineers, and land agents. In the spring he set his face northward, and arrived at St. Paul by the river, whence he took stage to St. Anthony, and finding a boarding house in Minneapolis, trans-

ferred his baggage and possessions on a wheelbarrow.

At the age of twenty-eight, after a life of uncommon variety, Mr. Mendenhall was content to settle permanently and identify himself with the fortunes of a new community. The year following his arrival he was joined by the companion of his vacation rambles in New Hampshire, Mr. Cyrus Beede, with whom he formed a partnership under the firm name of Beede & Mendenhall. The business was that of land and loan agents, to which was added the more pretentious functions of banking. Their office was a frame tenement (the only kind then attainable) situated on the east side of the open space known as Bridge Square, about opposite the City Hall. For a time all went swimmingly; times were brisk, many new comers were arriving, values were increasing, and sales of real estate frequent. The banking firm loaned many thousands of dollars on securities which were considered good, but in the end proved worthless. They were worthless for present realization, but to those who were able to carry them until a revival of business, they almost invariably proved sources of great profit. The panic of 1857 blighted the glowing prospects, not only of the banking firm but of the entire business community; yet they held on, preserving their credit, and doing such business as was possible under the adverse conditions.

In the beginning of the year 1858, Mendenhall returned to the East, and on the 11th of February, at West Falmouth, Mass., married Miss Abbie G. Swift, a daughter of Capt. Silas Swift. No minister officiated at the ceremony, but after the custom of the society of Friends, the groom and bride separately repeated the marriage form in the presence of the assembly, and plighted to each other their troth.

After a visit to his home in North Carolina, the wedded couple repaired to Minneapolis where they established a home which has ever since continued a centre of refinement and hospitality.

At the town election in the spring of 1862, Mr. Mendenhall was elected town treasurer. To relieve the scarcity of currency the town issued scrip redeemable in bank notes in sums not less than five dollars. This was endorsed by Mr. Mendenhall as treasurer, which gave it credit and currency. He also put in circulation notes of Indiana banks which, aside from his pledge to redeem them, commanded but feeble confidence. The leading merchants, however, received them and they were all faithfully redeemed.

In November, 1862, the State Bank of Minnesota, under a state charter of Minnesota, was removed to Minneapolis, Mr. Mendenhall purchasing one-half the capital stock and becoming its president. Its business rapidly increased and soon became the leading bank in the city. After occupying the frame building at the corner of First street and Bridge Square for a time, a new banking house was erected on the same site. It was of cut stone with solid masonry vaults, and was the finest building of its kind in the town. About 1860 the State Bank of Minnesota was merged into the State National Bank of Minneapolis with capital increased to \$100,000, Mr. Mendenhall being elected president and continuing such until 1871. He was also president of the State Savings Association, connected with the National bank. When the panic of 1873 paralyzed credits and blighted values, the savings bank was forced to suspend, and Mr. Mendenhall placed securities and property deemed sufficient to secure all its liabilities in the hands of the trustees for the protection of its depositors. A ravenous

lawyer, forfeiting the claims of friendship and gratitude, pursued him with weapons of legal craft and did all in his power to wreck the property, but Mr. Mendenhall survived the assaults of greed and envy, and by personal sacrifices he has settled nearly all just claims against him.

For many years Mr. Mendenhall was secretary and treasurer of the Board of Education of Minneapolis, and took great interest and devoted much time to the interests of the public schools of the city. While absorbed in the cares and perplexities of business, he yet engaged with much assiduity in natural history studies. His investigations were in the line of entomology, and so thorough and minute were they that his published observations became authoritative on this little known subject. Natural taste, combined with a generous desire to aid useful industries, led him to take great interest in the promotion of agriculture and horticulture. He has always been connected with the state and local societies, and not infrequently participates in the discussions of practical subjects, especially those connected with horticulture. While in prosperous circumstances he had erected near his fine residence on Nicollet avenue, a green house where the cultivation of choice exotics, as well as the common floral beauties, engaged his leisure hours. When adversity overtook him this was turned to business. He extended his green houses and enlarged their floral contents. Year by year the establishment grew in magnitude and increased in beauty until an entire city block is now under glass. A store in the central part of the city is a depot of flowers, from which are sent out spreading palms, fragrant roses and twining vines to decorate festivals and weddings, while no funeral cortege starts on its solemn march that does not depart



Abby G. Mendenhall-

from a home draped with the pure emblems of hope and immortality. Christmas and Easter, the glad festivals of the Christian year, derive much of the charm in chapel and church from the pure and sweet blooms of the Mendenhall green house. Whether or not the business is a source of profit, it is a never failing delight to its proprietor.

Before his settlement in Minneapolis, Mr. Mendenhall had been attacked by hemorrhage of the lungs, and the symptoms ever hovered about him. He also suffered much from rheumatic afflictions, yet his active habits, much out-door life and resolute will have warded off serious attacks, so that he has seldom been laid off from active life by illness.

Without bigotry he has ever been a most constant attendant and liberal supporter of the simple worship of the Society of Friends. In the yearly meetings of the society he has often been a representative and an almoner of its quiet charities.

Mr. and Mrs. Mendenhall have no children, but in the place of parental love their affections have expanded to the sons and daughters of the poor and friendless, who have found in them help and sympathy.

No sketch of the life of Mr. Mendenhall would be complete which did not take account of the share which his wife has had in the moulding of his character and guiding his life. Reared in a like religious atmosphere and partaking of his devout habit, she has enjoyed more leisure to devote to charitable and church work, filling several of the highest offices in the church with true devotion and faithfulness.

They are seldom seen in the assemblies of the gay and fashionable world, but where kindly sympathy and saintly charity are needed they are to be found.

Not that they are ascetics, or in any sense unsocial, for their home is a centre of refined and cheerful hospitality.

In the vicissitudes of an active and adventurous business life, circumstances have sometimes given apparent occasion for calumny and reproach; but when the life is summed up, which Mr. Mendenhall has led in the community for an entire generation, he will be found to have been one of her most just and honorable citizens.

ABBY GRANT MENDENHALL. Silas Swift was a seafaring man, as was his father before him. His home was at West Falmouth, Massachusetts, on the easterly coast of Buzzard's Bay, whence he sailed on voyages to foreign ports in the Merchant Marine, leaving his wife Chloë to care for a family of seven daughters, of whom Abby G. was the youngest. The family belonged to the Society of Friends, and the daughters were trained in the ways of sobriety and virtue by a mother of rare devotion and intelligence, according to the simple style of the Quakers. The girl grew to young womanhood in the rural village, amid suggestions of the sea, for the port was a considerable ship building place, and in the companionship of earnest and devout people. She attended diligently the school of the village, but was prevented by ill health from receiving the advantages of the seminary or boarding school, in remoter places. The want was compensated by the practice of study and reading, while a taste for the rearing of plants and flowers, brought her into so much of outdoor life, as to overcome the weakness of her early days. She imbibed a longing for missionary service, and had little desire to shine in the circles of frivolity and fashion. A few years were passed at New Bedford, where she assisted a relative in the conduct of her

business by keeping books and accounts.

On the 11th day of February, 1858, when a little past the age of twenty-five, she was united in marriage with Richard J. Mendenhall, who had been for two years a resident of Minneapolis. After a visit to the North Carolina home of the Mendenhalls, they arrived at their future home on the 25th of April, 1858, where for now nearly thirty-five years they have borne a conspicuous part in the religious and charitable work, which has been so marked a feature of the life of the place. At the same time they have not been unmindful of social obligations, and have ever maintained a home of generous and kindly hospitality.

Soon after their arrival they occupied plain rooms in the second story of a store building on upper First street, where they established a home. After two years a new home was built in the suburbs of the city at the corner of Portland avenue and Lake street, and this was exchanged in a few years for a rural home on Nicollet avenue, then surrounded by poplar groves and hazel brush, but now a compactly built part of the city. Here the wildness of nature was soon subdued by cultivation; trees and hedges were planted, and in a few years became beautiful by the attractions of fruit and flowers, reared by the joint care of husband and wife, both of whom delighted in floriculture.

The various religious sects were early represented in the life of Minneapolis. A few disciples of George Fox gathered and founded a meeting and maintained regular worship. They erected a plain meeting house at the corner of Hennepin avenue and Eighth street, which, although surrounded by places of business, still maintains its character as a Friend's Meeting house. In this form of religious association both sexes enjoy equality of office and service, and Mrs. Mendenhall

engaged in the religious and charitable work of the meeting, with zeal born of early aspiration and rare fitness for it. In the missionary work of the society, both in home and foreign fields, she found opportunity to follow the bent of her early desires.

When the Indian massacre occurred in 1862, which devastated the frontier and drove so many families from their homes, Mrs. Mendenhall gathered about her a number of sympathetic ladies who devoted themselves to collecting clothing and supplies, and in distributing it to the sufferers.

Not long after a number of ladies, prominent among whom were Mrs. Cauny, Mrs. Rulifson, Mrs. H. C. Keith, and Mrs. William Harrison, united with Mrs. Mendenhall in forming an aid society for the relief of women and children, out of which has grown the efficient Woman's Christian Association with its several homes, and the munificently endowed Jones-Harrison Home for aged women and disabled ministers.

The Northwestern Hospital for women and children, which now has its fine brick building on Chicago avenue, equipped with all conveniences for its salutary work, has its origin in the Friend's Meeting House, and had the warm sympathy and active co-operation of the ladies of this faith in its early days, as well as throughout its career.

The Sisterhood of Bethany had its origin in some remarks by a lady in one of the fifth day meetings of the Society of Friends. The suggestion of the need, and promise of good of labor for an unfortunate and outcast class of women took root in the hearts of some of the women present, who proceeded to undertake the thankless and unpopular work. Soon Mrs. Euphemia N. Overlock, Mrs. Harriet G. Walker and Mrs. Charlotte O. Van Cleve associated with

Mrs. Mendenhall and organized a formal society some time in the year 1875. A house was rented on the East Side, a matron employed, and the Bethany Home established. In 1879 the society became an incorporated body. It was driven from one location to another—its work was prosecuted amid misrepresentation and obloquy—but the ladies, conscious of the utility of their work, undismayed though often sorely tried, persevered until opposition was overcome, the city authorities became supporters of the work as a department of the relief of the poor, and the society was enabled, through munificent generosity of one of the prominent business men of Minneapolis, to establish itself in permanent quarters on Bryant avenue, between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth streets. The Home shelters and cares for two hundred and fifty unfortunates during the year, and has ministered to more than two thousand during its history. Its private records disclose many touching instances of unfortunates relieved and restored to lives of usefulness, as well as the perfidy and heartlessness which have brought dishonor and ruin upon many a woman who might under better influences have become an ornament to society. During its entire history Mrs. Mendenhall has been treasurer of the society, and one of its active guardians. While engaged in these formal organizations she has been no less actively engaged in temperance work, both in private labors, and in association with the Woman's Christian Union.

Mrs. Mendenhall has been for many years clerk of the Friend's Quarterly Meeting. She has also served as delegate to the district and national conferences of the society, and her name is known throughout the circles of her religious connection.

Without children of her own Mrs. Mendenhall has become by sympathy and choice mother to the unfortunate. Many of these have been inmates of her own family, from which they have gone to illustrate in their own households the virtues of Christian motherhood.

If this sketch has dwelt upon the public and charitable work of its subject, it should not be inferred that she is a "*Mater Dolorosa*." She is no ascetic, but full of the cheer and amenity of social life. Her home is surrounded by floral beauty, and is a center of much kindly and bountiful hospitality.

Mrs. Mendenhall's mother, Mrs. Chloe Swift, was a member of her family in Minneapolis for the last twenty years of her life, having departed this life in 1891 at the age of ninety-five years. She preserved to extreme old age a degree of youthful freshness, and beauty, and maintained a lively interest in all that was passing in the world about her.

JOHN HARRINGTON STEVENS was born in Lower Canada, June 13, 1820. His parents were citizens and natives of Vermont. He is the second son of Gardner and Deborah Stevens. All of his immediate ancestors were New England people, many of whom occupied prominent positions in the councils of the national and state governments. His mother was the only daughter of Dr. John Harrington, who served in the war for independence. He died in Brookfield, Vt., in 1804. His father was a man of wealth and unusually respected by the community in which he lived.

Before he became of age Mr. Stevens was a resident of the lead mines near Galena, Ills. In 1846 he went to Mexico and served with the army of the United States during the war with that country. He returned to the scenes of his early home in Illinois and Wisconsin in

1848, from whence he came to Minnesota before the organization of the Territorial government in the early spring of 1849, and made a claim to that portion of the west bank of the Mississippi just above the Falls of St. Anthony. His house occupied the site of the present Union Depot in Minneapolis.

On the 1st day of May, 1850, Mr. Stevens was married at Rockford, Ill., to Miss Frances Helen Miller, daughter of Abner Miller, of Westmoreland, Oneida county, N. Y. Mrs. Stevens' parents were from New England, of Puritan ancestors. Her mother, before marriage, was Sallie Lyman, of the Lyman Beecher branch. Her grandfather and the grandmother of Henry Ward Beecher, were brother and sister. Mr. and Mrs. Stevens have had six children. Mary Elizabeth, the first white child born in the original Minneapolis, died in her seventeenth year. Catherine D., their second child, is the wife of Hon. Philip B. Winston, a prominent and wealthy citizen, the recent mayor of Minneapolis, and now member of the House of Representatives of the Legislature of Minnesota. Sarah, the third child, died when a young lady. Gardner, their only son, is a civil engineer. Orma, the fifth child, is the wife of Wm. L. Peck, an excellent business man. Frances Helen, the youngest daughter, is at home in Minneapolis. Simon Stevens, a pioneer of Minneapolis, now of Clearwater, in this state, is a brother of Mr. Stevens. Mrs. Stevens has two sisters, residents of Minneapolis, Mrs. Jacob Schaefer and Mrs. Marshall Robinson. Mr. Stevens has, during his long residence in Minnesota, occupied several different high positions of trust, of both a civil and military character.

To the foregoing memoranda of the leading events in the life of Col. Stevens published by himself, the publishers venture to add a further estimate of his

character prepared by one who has been a near neighbor throughout nearly his whole life in Minneapolis.

The foregoing modest outline gives no clue to the life and character of the pioneer of Minneapolis. While some others who became permanent residents preceeded him some two years in St. Anthony, he made the first claim, built the first house, opened the first farm and was father of the first white child in the original town of Minneapolis. While he yet lives to enjoy the fruitage of the civic seed which he planted, the settler's preemption claim of 1850 remains the center and nucleus of a city of nearly a quarter of a million of inhabitants, busy with manufactures and trade, opulent in accumulated wealth, and complete with all the beneficent institutions which make life fruitful and happy. Of all this magical growth Col. Stevens can truly say, though his modesty might forbid, "All of which I have seen, and a great part of which I was."

In 1890 Col. Stevens published a volume of over four hundred pages, entitled "Personal recollections of Minnesota and its people, and early history of Minneapolis," which contains more information of the people who made Minneapolis, and of their work in the early period of its history, than can be found in any other work; most of which is drawn from the retentive memory or copied from the voluminous memoranda of the author. Amid his busy practical life Col. Stevens has done much useful work with his pen. He has been proprietor and editor of several newspapers, and has prepared many addresses and papers on subjects connected with early history, and especially with agriculture and horticulture. Among the newspapers which he has conducted or edited are the St. Anthony Express, Chronicle, Glencoe Register, Tribune, Cataract and

Agriculturist, Farmers' Union, Farmers' Tribune, and Farm Stock and Home. He has been connected with the establishment of most of the state and local Agricultural and Horticultural Associations, and has been at one time or another President of most of them. His interest in these pursuits has not been merely theoretical or sentimental. His early claim, now the site of hotels, depots, stores and warehouses, was a well cultivated farm, with fields of wheat, corn, oats, potatoes; with gardens, shrubbery, and fruits. He was the first to import throughbred stock, and has labored through these years with ceaseless enthusiasm to improve the agricultural and horticultural interests of the community.

Col. Stevens was the first Register of Deeds of Hennepin County, and has on several occasions been elected to the State Legislature, where his influence and labors were efficient for building up the interests of his community, and the state.

His house, at the westerly landing of Capt. Tapper's ferry, was not only the first home established, where an example of domestic virtues, contentment and industry was set forth, but it was a fountain of hospitality and kindly helpfulness, as well as headquarters for all neighborly consultations and primitive organizations. Here was held the first court in Hennepin county. Here were organized lodges, boards and societies; and here resorted travelers, prospectors and tourists. The latch-string of the humble abode was always outward, and even the untutored savage entered freely for refreshments, or suffered his little ones to flatten their noses at the window panes while they gazed at the wonders of civilized life within.

Col. Stevens was the friend alike of settler and stranger, giving freely infor-

mation from his extensive knowledge of the surrounding country, and proffering advice in the perplexities which life in a new country brought to the pioneer. He was patriarch and sage, as well as helper of all in need.

During the forty-three years of the life of Minneapolis, Col. Stevens has watched its growth and shared with a fond enthusiasm, in most of its public and private enterprises. In the beginning he was most liberal in the disposition of his lots, selling many at low prices, and even giving away some as inducements for settlement or business. He never allowed private gain to stand in the way of improvement. He allowed others to reap the large pecuniary rewards of his early fortune, retaining not even a homestead upon his original possessions.

Enthusiasm and devotion to the interests of Minneapolis were his prime public characteristics, while kindness and helpfulness were the leading traits of his private conduct.

A genial good nature, charity, and toleration, have attended his life, and allowed him to preserve in an age kindly lengthened into the seventies, the serenity of a sage, the enthusiasm of youth, the charity of a saint, and have drawn to him the love of his contemporaries, and the respect and veneration of all his fellow Minneapolitans.

AGRICULTURAL FAIRS.

In pursuance of previous notice, the first meeting of the Agricultural society was held in the temporary court house, Minneapolis, September 7, 1853. The society was incorporated by an act of the Territorial Legislature, approved February 28th of the same year. The articles of incorporation read as follows:

"Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Minnesota, that Emanuel Case, Joel B. Bassett,

Alexander Moore, Waren Bristol, Hezekiah Fletcher, A. E. Ames, John H. Stevens, P. Prescott, Joseph Dean and John S. Mann, and their associates and successors be, and hereby constitute a body politic and corporate, to all intents and purposes, by the name of the 'Hennepin County Agricultural Society,' and by that name may be sued, plead and be impleaded, answered and be answered unto; may purchase, hold and convey both real and personal property to any amount not exceeding ten thousand dollars; and the same to grant, lease, mortgage, sell or otherwise dispose of for the benefit of the society, and to receive donations to be applied as the donor may direct; and to devise and keep a common seal, with the right of altering it at pleasure; and to make and enforce such by-laws as they may choose not repugnant to the laws of the Territory or of the United States, and to enjoy all the privileges and franchises incident to a corporation."

Section 2 contained provisions for the collection and dissemination of agricultural knowledge and the encouragement and advancement of agricultural pursuits; sections 3 and 4 simply referred to the manner in which the organization of the society was to be perfected.

After accepting the provisions of the charter the organization was completed by the election of Dr. A. E. Ames to the chair, and Joseph H. Canney secretary. Hon. Isaac Atwater, Edward L. Hall, John W. North, Judge Andrew G. Chatfield and other prominent citizens of the day participated in the proceedings of the meeting. A permanent organization was perfected by the adoption of by-laws and a constitution. Rev. John Wesley Dow was elected the first president, E. Case treasurer, J. H. Canney secretary. The executive committee consisted of Messers John H. Stevens, N. E. Stoddard,

Wm. Chamber, W. W. Getchell and Rev. Stephen Hull.

It was decided to hold the first fair on the third Tuesday of October 1853, in Minneapolis. This was the humble beginning of a series of annual fairs under the subsequent management of Col. Wm. S. King, the late Hon. Chas. H. Clarke and other prominent gentlemen, that, in consequence of the surprising excellence of the exhibitions became national in character and in importance. Distinguished men from all over the continent were visitors; while such personages as Hon. Fred Watt, Horace Greeley and other speakers of a world wide reputation were called to address the large audiences that gathered on the interesting occasions. These fairs were a source of great and lasting benefit, not only to Minneapolis, but to the state at large. Col. King and his able associates will be held in grateful remembrance for the good work they accomplished in all that appertains to agriculture during these early days in the history of Minneapolis.

THE EASTMAN FAMILY. Roger Eastman was the ancestor of the Eastmans in America. Though of English ancestry he was born in Wales in 1611. He sailed from Southampton, England, April 24, 1638, in the ship *Confidence*, with others from the County of Wilts, bound for New England. He was one of the original grantees of Salisbury, Mass., and settled there in 1639. His descendents have become numerous, and among the noted members of this family have been Daniel Webster, William Pitt Fessenden, Zach Chandler, Hon. Enoch W. Eastman, Hon. Ira Allen Eastman, the eminent New Hampshire jurist, Hon. Zebina Eastman, of Chicago, the poet Charles G. Eastman, Prof. John R. Eastman, of the United States Naval Observatory,

and Dr. Edward T. Eastman, of Boston. The line of descent from Rodger to the Eastmans of Minneapolis has been:

First, Rodger, 1611-1694; second, Phillip, 1644 - 1722; third, Captain Ebenzer, 1681-1748; fourth, Lieut. Moses, 1732-1812; fifth, David, 1763-1824; sixth, William Kimball, 1794-1884.

Philip, an early settler of Haverhill, Mass., was a soldier in King Philip's war. He was captured twice by the Indians, and his house and buildings burned. Finally he was released, peace being declared.

Captain Ebenezer Eastman was born in Haverhill. At the age of nineteen he joined the regiment of Col. Wainright in the expedition of Port Royal. In 1711 he commanded a company of Infantry destined against Canada. In 1725 he, with others, petitioned the general court for a township of land at Penny Cook (now Concord, N. H.), which was granted February 2, 1726. On May 13 he arrived with six sons, and it is conceded was the first to get settled. He became in a few years the "strong man" of the town, and held the most important offices of trust and honor. In the war between England and France the most important event in the Colonies was the capture of Louisburg. Captain Eastman commanded a company at the reduction and surrender of this French stronghold June 16, 1745. During the War of the Revolution there were fourteen soldiers enlisted from Concord named Eastman, all of whom were either children or grandchildren of Captain Ebenezer Eastman.

Lieut. Moses Eastman was a second lieutenant, Benjamin Emery being captain of the Sixth (or Concord) Company of the thirty-one companies of militia raised by the New Hampshire

Committee of Safety in 1775-6, and was under General John Sullivan at the siege of Boston.

David Eastman was born in Concord and lived in London, N. H. He too was a Revolutionary soldier in Capt. Head's company of Col. Runnel's regiment of New Hampshire militia 1781.

William Kimball Eastman was born in London, N. H. His youth was spent in London and Concord, but after he married Miss Rhoda Messer he settled in Conway, N. H., where the greater part of his long and useful life was passed. Among his earlier enterprises was the carrying on of a large tannery and boot and shoe factory. Later he built two paper mills and conducted a flourishing business for many years. He was frequently called upon by his fellow citizens to occupy many positions of trust and honor, and for many years was a member of the legislature and always an old time Democrat. In 1865 Mr. Eastman and wife happily celebrated their golden wedding at the old home in Conway. After the death of Mrs. Eastman in 1870 he came to Minneapolis in order to be with his children, all of whom had established homes in this city, John W. Eastman coming first in the year 1854. Here he died October 18, 1887, aged 93. He had four sons and four daughters, Hasket D., John W., William W., Mrs. Annette E. Thompson, (deceased), Mrs. D. A. Secombe, Mrs. C. C. Eastman, Mrs. John De Laittre and George H. Eastman. The members of this family have taken an important part in the development of Minneapolis. At the same time brotherly relations have been fostered and the annual family reunions, Thanksgiving at John's, Christmas at William's and New Year's at Mr. Secombe's, were celebrated for twenty-five years in true New England style, and were only discontinued by reason of some deaths,

which made the occasions partake more of sadness than pleasure.

The children of William K. Eastman number among their progenitors the family names of Messer or Massay, Ladd, Hersey, Carter, Whittmore, Fowler, Upham, Brooks, Kimball, Peaslee, Barnard and Keene, who were among the first settlers of the towns of Salisbury, Salem, Newbery, Amesbury, Haverhill, Charlestown, Ipswich and Watertown.

JOHN WHITEMORE EASTMAN was born in Conway, N. H., October 28th, 1820. He grew to manhood in the typical New England village. He had all the advantages of education which the neighborhood afforded, completed by courses at the Fryburg, Me., Academy, and graduated at the neighboring academy at Plymouth.

At the age of twenty he left home for Boston, which then attracted the enterprising youth of the Eastern States, and found employment in the wholesale dry goods house of Fales & Dana. In 1847 he embarked for South America in the ship *Cheshire* as super-cargo, with a stock of goods for Rio Janeiro, Buenos Apres and Montevideo, and returned to Boston with a cargo of hides. In December, 1849, he sailed for California in the ship *George Henry*. The route taken was around Cape Horn and occupied some six months. On the voyage they touched at the Cape Verde Islands, Rio Janeiro and Valparaiso, and arrived in San Francisco June 17, 1850, the day after the big fire. He soon went to the mines, first to Feather river, then to Nevada City, where he worked successively three placer claims for about six months. He next sailed for southern California, landing at San Pedro; then going to Los Angeles, which was solely occupied by Spaniards and Indians raising cattle. He remained here a few

months and bought 6,000 cattle and assisted by Spaniards drove them to Stockton and sold them. Returning to San Francisco he purchased a schooner and sailed for Mexico, arriving at Guaymas. Here he bought a cargo of vegetables and sheep from a Catholic priest, who exacted them of his people as his "decimo." Mr. Eastman returned and sold his cargo at San Francisco. He then made a second voyage to Guaymas and Mazatlan. Disposing of his schooner and cargo at San Francisco, he returned to Los Angeles, and remained some three years, his business being to forward consignments, principally of fruit, to San Francisco. While among these people he learned to read, write and speak the Spanish language fluently, which he still retains. While here he negotiated a sale of eleven square leagues of land at San Bernardino, from some Spaniards to Parley P. Pratt, a great Mormon leader. In 1853 Mr. Eastman returned to San Francisco and learned of the gold excitement in Australia, he purchased a consignment of mining implements, quick-silver and quartz crushers, and sailed for Melbourne, via Sandwich Islands. These were the first quartz crushers brought to Australia. After disposing of his goods at Melbourne he returned to San Francisco and in a few months sailed for home, taking the Nicaragua route, arriving in New York January 1854. He returned to the old home in Conway and on March 9th, 1854, he married Susan Maria Farrington, daughter of Jeremiah Farrington. Soon they started west to establish for themselves a home. Arriving at Rock Island on the Mississippi River, they were of a different opinion whether to go north to Minnesota or south to Texas, where Mr. Eastman had purchased a large tract of land, and desired to go. They decided to take the first boat which came. This boat came

north, and on it was Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Cahill, whose acquaintance they formed and who became lifelong friends. They all settled in St. Anthony. Among Mr. Eastman's earlier enterprises, was the establishing of a town at Merrimac, some miles below St. Paul. A company was formed, several farms purchased, a saw mill built, etc., but a freshet changing the channel of the river, the scheme was abandoned.

The first man to originate and carry out the enterprise of erecting a large flour mill at the falls was Mr. J. W. Eastman. In the spring of 1854 he associated with him Captain John Rollins, and R. P. Upton, the firm name being Rollins, Upton & Eastman. They built the Minnesota Flouring Mill on the east side of Hennepin Island. When the mill was completed Mr. W. W. Eastman was taken into the firm. The mill had three run of stone and manufactured 100 barrels of flour per day. The obstacles to overcome in this initial undertaking were many, as there was absolutely nothing in the way of building material or machinery at hand. The wheat was supplied in part by surrounding farmers, but the largest portion came from Iowa and Wisconsin in boats to St. Paul, and thence to St. Anthony by teams. The market, in addition to local consumption was with emigrants, who took thousands of barrels in their "prairie schooners in their westward course.

In 1857 Captain Rollins, and in 1858 W. W. Eastman retired from the firm, and in 1862-63 Mr. Upton sold out to William F. Cahill. The firm now became Eastman & Cahill. The mill name changed to "Island Mills." The mill was remodeled, rebuilt and enlarged, being 60x90 in size, having five run of stone, capacity of 500 barrels, and employed fifteen hands. This change cost \$45,000. The first flour exported to eastern mar-

kets was made by this mill. During the War of the Rebellion many thousands of barrels were supplied to the army, the firm taking large government contracts. This flour was shipped direct to Roek Island, and from there distributed to the army. The poorest grades of flour in those days was made from the middlings, and from this mill were branded "Red Dog" and "Superfine." This was shipped to the Indians principally on the Missouri River,—also by government contract. The best grades of flour were branded "Island Mills" and "Gold Dust." After the war regular shipments of flour to eastern markets began. During 1868 Eastman & Cahill manufactured 28,000 barrels of flour, 2,000 being for home consumption.

In 1867 the Minneapolis Millers Association was organized, and Eastman & Cahill were among the charter members.

After retiring from the flour business in 1869 Mr. Eastman, in company with Elijah Moulton, built a large planing and re-sawing mill on Hennepin Island. In a few years he sold out his interest to Mr. Moulton. Mr. Eastman is a Royal Arch Mason, a Republican in politics, and voted on admitting both California and Minnesota into the Union.

Mr. and Mrs. Eastman have had three children—Dr. Arthur M. Eastman, of St. Paul, Jessie Maria Eastman, who died in early youth, and Alfred F. Eastman, of Tacoma, Washington.

Mr. Eastman built three houses on University avenue near Eighth avenue south, the first in 1854 and the other two in 1880, where he has resided since coming to Minnesota. The little village where he built his home has become a metropolis. Content with the part which he took in its beginning and with the moderate fortune which it yielded him, he has seen the great mills arise and the opulent fortunes accumulated around

him without envy or regret. He has shared in the enthusiasm which the marvelous transformation has evolved, and enjoyed like the spectator of a combat the struggle and turmoil about him. The more than three score and ten years of his life have brought him neither weariness of the flesh nor faintness of the spirit.

With the wife of his youth in a home near the place of their first settlement, with children filling honorable positions in life, they live contented, happy and respected lives. Mrs. Eastman has been an active member of the Andrew Presbyterian Church, and has always been among the foremost in good works of charity and benevolence.

WYMAN ELLIOT. Wyman Elliot is the eldest son of Dr. Jacob S. Elliot. He was born at the town of Corinna, on the head waters of the Sabasticook, an eastern tributary of the Kennebec river, in Penobscot county, Maine, May 19, 1834. He was a broad-shouldered, stalwart youth, receiving in boyhood a good English education. While yet in his teens he became an assistant to his father in conducting his business, consisting of saw and grist mill, farm and merchandise. He developed at an early age a taste for horticultural pursuits, assisting his mother in the cultivation of fruits and flowers to which she was ardently devoted. As his father adopted the practice of medicine, the management of his business devolved largely on his eldest son, who carried it on with energy and success after the family removed to the West.

Dr. Elliot, with his son visited Minneapolis in the spring of 1854, and purchasing the eighty acre tract of John L. Tenney, which was afterwards pre-empted by Daniel Elliot. The land, then far beyond the limits of the settled or platted

part of the town, purchased for \$1,500, was afterwards platted as J. S. and Wyman Elliot's addition, and has brought to the owners a revenue of at least half a million dollars, besides the satisfaction which its use in the early days of the town and city yielded by cultivation as a suburban farm, nursery and market garden. Here it was that the first market garden of the town was established and Wyman was the market gardener.

After his father had made this purchase and determined to make his residence in Minneapolis, he left his son in charge of his claim and went east to close up his business, and bringing out the family in the latter part of the year 1855.

In the winter of 1855 Wyman went to Monticello, Wright county, Minn., and took a pre-emption claim, living in a log cabin which was located near the foot of the Big Bear Island in the Mississippi river. This Island at that time was the favorite camping grounds of the Chippewa Indians. Upon this claim he started a farm and gathered his first crop, being among the first settlers and actual cultivators of land west of the Mississippi river. He soon, however, left his claim and returned to Minneapolis where he took charge of the home place. From time to time trees were planted, convenient buildings erected, and the raising of such vegetables as were in demand was engaged in, until in 1862 an extensive market had been established, with a green house for the production of plants and flowers. A nursery of trees was also planted, from which not only the Elliot addition was made attractive by rows of shade trees and ornamental shrubbery, but the nursery was a source from which much of the stock was derived, which has made the streets of Minneapolis shady and beautiful. He also ad-



Wymen Elliot-

ded to the garden and nursery, the seed business and maintained for many years a store in the city market for the sale of trees, shrubbery, plants, vegetables and garden and field seeds.

The site of the Elliot green house was upon the west margin of a sunken water hole, about where the fountain in Elliot Park now throws its spray into the sun. When the Elliots gave this tract to the city for a public park the water hole was excavated and the low marshy borders raised with neat sloping embankments, and the tract has become one of the beauty spots of the city.

Wyman Elliot had a natural love and taste for horticulture, and whether its indulgence brought profit or loss, he has amid his other important business engagements, always found time to engage in his favorite pursuit. Not only has he practiced the art for his own pleasure and profit, but he has also labored with energy and zeal to promote it in the community. As early as 1864 he participated in the formation of the Hennepin County Horticultural Society, and later of the state society, of both of which he has been president, treasurer and director. He has rarely missed attendance upon the meetings of the societies, and has participated in their discussions of the art of horticulture, and contributed freely and copiously to the literature of the society, by addresses and papers, which enrich the published transactions of the societies. He was also an exhibitor at the local and state fairs, whose tables seldom failed to show rare flowers, and lucious fruits of his production.

Mr. Elliot married Miss Mary Ella Chase, daughter of Elbridge W. Chase, of Minneapolis, but formerly from Haverhill, Mass. They have four children, Sarah C., wife of Frank C. Metcalf, of Minneapolis, Jenella, Wyman S. and Stuart D.

Some years ago Mr. Elliot erected a family residence at the corner of Ninth avenue and Tenth street south, overlooking the Elliot Park, which is among the elegant private houses of the city.

More than twenty years ago Mr. Elliot identified himself with the Second Congregational Church, then a struggling mission in the lower part of the city. Almost constantly serving as trustee of the society, a liberal contributor to its expenses, he has persevered often through discouragement and gloom, in maintaining the organization and work of the church, until it has become established as the Park Avenue Congregational Church, and become one of the leading churches of its denomination in the city. Its succession of able and devoted pastors—Carrier, Leavett, Williams, Hovey, Woodbury and Smith Baker have found in Mr. Elliot a staunch supporter, and reliable friend, whose counsels and aid have done much to make their spiritual work successful.

Miss Jenella, youngest daughter of Mr. Elliot, returned in the fall of 1892 from a tour of the world, having in company with the family of Rev. Edwin Sidney Williams, visited Japan, China, India, Egypt, and the Turkish Empire, and made visits to the leading Protestant missions of the Orient—an enterprise seldom undertaken even by the sterner sex.

Mr. Elliot has made many visits to the Pacific coast, to which his father removed seventeen years ago, but however much admiring the "land of the olive and the vine," the sunny skies, and prodigal soil of that favored clime, have not seduced him from his devotion to the cultivation of fruit and flowers under the severer conditions of our more inclement skies.

The passing years have dealt kindly with him. He is broad shouldered, stout and stalwart. His hair is only slightly sprinkled with silver, and

his movements are active. A life of energetic labor, the incentive of accumulating fortune, and the mingling of rural art, with the labor of uplifting others by the institutions of religion and education, have made his life a joy and a blessing.

JOHN A. ARMSTRONG. The father of John A. Armstrong was a Protestant Irishman, who emigrated to America in early life and settled in the town of Ellsworth, Maine. He was a tanner, carrying on a small farm in connection with his trade. In later life, he removed to Illinois, where he survived to the mature age of eighty-seven years. He was a devout man, of sturdy character and much intelligence.

Of his family of seven children, John A. was the third, and was born at Ellsworth, Maine, September 15th, 1831. His minority was passed at home, assisting his father on the farm, with only the ordinary advantage of the common school. At twenty years of age, with a brother, he joined the throng that for two or three years' had been pressing to the Pacific coast. They sailed to Chagres, crossing the Isthmus on foot, and embarked on the Pacific in an old steamer whose unseaworthiness was little less dangerous than the cholera which attacked the crew and passengers in a virulent form.

Arriving at San Francisco, they made their way to the placer mines in the vicinity of Feather river, and engaged in washing the alluvial gravels for gold. Having accumulated a few thousand dollars in dust, they deposited it in two banks, which soon failed, leaving them penniless. Continuing their arduous labor for about four years, they found themselves possessed of a comfortable stake, and decided to abandon the rough life of miners, and returned to Maine.

Mr. Armstrong took up his residence in St. Anthony in 1856, and engaged in the lumber business. He went into the pineries, taking contracts cutting and hauling logs. He was a young man of powerful frame and robust health, enured to labor, and of an enterprising disposition. The arduous but stimulating life in the woods suited his energetic temperament, and for several years he remained in the business with success and profit.

In 1858, he was elected marshal of the city of St. Anthony, and developing an aptness for the kind of duty which the office imposed upon him, he was appointed deputy of Sheriff Lippencott, and was elected at the annual election of 1860 sheriff of Hennepin county. He was re-elected to the same position in 1862, serving through two official terms. He was an efficient officer, and at the expiration of his term was one of the best known and popular among the citizens.

A few years later, about 1867, the Northwestern Fuel Company was organized, composed of James J. Hill, E. N. Saunders, C. W. Griggs and Mr. Armstrong. Its operations were quite extensive, dealing both in wood and coal, and supplying a large part of the fuel consumed in St. Paul and Minneapolis, and also in the purchase of timber lands and the cutting of wood throughout the "big woods" country. He continued in the management of this business throughout his life. Though strong and vigorous, he had a violent attack of pneumonia, which, after a course of but a few days, terminated his life November 29, 1878.

During the winter of 1861, Mr. Armstrong married Miss Mary A. Donehue, of the Province of New Brunswick, who was at that time a member of the family of the late Ed. A. Lippencott, of St. Anthony. Four children were born to the marriage, and with their mother sur-



J. A. Anthony



Geo. W. Chouen

vive and constitute the family; they are George H., who, at the age of twenty-one, is a member of the freshman class of Yale College; Frank E., aged seventeen, who is a member of the Minneapolis High School; Cora A., and Grace B., daughters, living with their mother.

Mr. Armstrong was a Master Mason, belonging to Cataract Lodge. He was an attendant of the Church of the Redeemer. He was a strong man physically, with good business capacity, tenacious of purpose, and just and honorable in his dealings. He was kindly and courteous in his intercourse, affable in disposition, and of strong domestic affections.

GEORGE W. CHOWEN was a native of Green County, New York, born in 1822. His father removed to Wyoming County, Pa., while he was yet a child. The family, consisting of several children, was brought up to rural pursuits, and most of them have been content to remain farmers. George learned the trade of a machinist, which he followed for several years after reaching manhood. He was a young man of more than ordinary sobriety and industry, and improved the slender advantages for obtaining an education which the rural community offered. He had a literary taste, occupying the intervals snatched from labor with reading and study, and kept informed as to the current events of the time.

When the tide of emigration from the East began to flow towards the Upper Mississippi Valley, a number of young men in Wyoming formed a colony for settlement in the West. Mr. Chowen was selected as a pioneer to select a place of settlement. He came to St. Anthony in 1850 and thought favorably of a location in the valley of the Rum river. When Simon Stevens and a fellow explorer penetrated the thickets of the

big woods and brought back information of the beauty of Lake Minnetonka and the attractiveness of its shores he decided to adopt it for the new settlement. In accordance with the selection a number of pre-emption claims were taken in the town of Minnetonka, among others those of his brothers, Joseph H., and William S. Chowen, and his brother-in-law, James Shaver, Jr., and A. N. Gray. Meanwhile Geo. W. Chowen had become interested in St. Anthony, where he worked at his trade for Messrs. Steele and Stevens. Hennepin County was organized in 1852 and Col. John H. Stevens was elected register of deeds. He appointed Mr. Chowen his deputy, who really performed most of the work of the office. He recorded the first deed upon the county records. He remained deputy register of deeds during the succeeding official terms of Geo. E. Huy and C. G. Ames. The latter gentleman had come to Minneapolis as a missionary of the Free Will Baptist Church, and became pastor of the church of that denomination in St. Anthony, and afterwards in Minneapolis. He became editor of the St. Anthony Express, and afterwards established a paper of his own, the Minnesota Republican. He was a radical in politics and a liberal in theology, becoming a Unitarian minister and occupying in latter life pulpits of that church in San Francisco and Philadelphia.

A warm friendship grew up between Messrs. Ames and Chowen, both of whom adopted liberal theological views. Mr. Chowen attached himself to the Universalist Church, and during the whole of his subsequent life was a most devout and efficient supporter of that faith. Upon the expiration of Mr. Ames' term he was elected register of deeds, November, 1860, and continued in the office for several successive terms. He was

also for a time clerk of the district court, and clerk of the board of supervisors. He was an excellent penman, methodic in his habits, attentive to his duties and industrious. Upon his retirement from the register's office he made copies of all the public records and opened an abstract office, which he continued to manage during the remainder of his life, though in late years others became associated in the business. Probably no man in the county was as familiar with titles to real estate as Mr. Chowen. His knowledge upon questions of title was accurate, and his judgment unerring. The abstract business grew to large proportions and afforded a liberal income.

Mr. Chowen married Miss Susan E. Hawkins Oct. 14, 1858. He bought a lot at the corner of Helen street (now Second avenue south) and Fifth street, upon which was a neat story and-a-half cottage, where the family made their home. After a dozen or more years the cottage was replaced with a fine double house, which in time gave place to the elegant building of the New York Life Insurance Company, which occupies the site of the former cottage. This 60 foot front lot, valued at the time Mr. Chowen purchased it at about \$500, sold for \$1,000 a foot, making a liberal patrimony for his family.

Mr. Chowen died May 5, 1887, leaving his widow, two sons and a daughter. The eldest son, Herbert O., was one of the first settlers and is now a prominent citizen of Great Falls, Mont. Few men have had more friends and fewer enemies during a long course of residence in a rapidly changing community than Mr. Chowen. He was gentle, affable and kindly in his intercourse, reverent in spirit, firm in his opinions, tolerant in his judgments and charitable in his deeds.

FENDALL GREGORY WINSTON is one of three brothers, composing the firm of Winston Brothers, for many years among the largest railroad contractors in the Northwest. The elder of the brothers is Philip B. Winston, late mayor of the city of Minneapolis, and the younger, William, is junior member of the firm. A sister is the wife of Gen. T. W. Rosser, formerly chief engineer of the Northern Pacific railway, and at one time city engineer of Minneapolis. They are children of William Overton and Sarah A. (Gregory) Winston, born and reared on a plantation in Hanover county, Va., called Courtland, not far from the city of Richmond.

Fendall G. Winston was born May 1, 1849. The plantation comprised six hundred acres, with its mansion house and buildings devoted to the culture of tobacco and the cereals, and was tilled by the labor of about fifty slaves, old and young, some of whom remain as hired laborers to this day. The Winston is an ancient family that removed from Yorkshire, England, in the early years of the seventeenth century, settling in Virginia, and handing down the homestead from generation to generation. The earliest record begins with Dr. Thomas Winston, of Gloucester, England, who was born in 1575, and was interested in a plantation in Virginia as early as 1621. He wrote numerous medical works and was physician to King Charles of England. They are connected with many of the noted families of the "Old Dominion" and bore a prominent part in civil and social life.

William Winston, who was a major in Washington's army during the Revolutionary War, is credited by the British Encyclopedia with having formed a nucleus of the cavalry arm of the American Army.

The mother of Patrick Henry and



F. G. Winston

Dolly Madison, the wife of President Madison, were Winstons, and upon the homestead at Courtland still stands the foundation of a store once kept by the patriot Henry himself, and from which he harangued an expedition organized to capture some war supplies of the British. It was within a few miles of the spot that Henry Clay, "the mill boy of the slashes of Hanover," was born. Up to the time of the breaking out of the Rebellion young Winston pursued a quiet life at home, attending, after he was old enough, one of the "log cabin" schools of the neighborhood. These were private schools usually taught by university educated men. From his twelfth to his sixteenth year the war raged about his home and greatly distracted the course of his life. Sometimes he worked upon the plantation and sometimes attended school; but the country was devastated by the conflict which raged through it, sometimes in possession of the Union Army and again passing under the Confederate arms. The close of the war left the home devastated and desolate, and the son, now sixteen years old, left it to find employment by his labor elsewhere. He first worked as a farm hand for an uncle for about eighteen months, and then he rented a part of the homestead which he carried on for two years. He then engaged in the same employment in King William county, putting in the time from the close of the war until 1872 in labor and farming. The experience, if it did not put him in possession of much ready money, put him on the path of self support and gave him strength and energy.

In the spring of 1872 Mr. Winston came to Minnesota and joined an engineering party on the Northern Pacific railroad survey at Fargo. Having had no experience or instruction in civil engineering he could do little beside carrying

chains and wielding the axe, but being apt to learn, and of observant habit, he soon picked up enough of the art to enable him to handle the instruments, and to make the mathematical calculations required. The party ran the line of the road from Fargo to Bismarck, and then pushed west into Montana, where they were engaged, running as far west as the Muscle Shell river, in looking out a line for the Northern Pacific road. Returning the following year, the brothers obtained a government contract to survey public lands, and surveyed on Dagget brook and west of Leach Lake. In August, 1874, they undertook a survey north of the divide among the sources of the Rainy Lake and Big Fork rivers, and passed two winters, among the coldest which have ever been experienced in this latitude, far from civilization or succor. They had only cloth tents for shelter, blankets and boughs for beds, and cooked their meals over the camp fire and ate them in the open air. They persisted in their arduous work through storms and blizzards, and snow and ice, sometimes with frozen feet and limbs, but survived all their hardships, and came back in good health.

The summer of 1875 was spent in work for the Minneapolis Harvester Works, and in locating some lands for an Eastern owner of Northern Pacific bonds.

In August, 1875, Mr. Winston married Miss Alice Olmsted, daughter of the late David Olmsted, the first mayor of St. Paul. That fall the Winstons obtained a contract to remove obstructions from the Minnesota river, and spent the following winter in that work. From the spring of 1876 until the fall of 1879, they were engaged in government contracts upon the Minnesota and Mississippi rivers, under the firm name of Winston Bros. The first railroad work which

they undertook was in building the short line of the Minneapolis Eastern railroad, along the river bank and behind the mills in Minneapolis. From the completion of that job until the present time they have been engaged in executing contracts in railroad construction, having built lines in Indiana, Illinois, Nebraska, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North and South Dakota, and Montana. They have constructed not less than 4,000 miles of railroad, of which about 1,000 miles was on the Northern Pacific line. At present they are engaged in a job on the Duluth & Iron Range road in Northern Minnesota. The amount of energy and capital necessary to carry on successfully such gigantic enterprises can be more easily imagined than expressed. The firm has achieved a high position as contractors, and its members have accumulated very considerable fortunes.

Mr. Winston's first marriage was terminated by the death of his estimable wife in 1881, leaving two young daughters and a son. He was married a second time in 1884 to Miss Lillian Jones, of Richmond, Va. By this marriage he has also two daughters and a son.

They have a beautiful residence on Clifton place, constructed of brown sand stone.

Mr. Winston is a director in the Security Bank, and in the Minnesota Loan & Trust Company. He is also a director in the Minneapolis Business Men's Union. He is one of the governing board of the Minneapolis Club. The parents of Mr. Winston were Presbyterian, and the sons are members of the congregation of Westminster Presbyterian Church. Mr. Winston's life in Minneapolis has been a busy one, full of labor and enterprise. While he has been assiduously engaged in his private business he has found time to do his part in forwarding public interests, and by contributions of personal labor

and money has participated in the enterprises which in later years has made Minneapolis the metropolis of the Northwest.

FRANK GRIGGS McMILLAN. Representative of a generation born while the pioneers of Minneapolis were laying the foundations of her institutions; himself prominent among those who are building upon the foundations a more elaborate and stately structure than was thought possible by the first generation, is Senator F. G. McMillan. His career so conspicuously begun, gives promise of a broadening and influential future, and furnishes a conspicuous example, of one who has risen to a high position of influence, against adverse circumstances, by worth of character, tenacity of purpose, and aptness in pursuing callings which are sometimes thought servile if not degrading.

He was born at Danville, Caledonia county, Vermont, October 4, 1856. His father, Andrew McMillan, was a professional civil engineer, who had received his education at the National Military Academy at West Point, but who, resigning from the service, was engaged in commercial business. The American ancestor of the family was Col. Andrew McMillan, a native of the Province of Ulster, Ireland, a Protestant who emigrated to America about the year 1755. One of his sons, Gen. John McMillan, born February 8, 1774, was the father of Andrew and grandfather of F. G. McMillan.

Both Col. Andrew and Gen. John McMillan were allied in marriage with the Osgoods of New Hampshire, while Andrew, the father of Frank, married Susan Griggs, whose name the latter bears.

At the age of fifteen years Frank G. McMillan was apprenticed to learn the printer's trade. The printing office

where he worked was the publication office of the *North Star*, founded and conducted by the Eatons, which, amid a strongly whig and Republican community, advocated the principles and measures of the Democratic party. During the two years of his service the young apprentice, whose father was a life-long Democrat, imbibed so strong a love for the democracy that upon gaining man's estate he attached himself to that party and has become its representative and one of its most zealous supporters. After attending a year at the Dummer Academy he went to Boston and found employment as a journeyman printer for two or three years. With symptoms of pulmonary disease manifesting themselves, he was advised to a change of climate, and coming West in 1878 took up his abode in Minneapolis, where an older brother had already settled. Here he found employment as a printer in the job office of the *Tribune*, where he worked for a year. The confinement and monotonous work at the case brought back his old complaint, and he decided to quit the business. For several months nothing offered. His brother being agent for a company that was engaged in putting up buildings; told him he could go to work demolishing some old buildings to make way for new ones. Commencing at this job he soon became handy with of tools, which indeed, had become familiar to him as a recreation during his early apprenticeship, and he was able to do rough carpenter work and received the wages of a common carpenter. About this time an agent of the government was engaging men to go out to northern Montana to erect a military post. Joining the expedition he went up the Missouri river and spent a season working as a carpenter on Fort Assinnaboine. The pure air of the moun-

tains, with stimulating and out-door labor, restored his health, and he returned at the close of the season strong and vigorous. He now engaged in millwright work in the fitting up of the Washburn "A" flour mill, and after its completion found similar employment in the Pillsbury "A" mill. He was next employed as foreman in the erection of several residences, and then engaged in a small way in contracting for the erection of buildings. In the latter business he has found congenial and compensating work, until the present time. A better class of building has been entrusted to him, so that he has been employed with some of the finest residences of the city. His own residence at the corner of Seventh street and Tenth avenue southeast, is a fine example of his taste in designing and skill in executing, in the line of domestic architecture.

In the summer of 1890 Mr. McMillan was nominated as the Democratic candidate for State Senator, in the district comprising the Second and Ninth wards of the city, the former the Republican ward of the old city of St. Anthony. His competitor was a popular young Republican, long resident in the same ward, and for years its representative in the City Council. In the animated canvas between these two young men, representatives of opposing parties, Mr. McMillan was successful by a majority of over 550. The session of the legislature which followed, winter of 1891, was an active one. The Republican party, for the first time since the organization of the state, lost control of the legislature, which was divided between Republicans, Democrats, and Farmer's Alliance, neither having a majority. Senator McMillan was appointed chairman of the standing committees of Elections and University and University Lands, and was also a member of the committees of Geological and

Natural History Survey, Grain and Warehouse, Manufacturers, Military Affairs, and State Prison. He was also appointed upon a special committee for investigating the management of the state prison. A measure which especially engaged his attention, was the establishing of a commission to take into consideration the location and erection of a new state capitol; a bill having been prepared and introduced by him, which became a law, and the commission is now considering the subject. His senatorial term of four years has not yet expired, having a session in the winter of 1893.

Mr. McMillan married May 25, 1881, Miss Lillian A. Connor, daughter of Elias Connor, a native of the city of Minneapolis. They have four children, the eldest of whom, a daughter, is now ten years old.

The family is attached to the First Congregational Church of Minneapolis, of which Mr. McMillan is a member and active supporter.

Aside from politics Mr. McMillan has few social attachments. He is vice-president of the Hennepin County Democratic League, and a member of the executive committee of the State Democratic Association.

Of medium stature, and spare frame, he is erect in carriage, with quick movement, and animated expression. His naturally brown hair is just assuming a silvery tinge, prophetic of an approaching time when, a snowy head will cover a yet warm and impulsive heart.

RUFUS JUDD BALDWIN. The widely diffused and numerous Baldwins of this country are mostly descendants of Richard Baldwin, of Bucks county, England, who died in 1485. Sir John Baldwin, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas of England 1536 to 1546, was of this connection.

Matilda, wife of William, the Conqueror, was the daughter of Baldwin, the Fifth Count of Flanders, and the name being inscribed on the roll of Battle Abbey as one of the leaders in the conquest of England, and found in the enumerations of Domesday Book, gives great probability to the conclusion that the family is of Flemish origin, allied to the sovereigns of the name in the East, and founded by Bras de Fer, Forester of France, and First Count of Flanders in the ninth century.

The American ancestors arrived at Milford, Conn., in the ship *Martin*, in 1638. They were Nathaniel, Joseph and Timothy, brothers, with the widow and children of their uncle, Sylvester, who died on the passage. From Nathaniel in the sixth generation is descended the subject of this sketch. Among the members of this line were Ruth, wife of Joel Barlow, author of "*Columbiad*"; Abraham, member of the Continental Congress, and one of the framers of the constitution; Henry, judge of the United States Supreme Court; Henry P., Governor of and member of the United States Senate, from Michigan; Theron, a pioneer missionary of the West, and Joseph G., Judge of the Supreme Court of California.

Rufus Baldwin removed from Goshen, Conn., to Guilford, Chenango county, N. Y., about 1812, with his young wife, Elizabeth Stevens, who was of the sixth generation from Thomas Stevens, a colonist of Connecticut of about 1650. He was a merchant and farmer. His third and youngest son, Rufus J., was born Jan. 22, 1826. The name Rufus was that of the second Norman king of England, whose mother was a Baldwin. The family removed to Oxford, in the same county, ten years later. He attended the Oxford Academy, where he prepared for college, and took the studies of the first two collegiate years. While pursu-

ing study he was assisting in the store, and was sent to New York to purchase stock. He entered the junior class of Union College, then under the presidency of Dr. Eliphalet Nott, and graduated in 1846, receiving the Phi B.K. election and the degree of Master of Arts in due course. Among his college acquaintances was Chester A. Arthur, president of the United States, and classmates, were John T. Hoffman, governor of New York; Abraham N. Littlejohn, bishop of Long Island; Henry R. Pierson, vice-president of the New York Central Railroad Company; Howard Potter, of the banking house of Brown Bros. & Co., and John M. Gregory, of the United States Civil Service Commission.

Immediately after graduation he went to Kentucky, and engaged in teaching at Winchester, Clark county. During the legislative session of 1846-7 he was employed by the Commonwealth Newspaper, of Frankfort, as its stenographic reporter in the senate. Returning to Oxford the following spring he made the journey over the Allegheny mountains, by the National road, in a stage coach, and before reaching home was arrested by an attack of pleurisy, from which he was rescued by the careful nursing of relatives in New Jersey. Entering the law office of Henry R. Mygatt, Esq., at Oxford, he earned tuition and use of books by copying the prolix chancery pleadings of his preceptor. Two years later he presented himself for admission to the bar, at a term of the Supreme Court in Washington county, and on examination was admitted. He opened a law office at Oxford, serving a short term as justice of the peace, and for several years conducting the editorial columns of the Oxford Times, a village newspaper of Whig politics. September 18, 1850, he married Caroline L. Mygatt, daughter of William Mygatt, of Oxford, and descendent

in the seventh generation of Joseph Mygatt, a settler in Cambridge, Conn., in 1633.

In 1853 he was a member of the Assembly of the New York Legislature, elected by the Whig party, and was with one exception, the youngest member. The legislature made an official examination of the lands which afterwards became Central Park in New York City, at that time a rocky and barren waste. In the spring of 1857, impelled in part by considerations of health, and largely by the hope of bettering his condition, he made a journey in the West. At Chicago he found a population of 90,000, and thought the city large enough. Pushing northwestward he reached Minnesota, and visited his old friend Judge Cornell, and his brother-in-law, Judge C. E. Vanderburgh, who were then partners in the practice of law at Minneapolis. During the early summer employment was taken in carrying a surveyor's chain in platting the town site of Manomin; and later in the Democratic wing of the Constitutional conventional, as reporter for the *Pioneer*.

Charmed with Minneapolis and interested in the public life of the state, he returned to New York, and in the following September brought his family and took up residence at Minneapolis. His impressions of the town will be found in the chapter on "Early History" of this volume.

A private banking house was opened in the Cataract house and prosecuted in a small way for several years. On presentation of his credentials as a lawyer to the District Court of Hennepin county, he was admitted to the bar, but never entered general practice.

Under the general banking law, adopted at the organization of the state government, the State Bank of Minnesota was incorporated and located at

the village of Austin. It had deposited with the State Auditor \$25,000 of the six per cent. bonds of the State of Ohio, and had issued circulating notes of a like amount. This bank was bought by Mr. Baldwin, and under authority of an act of the legislature was removed to Minneapolis and its capital increased. One-half the capital stock was purchased by R. J. Mendenhall, and on the 1st of January, 1863, the bank was opened for business in Minneapolis, and soon after built and occupied the stone building at the corner of First and Bridge streets, R. J. Mendenhall, president, and R. J. Baldwin, cashier. Thus commenced a business connection which lasted more than ten years, bringing amid the vicissitudes of the times, the fluctuation in values caused by the war, the hazardous nature of business in a new country, without imputing aught but honest motives and integrity of character, more of loss and disaster than of success. The national banking law, imposing a prohibitory tax on the circulation of state banks, compelled the calling in of the circulating notes of the State bank, which were all redeemed at par. But three other banks in the state redeemed their circulation; most being secured by Southern or Minnesota state railroad bonds failed and were wound up. The State National Bank was incorporated and commenced business June 1, 1868, the business and good will of the State Bank being turned over to it, and the same officers continued. In 1877 the bank went into voluntary liquidation, its business and good will merging in the Security Bank.

At the election in November, 1860, Mr. Baldwin was a Republican candidate for State Senator, and was elected over Dr. A. E. Ames, his Democratic competitor. He was re-elected at the expiration of the term and was a mem-

ber of the senate through the sessions of 1861-2-3. This being the period of the commencement of the civil and Indian wars, legislation was largely occupied with war measures. At the news of the firing upon Fort Sumpter, upon his motion a joint resolution was adopted with enthusiasm directing the national flag to be hoisted over the capitol, a custom which has been observed ever since.

The rehabilitation of the railroad companies, after the disastrous complications of the five million loan of state bonds, was a prominent subject of legislation, and acts were passed under which the first rail was laid in the state; and after a most exciting controversy Minneapolis was accorded the position which she held in the land grant act of Congress as a converging point of the railroad system. In the latter measures Mr. Baldwin, co-operating with his colleague, Judge Cornell in the House, bore a leading and decisive part. Through his determination a scheme to plunder the school lands was thwarted and a minimum price of five dollars per acre was put upon them.

He was again the nominee of the Republican party for the State Senate in 1866. About the time of the convention he had presided over a meeting of citizens convened to hear an address from United States Senator D. H. Norton, who had fallen into disfavor with the radical members of his party through opposition to the re-construction scheme of conferring unlimited suffrage upon the freedmen. Dr. Thomas Foster, then editing the Republican newspaper, misconstrued this act of courtesy into treachery to the party, and charging the candidate with a purpose to procure an adjustment of the repudiated state bonds which could not be truthfully denied, so excited a temporary prejudice that he, with his colleague, nominated for the

House, Dr. Keith, was beaten. It was a consolation for personal defeat that so worthy a Republican as Captain Whitney, nominated upon a soldier's ticket, the Democrats making no nomination, was the successful candidate.

Upon the removal of W. D. Washburn to St. Paul, in 1863, Mr. Baldwin was appointed his successor as agent of the Minneapolis Mill Company, and for four years, managed the affairs of the Water Power Company. During this time, several saw mills, a paper mill, a woolen factory and several of the early flour mills were built at the falls.

The accelerated recession of the falls, became a subject of general alarm, threatening in a short time to remove the rock barrier. The water power companies raised a fund, which was supplemented by an appropriation of bonds of each of the adjoining cities, and by an act of the legislature a board of construction was created, composed of Dr. S. H. Chute, R. J. Baldwin and H. B. Hancock. Under the direction of this board, the apron, a solid structure of logs, bolted to the ledge, and filled with rock, was erected, which stopped the recession, and remains to this day.

Without pretense to oratory, Mr. Baldwin often discussed public questions by voice and pen. He was deeply interested in educational and scientific subjects, serving at one time as president of the Minnesota Academy of Natural Sciences. One or two papers read by him were published by the academy. For many years he was leader of the adult Bible class in Plymouth Church.

Twenty years of constant devotion to the details of a bank, the routine of which is renewed from day to day without cessation, with little opportunity for recreation or vacation, had so impaired his vitality and undermined his naturally robust health, that upon his

retirement in 1877 he spent several years on the Pacific coast, and in the elevated valleys of the great central basin of the continent. Charged with some mining interests, he built a silver mill in Nevada, and a gold and silver mill in Arizona, driving a team over hundreds of miles of uninhabited desert, and threading the stupendous canons of the great Colorado river, amid the grandest scenery of the continent. These wanderings brought their compensation in renewed vigor, and restored health.

For some years he was engaged in a quite extensive lumber operation on the Chippewa river in Wisconsin; and was also interested in pine lands and lumbering in the upper waters of the Mississippi. He was one of the proprietors of the old brick yard, where the cream colored brick so largely used in those days were made. He was one of the original incorporators and owners of the Minneapolis Gas Light Company, and a stockholder in the first Street Railway Company, that laid the first track in this city.

In 1871, with his wife and son, a hurried trip was made to Europe. A few weeks in London, Edinburgh and Paris, with a rapid excursion through rural England, consumed the brief vacation of three months.

The proposition to issue five millions of dollars in state bonds, as a loan to railroad companies, met with his active opposition. But so great was the popular desire to hasten the railroad development, and so strong was the public faith in the wisdom and integrity of the railroad managers, that the efforts of the few who ventured to raise a voice in opposition, were futile to stay the tide of popular enthusiasm. But when the scheme had failed, dragging down in its downfall the public credit, he joined with those, also few in number, who advocated the payment of the obligations.

But they were repudiated, and a struggle of more than twenty years' duration, ensued before the public faith was even partially restored. During these years Mr. Baldwin labored with unflagging zeal to bring about some adjustment. He drew most of the acts which were passed by successive legislatures on the subject, and attended at the Capitol to urge their adoption. He met in frequent consultation with such citizens as the late Horace Thompson, Gov. Sibley and Geo. H. Keith. No means of affecting public sentiment were left untried. At last Gov. Pillsbury brought the influence of the executive office, in a heroic effort to cast off the incubus of repudiation, and through a concurrence of influences, so unexpected as to seem providential, the act of adjustment was passed and accomplished. While these struggles were passing, Mr. Baldwin was reputed to be attorney for the bondholders. The fact is, that while he enjoyed their confidence, and had the benefit of their aid and financial support, his own service was voluntary and gratuitous.

During his legislative service he had become deeply interested in the rehabilitation of the railroad companies, and believed that the land grant scheme should be carried out in its integrity. He therefore resisted all suggestions to deviate from the lines marked out in that scheme; and advocated placing each line in the hands of its friends. Acting upon this policy, he was instrumental in thwarting a well planned scheme, to supplant the late Edmund Rice from the management of the St. Paul & Pacific Company. A specious plan to form a trunk line of road out of the various land grant lines, in connection with provision for recognition of the state railroad bonds, was defeated; and the various lines were placed by the legislature in friendly hands, really in trust to make

the best terms for construction. He was named as one of the grantees of the original Minneapolis, Faribault & Cedar Valley railroad, with its name changed to Minnesota Central. A winter journey was made by team to Northfield, where the incorporators organized. Mr. Baldwin secured an interview with prominent members of the Milwaukee and La Crosse Company, Alexander Mitchell, Russel Sage, Selah Chamberlain and S. S. Merrill, and succeeded in a negotiation whereby the franchise, with its partly graded road bed, and land grant, was turned over to them, under guarantees to build the road, and to build it from Minneapolis. These undertakings were all fulfilled and Mr. Baldwin was retained as director of the corporation, and its secretary, until the road was running from Minneapolis to McGregor, and Minneapolis had its first rail connection with Chicago, and the East. When the river division, then called the Chicago & St. Paul railroad, was built by the same interest, the agreement was respected, and the first train which ran over the road was made up at, and started from Minneapolis.

When the Minneapolis & Duluth, and the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad Companies were organized, Mr. Baldwin was on the boards of directors, and was treasurer of the latter company. He negotiated the first issue of bonds made by the former company with a banking house in Holland.

In the latter part of the year 1882, at the request of a committee of the Board of Trade of Minneapolis, Mr. Baldwin drew up a bill entitled "An act providing for the designation, acquisition, laying out, and improvement of lands in the city of Minneapolis for a system of public parks and parkways, and for the care and government thereof," which, having been approved by the Board of

Trade, was introduced in the State Legislature and became a law on the 27th of February, 1883. The act was unlike any park act which had, up to that time, been adopted. It incorporated the best features of park acts in other states, and introduced some features which were new. The most important of these was a provision for assessing the cost of park lands upon property specially benefited, thus creating a perpetually renewed fund for the acquisition of parks. The legality of the act was fiercely assailed when its provisions for condemnation and assessment were put in force, but it was sustained in every particular by the Supreme Court. The act having been submitted to a vote of the people at the regular spring election in 1883, was approved, though not without an active opposition and spirited canvas. At the organization of the Park Board Mr. Baldwin was chosen its secretary and continued in that position for the next four years and until the main features of the park system were adopted and the principal parks acquired. He also was the first to suggest the State Park at Minnehaha, and drew up the act under which the lands were selected and condemned and through which the city of Minneapolis secured that magnificent gem of her unrivaled park system.

Since retiring from the service of the Park Board he has not been engaged in active business. He has, however, as always, been a keen observer of public affairs and taken a deep interest in the leading subjects of public concern, and especially in those which affect the growth and prosperity of Minneapolis. He has contributed many articles to the daily and periodic press, one of which, outlining the scheme of a railroad from Lake Superior through Alaska to Behring straits, was copied by the London press. Several chapters of this history

and many of the biographies are from his pen. He is a member of the American Historical Association and of the Minnesota Historical Society.

Since 1858 he has been a member of Plymouth Congregational Church, serving many years on its board of trustees and on its building committee when the present church building was erected. The fine lot at the corner of Nicollet avenue and Eighth street, the site of the present church, was sold to the society by him for \$5,000, and the greater part of the amount contributed to the building.

With no pretense to scholarship or erudition, he is nevertheless a wide reader in scientific, historical and literary fields. He did not close the books of classical study at graduation, but through all the years of active business and public life has returned to them with interest and delight, having a passable facility in reading at sight the Greek, Latin and French languages, with a less familiar acquaintance with German and Spanish.

In 1858 he purchased an acre of land outside of the platted part of Minneapolis, on which he built a home and has occupied it ever since. It is at the corner of Fifth avenue and Seventh street, now in the centre of a populous city, but when first occupied it was a pleasant rural grove, and what are now paved streets were hazel thickets.

His domestic life has been a quiet and happy one. The bride of 1850, fulfilling all home and social duties with rare fidelity, has ripened into the matron "full of grace" and still adds a charm to the circle of her acquaintance. Two daughters, have for a few years, been given to the parents and taken away in early life. An only son, Dr. Frederick R. Baldwin, is still a member of the household.

CHAPTER XXXI.

STATISTICS.

POPULATION.

The first authentic official census of the population of the territory now comprising the City of Minneapolis was taken in June, 1860, and has been repeated every five years since that year. Those of the years 1860, 1870, 1880 and 1890 were taken by the United States, and those of 1865, 1875 and 1885 by the State of Minnesota and are reliable. Prior to 1860 the population has been estimated from sources believed to be nearly accurate. The results appear in the following tables:

	1845	1850	1854	1857	1860	1865
St. Anthony....	50	538	.....	* 4,720	3,258	3,499
T'wn of Mnpls.			† 132	4,120	2,563	4,607
City of Mnpls.						
Total.....	50	538	.....	8,840	5,821	8,106

	1870	1875	1880	1885	1890
St. Anthony....	5,014	.....	.....	.....	.....
T'wn of Mnpls.	13,073	.....	.....	.....	.....
City of Mnpls.		32,721	46,877	129,201	164,738
Total.....	18,087	32,721	46,877	129,201	164,738

*This was the number of votes cast at the fall election. There were few families on the west side of the river at that period.

†This is according to the returns of a census taken by order of Congress, Oct. 1, 1857, preparatory to admission to the Union. It included the inhabitants on the military reservation.

PROPERTY VALUATIONS.

It is difficult to ascertain the assessors' valuations in the earlier years. The assessment for the County of Hennepin, which was chiefly of the property in the present city, in 1852 was \$43,605, and the rate of tax thirteen mills on the dollar.

In 1861 the assessment of city property was:

Personal.....	\$ 448,736
Real.....	1,855,804
Total....	\$2 304,540

In 1862 the town expenses were \$1,788.31, and in 1863, \$1,281.46.

From the incorporation of the City of Minneapolis (not including St. Anthony) the amount of taxes collected for city purposes was:

1867.....	\$31,108.05
1868.....	31,346.36
1869.....	34,859.38
1870.....	44,957.92
1871.....	71,106.82
1872.....	88,694.68

After the consolidation of St. Anthony and Minneapolis the collections for city taxes were:

1873....	\$123,999.80
1874....	283,660.23
1875....	266,099.99

From 1875 to the present year the valuations of city property with the rate of taxation are shown in the following table:

YEAR.	RATE.	PERSONAL.	REAL.	TOTAL.
1875..	20.65	\$5,906,204	\$15,927,875	\$21,834,079
1876..	22.45	5,221,737	15,548,679	20,770,416
1877..	23.02	4,993,888	15,884,614	29,878,502
1878..	22.02	4,908,310	15,954,248	20,862,538
1879..	13.90	6,606,584	16,809,149	23,415,733
1880..	16.10	6,840,079	21,173,236	28,013,315
1881..	19.10	8,604,420	22,584,066	34,188,486
1882..	18.20	9,540,726	31,164,318	40,702,044
1883..	20.80	14,256,034	39,645,778	53,901,812
1884..	16.0	14,196,662	60,114,049	74,310,711
1885..	20.00	15,298,630	62,169,637	77,468,267
1886..	17.10	17,887,972	81,672,496	99,560,468
1887..	20.06	19,376,000	88,496,000	107,872,000
1888..	18.06	21,062,481	106,007,275	127,069,756
1889..	21.40	20,024,429	108,570,995	128,595,424
1890..	19.70	18,212,331	118,889,845	137,102,176
1891..	.....	19,527,468	120,546,630	140,074,098

It appears from the foregoing tables that phenomenal as has been the increase in population during the last thirty years the increase of wealth has been still greater. Thus while the population of 1890 was twenty-eight times that of 1860 the valuation of property was fifty-nine times.

In 1860 the average wealth was \$395 per capita; in 1875, \$667, and in 1890 \$832.

CHAPTER XXXII.

HISTORY OF HENNEPIN COUNTY.

PIONEERS.

R. J. BALDWIN.

THE pen of the historian delights to reveal the names of discoverers, and to sketch their characters, and narrate the voyages, or expeditions, which they have undertaken; throwing over the details the glamor which romance and poetry lend to objects shrouded in the mists of remote antiquity.

The pioneers of settlement and civilization, in a new country, as they recede from the view of after coming generations, come to be regarded with respect and veneration. We delight to trace their history and deeds; to discover the motives which led them to abandon homes of ease and refinement, and impelled them to settle in the wilderness, and endure all the perils of isolation, and incur the hardships of poverty and toil.

Our partiality for heroism and nobility of character impels us to invest them with the halo of high motive, and throw about their forms the drapery of self denial and sacrifice for human weal.

The fame of the Argonauts, and of the Golden Fleece, rests upon the traditions and fables of an unknown past. The beginnings of Rome, traced by her historians to refugees from Troy, who founded a new empire upon the coasts of Latium, scarcely rise from the region of poetic fancy into the realm of history. The colonists of Jamestown and Plymouth, whose history and motives have been exhaustively traced, are regarded with reverence whenever the foundations of American institutions are examined; while the modern Argonauts of the Pacific Coast, albeit inspired only with the passion for golden dust, are lauded, as their lives recede from present view, as the pioneers of civilization in a new and remote region.

For nearly two centuries after the first American settlements were made, they did not spread beyond the coasts and navigable rivers of the Atlantic slope. With the present century, adventurous emigrants began to penetrate the western wilderness, follow-

ing, for the most part, the lakes, and other water courses.

About 1815, Buffalo was founded. Detroit, though an ancient French settlement, began to feel the impulse of growth from American emigration about the same time. Stimulated by peculiar access to lands in the Ohio, the hardy farmers of Connecticut climbed the mountains, and planted New England institutions along the Western Reserve. The wave of settlement struck the western shore of Lake Michigan, about 1832, and Chicago and Milwaukee were begun, and soon shot into a marvellous growth. It was fifteen years later that the tide, reaching the Mississippi, crept upward along its waters, and broke, in scattering and isolated settlements, into the upper country. But the numbers who came at that early period, to establish homes in the wilderness, were few. They were composed only of such as were willing to forego the comforts of an established civilization, and endure the hardships of the frontier. It was only when railroads were completed, linking the Atlantic with the Mississippi, that the thin tide swelled into a solid wave, and inundated, with its fecund population, the distant prairie and the remote wilderness. The year 1864 brought the iron rail to the Falls of St. Anthony, and within the next ten years it had passed the northern and western boundaries of the State. During this era, the flood of emigration pressed into Minnesota, building up its cities, and peopling the prairies with an industrious population. Lands that had lain waste from the beginning of time, over which the roaming buffalo had alone cropped the rich herbage, were turned over by the breaking plow, and soon laughed with

their burden of yellow grain. As fast as the railroad stretched toward the mountains, the human tide followed its line, and carried cultivation and civilization over the continent. With the railroad era, the period of the pioneer passed away. His work, like that of the scouts of an army, had gone before. Though departed, we delight to read the early days of pioneer life, and to dwell upon the names and exploits of its chief actors. Enveloped by no mists of a hoary antiquity, nor indebted to the magnifying influence of tradition and fable, the pioneers of the west, and notably, those of Minnesota, occupy a place of honor, and attract feelings of respect, and sentiments of gratitude, quite in excess of their own expectations, and, perhaps, of their deserts. In respect to those who first occupied the places where the present generation of citizens of Minneapolis, and of Hennepin County live, reminded by little in their surroundings that they are separated but by a generation from primitive wilderness and frontier desolation, some still linger among us, and all of them are known by many, now in active life, as their early friends and neighbors.

The earliest pioneers of this region were undoubtedly brought here, and employed in the fur trade. They came with little thought of permanent residence, but from one influence or another, remained after the immediate inducement for their coming had passed away. Such were Faribault and Renville, the Sibleys, the Rices and the Browns—illustrious names among the first settlers of the State, of whom the citizens of Minneapolis recognize the names of Steele and Chute.

Next in point of time were those who accompanied the military in its



Peter Wolford

occupation of Forts St. Anthony and Snelling. These gave us the Prescotts and Russells. About the same time came a few devoted men, as missionaries, of whom remained as settlers and permanent residents, the Ponds, Williamsons and Riggs.

The earliest pioneers, coming with the purpose of taking up homes, and making permanent settlement, were some families migrating from the far Northwest, whence, by stress of floods and isolation, they sought the neighborhood and protection of a military post. These Canadian farmers and herdsmen, first settling upon the military reservation of Fort Snelling, were driven from their early homes, and sought refuge in other parts of the country. It is doubtful if any of them left representatives in this county. About the same time, a little party arrived, through much tribulation of storm and blizzard, from the Selkirk settlement of the Red River country, giving to the county permanent residents in McLeod and Bottineau.

Until about the year 1847, these were the only pioneers who established homes in the vicinity of the Falls of St. Anthony. Then came some mechanics from the lumber regions of Maine, to put in a dam and build mills at St. Anthony. They opened the way for the lumbermen of the Penobscott and the Kennebec, who saw, in the pine forests of Minnesota, a source of occupation and wealth.

Finally, when the way had been prepared by these genuine pioneers, and the Indian occupation had been relaxed by surrender of title to some of their lands, a flood of genuine agricultural pioneers began to pour in from the older settlements of Illinois and Wisconsin, which soon extended even to the old Atlantic states, and

augmenting in numbers, soon took possession of the eligible points, and became the genuine pioneers of our present prosperous civic life. A particular mention of these will be made, as the settlement of the towns of the county shall come under examination.

PETER WOLFORD. Peter Wolford was born in York County, Pa., February 3d, 1812. He began life on a farm which had been handed down in the family, from one generation to another, since the time of the original transfer from the government. This, in one of the old thirteen States, means much more than it does in the new West. Early in life, he married Mary Ann Carl, of the same county, and, together, they reared a family of five children, three girls and two boys. This union was dissolved by the death of his estimable wife, after a happy married life of over fifty-six years. Mr. Wolford operated the farm on which he was born, and which passed to him on the death of his father, for a number of years. The farm house was the popular rendezvous for all the social gatherings in that part of the county. The house was large and commodious, and visitors were always welcome. A beautiful stream flowed across the farm and the dam, the grist mill, the saw mill, and the numerous tenements in which lived the families of the farm hands, were notable features of the place.

Early in the '50's, the western fever overtook him, and in 1857, he, in company with the late Mr. J. K. Sidle, made a reconnoitering trip west as far as Kansas City and Omaha, intending to devote especial attention to the new State of Texas. In some unaccountable manner, they were attracted to the rising young town of Minneapolis, and

thither they journeyed. Arriving here, in the summer of that year, they were so well pleased with the present and future out-look of the place, that they made some investments and returned home with the intention of arranging their affairs and taking up their residence in the far-off Minneapolis.

Prior to going west, Mr. Wolford, together with Mr. Sidle and James Blair, formed the banking house of Sidle, Wolford and Company, to do a general banking business at No. 20 Bridge Square.

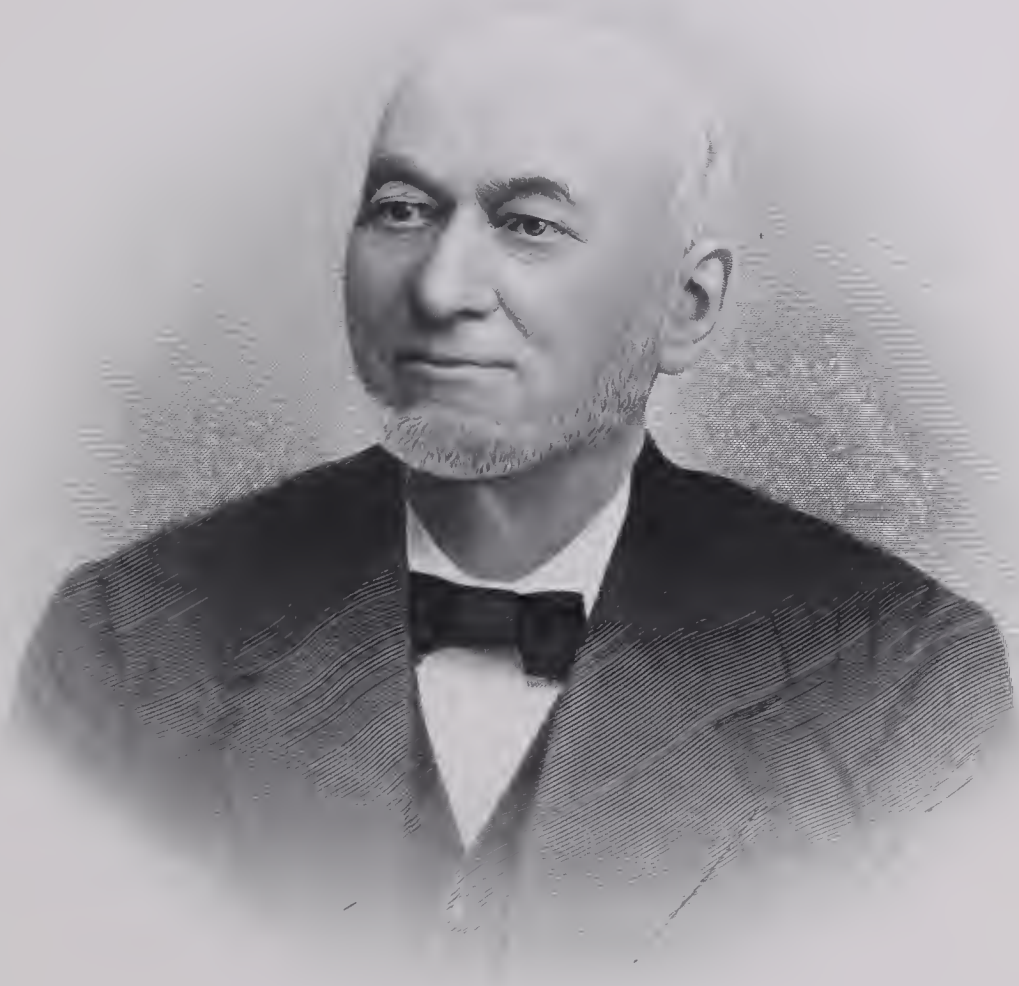
This was one of the first banks in the city, and the only early bank which was successful in its business. He remained but a few years in this corporation, withdrawing therefrom to conduct a commercial and mortgage loaning business by himself. This he has followed successfully until the present writing. He devoted himself entirely to his business, rarely departing therefrom to take speculative interest in real estate. Although he received a considerable estate upon the death of his father, his success is due largely to his devotion to business, and to his exceptionally good judgment and business ability. He earned for himself the reputation of being always lenient in his dealings where leniency was deserved.

The engraving is from a recent photograph, and shows him to be well preserved for a man of over four score years.

JONATHAN CHASE. A veteran in the lumbering business of the upper Mississippi, and a resident of St. Anthony since 1854, was born at Sebec, Piscataquis County, Maine, Dec. 31, 1820. The region, in the northerly part of the state, where the head waters of the Penobscot interlock with those of the

Aroostook and St. John, was a wild and isolated country, whose chief industry was the cutting and running of logs for lumber. The death of his parents, while he was yet a lad, left him dependent on his own exertions. From his fourteenth year he took care of himself, and, at that age, betook himself to the lumber camps, on the St. Croix River, where he performed such labor as that of the other men. He passed through all the experience of a woodsman, and gained such a knowledge of the craft, as qualified him, with little knowledge gained in school, to take up, in later years, the lumbering business, and conduct it with energy and success. Mr. Chase spent twenty years in the forests of Maine, in the region about Portago Lake. For many winters, he worked for wages, and finally logged on his own account, and in company with Kimball Jewett, of Bangor. He was endowed with a good understanding, was observant, prudent and industrious, so that he came to be esteemed an excellent cruiser, and a careful and accurate estimator of timber lands.

When thirty-two years of age, Mr. Chase thought himself able to lay aside the wild and careless life of a woodsman, and take upon himself the responsibilities of a family. On the 5th of February, 1852, he married Miss Melissa Pollard, who was a resident of Masardis, Aroostook County, Maine, situated in the same region of northern Maine. In the fall of the next year, hearing reports from the lumbermen, who had for several years begun to transfer their allegiance from the forests of Maine to those of the upper Mississippi, of the abundance of timber and opening markets in the West, he set out on a tour of observation.



Jonathan Chase

Arriving, by slow and tedious water and land routes, at St. Anthony, he found so many of his former acquaintances from Maine, and heard so flattering reports of the timber resources of the upper region, that he determined to remove to the place. The winter of 1853-4 was spent in St. Anthony, during which he made a trip of observation to the Rum River pineries. He purchased a house on Fourth Street, in Upper St. Anthony, and, returning to Maine in the spring, brought his wife and household effects to the new home. There they resided for about twenty years, when Mr. Chase purchased a large lot at the corner of Sixth Avenue and Seventh Street, Southeast, and built a large and commodious dwelling, which has ever since been the family home. At the present time (1893), forty years have passed since Mr. Chase first identified himself with Minneapolis, making him one of the oldest residents, as he was among the earliest of pioneers.

Mr. Chase entered at once into the lumbering business. He spent many winters in the woods; first on the Rum River, and, afterward, on the upper Mississippi. He has carried on the lumbering business in nearly all its branches, and for a period longer than almost any of his contemporaries. His experience and good judgment enabled him to select valuable lands, to which he obtained title. He also cruised the timber country, in the employment of others, or in locating lands for a share. He cut and drove logs. He built a saw mill at Gull River, and manufactured lumber, and he opened lumber yards at Minneapolis and elsewhere. Until about 1886, Mr. Chase followed the lumber business with energy and good judgment, and, considering the many varying

experiences of the country, with success. He retired with a moderate fortune, and, what is more, with an unsullied reputation for probity and integrity.

The citizens of St. Anthony, among whom Mr. Chase cast his lot, in 1853, were not long in finding out, and appreciating, his excellent qualities. Though he had enjoyed very limited educational advantages, and had no legislative experience, he was chosen to represent his district in the lower house of the last territorial legislature, where he occupied positions on the committees on State affairs and public buildings. This was an important session, as it had the responsibility of preparing the Territory to assume the dignity of Statehood. So faithfully were the duties of representative discharged, that Mr. Chase was chosen, at the next election, a Senator, thus having a seat in the last territorial and the first State legislature. Though a self-made man, Mr. Chase possessed some excellent qualifications for a legislator. He was a close observer of men and affairs, was energetic, and possessed of a calm and well balanced judgment. He had the ability to express his views with clearness and force, though with none of the arts of oratory; and he was, above all, kindly and courteous, so as to attract friends and conciliate opponents. The legislators of the period were plain, practical men, who had mingled in the toils of frontier life, and knew the needs of the public. They brought to their work that knowledge of affairs that is gained by experience, rather than that which is acquired from study and familiarity with the forms of a more highly organized society. Among the colleagues whom Mr. Chase met at his

first session, was Anson Northup, and Joseph Rolette, both genuine representatives of the frontier.

At the breaking out of the Civil War, and, more particularly, at the time of the Indian massacre upon the frontier, Mr. Chase felt called upon to volunteer in the military service. He enlisted in a company that was recruited at St. Anthony, and was attached to Company A, of the Ninth Regiment of Minnesota Infantry. George A. Camp was appointed Captain of the Company, and Mr. Chase First Lieutenant. Upon the promotion of Mr. Camp to the Majorship, Lieutenant Chase was made Captain of the Company, and marched with it, and a portion of his regiment, to the frontier. The winter of 1862-3, was passed at Fort Ridgeley, in garrison duty, and, the following summer, the command joined the expedition, under General H. H. Sibley, as pioneers, and marched to the Missouri River. They were engaged in the trying and arduous marches and dangerous conflicts with the treacherous and wily savages, which resulted in their capture or dispersion. After the close of the Indian campaign, and before the regiment departed for the south, Captain Chase was compelled to resign on account of the state of his health, which had been impaired by the hardships of the summer. His resignation was accepted October 5, 1863. Captain Chase then returned to his lumbering business, which he pursued until about 1886, when he gave it up.

In politics, Mr. Chase belongs to the Republican party. His ecclesiastical connection is with the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he has been a devoted and consistent member for twenty years.

A family of seven children have blessed Mr. and Mrs. Chase, of whom five still survive. The sons are Jonathan E. and W. N. Chase, and the daughters, wives of J. H. Gillmore, and F. S. Pratt, of Minneapolis, and J. B. Eaton, of Devil's Lake North Dakota.

At the age of seventy-two, Mr. Chase preserves much of the energy, and all the vivacity of earlier manhood. He lives a comparatively quiet life, enjoying the reminiscences of an active and laborious life, with the love of his family, and the respect of a wide circle of friends and acquaintances.

PHILLIP HERZOG. The adage that "a rolling stone gathers no moss," is not always true.

It is not applicable to Phillip Herzog, one of the early settlers in Minneapolis, now a retired manufacturer, with a large share of this world's goods in his possession. He was born in Oldernheim, Bavaria, now a part of Germany, January 3, 1828, and came to this country, with his parents, in 1839, landing in New York City on the 27th of May. The family at once set out for Auburn, New York, by way of Albany. The railroad, at that time, extended only to Schenectady. From that place, they proceeded westward, on the Erie Canal, to Weedsport, and from there, by wagon, to Auburn.

At the age of twelve, young Herzog went to Troy, New York, where he became an apprentice to a cabinet maker. He had not been in Troy more than a year, when he learned that his parents had gone West, and he soon returned to Auburn. He remained in that city, working at his trade, under instruction, until he was sixteen years of age. He then went to Racine, Wisconsin, where his parents lived, to make them



Philip Herzog—

a visit. His visit over, he went to Chicago. This was in 1844, when the city only claimed 12,000 inhabitants. Mr. Herzog worked at his trade, in the future metropolis of the West, for a time, when he returned to New York State, going to Ogdensburg, by way of the lakes.

Here he began working at his trade, at once, and, before he was twenty years old, had charge of a shop, which manufactured furniture for shipment to Canada. In that city, Mr. Herzog was married to Miss Jane Holliday, on his twentieth birthday. She was not quite seventeen. The marriage proved, in every respect, a fortunate one. Both are still alive, and still lovers, after a married life of forty-four years.

The young couple remained in Ogdensburg for a year, after their marriage, when they went West, in 1849, stopping at Racine, where Mr. Herzog engaged in the furniture business, alone, for a time, and, later, with a partner, named Sterns. At the end of three years, he left Racine and went to what is now West Union, in Fayette County, Iowa, where he established a furniture business. This was in 1852, before the county was organized. Here he put in the first steam engine in northwestern Iowa. At West Union, he also remained three years, and, in 1855, moved north, to Minnesota, reaching what is now Dodge Center, on the 1st of April. The State was then still a Territory. He was appointed the first Justice of the Peace in that county, by Governor Gorman.

Here he pre-empted 160 acres of land, and bought 160 more, adjoining. He staid in Dodge County just one year. In 1856, he came up to St. Anthony's Falls, looking for a location, to go into business. There were then about

forty houses on the west side of the river.

The place did not strike him favorably, and, after a stay of two months, he and his wife went East, to Ogdensburg, to visit his relatives. While East, Mr. Herzog made arrangements for going into business in Oswego, New York, but changed his mind and went westward once more, stopping at Prescott, Wisconsin, which was, at that time, looked upon as the coming city in the Northwest.

He opened up a furniture business, in that place, but remained only a short time, moving from there to Hastings, Minnesota, where a furniture business was started, and also a sash and door factory, and a planing mill. While at Hastings, Mr. Herzog bought a water power and saw mill, twelve miles back of Prescott, Pierce County, Wisconsin, for the purpose of manufacturing his own lumber.

He then sold out, at Hastings, and moved to Dundas, Minnesota, where the best flour mill in the country was located. Here Mr. Herzog purchased a water power, with a view to manufacturing furniture, for wholesale. At this time, the first serious misfortune in his career overtook him. A freshet swept away the dam and the mill in course of construction, at Dundas, and also the mill near Prescott.

When everything was cleared up, Mr. Herzog had, probably, about fifteen hundred dollars left, with which to begin the world anew. After this disaster, he once more came to Minneapolis, the second time in 1865. He began to work in the car shops of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, running their planers.

Morrison and Schuler were then building a planing mill, and he was engaged to take charge of it, before

the structure was finished, at four dollars per day, at that time considered very good wages.

He worked for this firm until he went into business for himself, manufacturing agricultural implements, under the firm name of Chase and Herzog. Sometime after, he sold out his interest and went into the manufacture of wood and iron fences (The Northwestern Fence Works). When fences went out of fashion, he engaged in the structural iron business, in which he rapidly became very successful, soon doing a large and extensive business.

He now formed a corporation, with his sons, called the Herzog Manufacturing Company, which continued under that name up to 1890, when it was changed to the Gillette-Herzog Manufacturing Company.

Mr. Herzog went out of active business in 1886, and is now (1892), living on his farm at Groveland Park, on Minnetoka Lake, occasionally coming into town, to look after such business as he may have on hand, and to visit old time acquaintances. Mr. Herzog does not think highly of politics, and mingles very little in them.

In the early days, he was nominated as a candidate for Sheriff, in West Union, Iowa, during an absence from home, but, when he returned, he promptly declined to run. A similar experience happened to him while in Dodge County, Minnesota.

Mr. Herzog has had eight children, three of whom are living, two boys and one girl. Philip M. is in the structural iron business, in Chicago; Charles E. is at West Superior, connected with the Heivson, Herzog Supply Company, and a daughter lives at home, with her parents.

Mr. Herzog is a member of Olivet

Baptist Church. Both he and his wife united with the Baptist Church while living at West Union, Iowa.

Both are now taking their ease, after an active, successful, and well spent life, at their beautiful place, on Lake Minnetonka.

REV. JOHN STEVEN FALL. Among the early settlers of Minneapolis, who have risen to positions of prominence and distinction, in their respective lines, was Rev. J. S. Fall. He was, pre-eminently, a self-made man, and, probably, no one in the city has accomplished more, in the same length of time, in the various occupations which they follow, than did Mr. Fall.

Born, in the Province of New Brunswick, in the town of Chatham, on the 25th of June, 1828, he became endowed with a hardy nature, both of the sturdy English stock, from which he came, and the climate in which he was reared. His father was captain of a merchantman, and was lost at sea, leaving the mother to attend to both financial and family affairs, in which she was assisted by her son in running a country store, until he became of age, when he engaged in the same business for himself.

After continuing this business for six years, he came to Minnesota, in 1855, and, the country being new and sparsely settled, he took up a claim near Bass Lake, Hennepin County, as preferable to engaging in business. Being convinced of the future advantages to be found in the vicinity of Minneapolis, he decided to make this his future home, and, the following year, he returned to the Provinces, where he was united in marriage to Miss Amelia B. Barnard, of Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, July 31st, 1856. Returning, with his wife, to



S. S. Hall



Charles B Sanborn

Engraved by H. & Co. NY

Minnesota, Mr. Fall located at St. Anthony, where he engaged in the dry goods and boot and shoe business, continuing for ten years.

Naturally inheriting a love for knowledge and attainment, his line of thought was very progressive, and especially so upon the subject of religion. Feeling that the teachings in the churches, at that time, were too narrow and dogmatic, he determined to abandon his business pursuits, and preach a gospel of love to God and love to man, and of not only eternal, but of universal salvation. Rarely, if ever, was there an instance of a man, in middle age, surrounded by a prosperous business, in which he had been reared from early boyhood, has abandoned this for a life of study and professional labor.

Selling out his business, in 1866, to Joshua Town, he began a course of study with Rev. Herman Bisbee, preparatory to entering the ministry. In 1868, he moved to Canton, N. Y., and began a course of study in the St. Lawrence University, and, after three years, he graduated from that college, in June, 1870, at the age of forty-two. Soon after graduating, he was called to the pastorate of the Church of the Good Shepherd, at Racine, Wisconsin. Fifteen of his subsequent years were spent in the ministry, occupying several pulpits, most of which were in the states of Michigan and Wisconsin. Failing health at length forced him to retire from his chosen work, but, although retiring from the ministry, he never lost sight of the work he had been performing for fifteen years, and which he had chosen for a life occupation. His religion was of the broader kind, which went outside the church and the pew, and made its influence felt by those with whom he came in

contact, as he engaged in the business pursuits, and the rush of activity, known to Minneapolis, at that time. Returning to Minneapolis, the city he loved and adopted as his home, he began active improvement of his real estate, which he had held, during his absence in other states.

In 1883, he built the block on the corner of Second Avenue South and Fifth Street. Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Fall, most of them reaching mature years, but all have since died, save one son, Charles I. Fall, who now resides in Minneapolis.

The untimely death of Mr. Fall occurred on the 27th of May, 1890, leaving a wife, one son and a daughter, together with a large circle of devoted friends and admirers, who most sincerely mourn his loss.

CHARLES B. SANBORN, one of the earliest settlers of the city of Minneapolis, was born in the town of Sandwich, New Hampshire, September, 1831. His father, Isaac Sanborn, was a tailor, by trade, and his son, apparently, inherited an inclination to the same sort of business, which was manifested by his opening a ready-made clothing establishment, at Great Falls, N. H., at the early age of twenty. He carried on an extensive business at that place for two years, when impaired health compelled him to retire from active work, and to return to his old home, where he remained for more than a year. Here, he, in a great measure, recovered his health, and was impatient to resume active business.

In 1851, he opened a store for general merchandising, in Meredith Village, N. H., in company with Benjamin Gillman. After a few months, the firm was dissolved, and re-organized,

under the name of Sanborn and Beede. In 1857—a period of great financial depression, in the East, and a period when the great West was attracting much attention, on account of its healthful climate, and greater opportunities for business, Mr. Sanborn concluded to follow the advice of Horace Greeley, removing to Minneapolis, where he opened a store, for the sale of groceries and provisions, on Nicollet Avenue, near where now stands the hardware store of W. K. Morison & Co. He remained here in active business, for three years, when he purchased a farm, of thirty acres, in the neighborhood of what is now Portland Avenue, Park Avenue, and Twenty-eighth Street. He built a handsome residence on the corner of Portland Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street, where he resided till he died, February 5th, 1886, and where his widow remains.

In politics, Mr. Sanborn was a Republican, of the type which prevailed at the opening of our late Civil War. In religion, a Congregationalist, entertaining those conservative notions, which so largely prevailed throughout New England, during the early and middle portions of this century. While Mr. Sanborn was a resident of Meredith, N. H., he was married to Miss Sarah J. Hubbard, of Tamworth, Carrol County, N. H., January 1st, 1853. The result of this union, was one daughter, who died in May, 1881.

Mr. Sanborn possessed that activity of body, and energy of mind, so characteristic of New England stock, where it required economy, energy and perseverance, to secure a livelihood. In social and domestic life, he was fortunate and happy, and the death of his beloved daughter, and only child, greatly depressed him, and,

doubtless, hastened his own demise. As a citizen, he was greatly respected for his sterling qualities and honorable dealings, and his death was greatly deplored by all who knew him.

C. C. STURTEVANT. It is seldom that a man is permitted to enjoy, to the end of four score years, unimpaired vigor and activity, but such was the case in the life of C. C. Sturtevant. Born in Warren, Connecticut, November 30, 1813, Mr. Sturtevant lived a busy and eventful life, and continued in useful and active service until a few weeks previous to his death, at Minneapolis, May 30, 1893. In six months he would have reached the full limit of eighty years.

Though born on a Connecticut farm, Mr. Sturtevant was essentially a Western man. His parents, James W., and Lucy Sturtevant, moved to Ohio when he was an infant, and he grew up and spent his life in full identification with Western life and ideas. As a boy, Mr. Sturtevant had the double advantage of a New England inheritance of pluck and probity, and a residence on the famous Western Reserve, of Ohio, where the very spirit of the inhabitants was enough to inspire every growing boy to lofty aims. Mr. and Mrs. Sturtevant settled at Tallmadge, Ohio, and, until he was sixteen, young Sturtevant worked, with his father and brothers, on the farm. During his boyhood, there were many interesting and important events, which, doubtless, had much influence in moulding the character of the man. It was the important period in American history, just after the war of 1812, when the United States were, for the first time, taking their place as one of the powers of the world. With complete and recognized independence, the national



Colo Sturtevant

spirit felt no check, and asserted itself as it had not done before. National policies were outlined and adopted, emigration, and the settling of the great territories west of the Alleghanies, was encouraged, and public improvements were commenced on a scale never before contemplated. None enjoyed the national feeling more than the sturdy settlers of Ohio, and young Sturtevant seems to have become fully imbued with the spirit of progress. An incident of the boy's career illustrates, very aptly, the influences which surrounded him at this time. It was in 1824, when he was in Connecticut, and visiting at an uncle's, that the episode occurred, which is described as follows:

His uncle took him to Hartford, to witness the reception given to General Lafayette, who was then the guest of this country, Congress having voted him \$200,000, for his services during the exciting periods preceding, in which France had figured so prominently. There was a large concourse of people present, in Hartford, on this occasion. Many had driven a hundred miles, to see the General. With his uncle, young Sturtevant secured a position close to the platform, and the commanding figure of Lafayette was but a few feet from him. The number of states had not increased greatly over the original thirteen. As the exercises were about to begin, it occurred to some one, in charge, that it would be fitting to have as many of the states represented on the platform as possible, and it was very gratifying to find that every state was represented in that gathering, except Ohio, which had just been admitted to the Union.

"Is there no one present from Ohio?" exclaimed General Lafayette, as he

rose to his feet, stretching out his hand, and pausing for a response.

The boy's uncle was quick to catch the inquiry, and, pushing forward the lad, he said:

"There is."

Young Sturtevant was quickly assisted to the platform, and the audience cheered, wildly. General Lafayette, who had seated himself, meanwhile, again rose, when he saw the young representative of the new state coming forward bashfully, and, placing his hand on the boy's shoulder, he said:

"It gives me pleasure to greet the representative of Ohio, a State, that, like her representative before us, is young and promising."

Young Sturtevant was of almost as much importance that day as Lafayette, but the evidence is that he bore his honors meekly.

About this time, the Erie Canal was opened, and, in the year following the boy's return from his visit to Connecticut, the construction of the Ohio Canal (connecting Lake Erie and the Ohio River), was begun. Impressive ceremonies were conducted at Akron, DeWitt Clinton, New York's famous governor, and the promoter of the Erie Canal, being present. Mr. Sturtevant's father was the leader of a choir of three hundred voices, which furnished the music at the celebration. It would seem that these early experiences shaped Mr. Sturtevant's life. He became interested in commerce, in its broadest sense; an interest that did not flag, through three score years following.

Mr. Sturtevant's first business experiences were at Marietta, Ohio, where he spent a short time, when he was sixteen years of age. Later, he found employment in the then heavy

river commerce, between Cincinnati and New Orleans, and advanced rapidly, until he was captain of one of the great river steamers, plying between the Queen and Crescent cities. In those anti-railroad days, the river traffic was of enormous importance. The captain of a great packet was a man of influence, and importance, in the business world.

In 1848, one of Mr. Sturtevant's brothers moved to Illinois, and induced him to try his fortunes in the new region. For about twenty years, Mr. Sturtevant was identified with Illinois, living at Beardstown, and being engaged in mercantile business, newspaper work, and, part of the time, in the service of the government. While in Illinois, he was one of forty guests who rode on the first train on the first railroad in the State. Some years later, he went to St. Joseph, Mo., and spent five years in editorial work, which was continued in Minneapolis, in which city he resided the last twenty years of his life. Mr. Sturtevant's Minneapolis newspaper work was as commercial editor of the *Pioneer Press* and *Tribune*. After a few years, he was made Secretary of the Board of Trade, and, in 1883, was chosen Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, holding the position until his death. For this office he was admirably equipped. He was possessed of a remarkable memory, was methodical and accurate, had a life-long interest in things commercial, and was devoted to Minneapolis. He enjoyed the work heartily, and was, probably, happier in it than at any other period of his life. His annual reports were marvelously complete, and, exceedingly valuable for reference, on all subjects connected with grain and flour, and transportation. He was in active

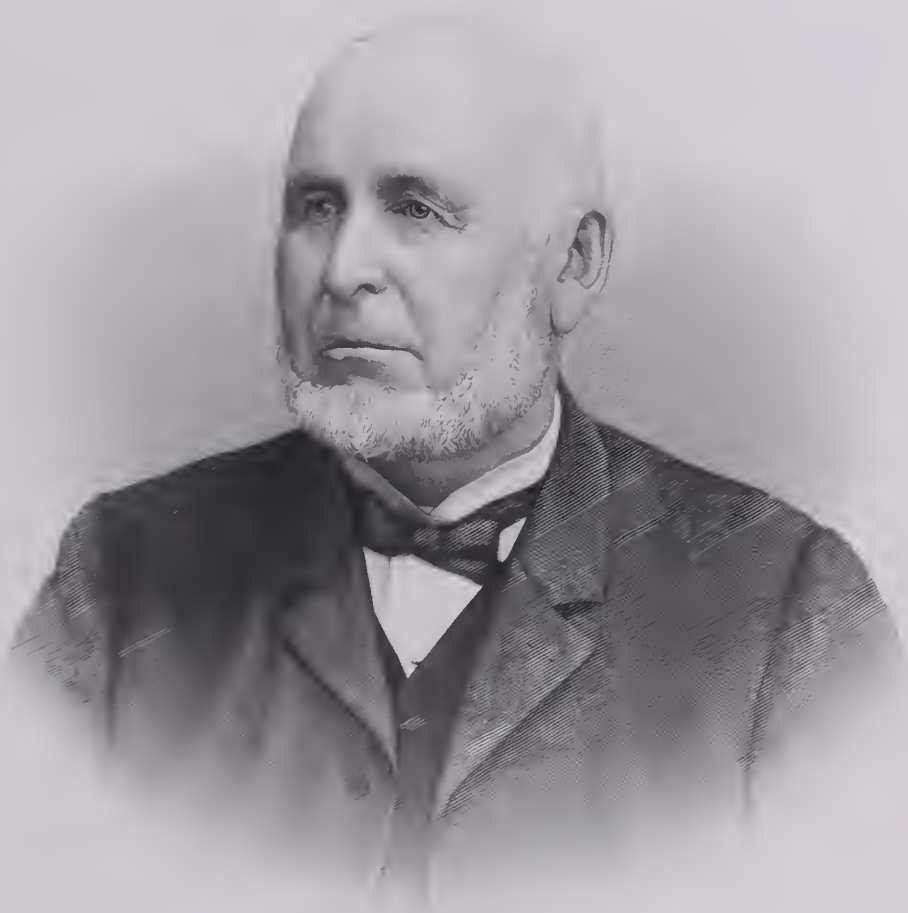
work at his desk, until the last few weeks of his life. After his death, the Chamber of Commerce adopted suitable resolutions of respect.

Mr. Sturtevant married, in 1834, Miss Anna Eliza Walker, of New Albany, Indiana. They had twelve children, of whom Mrs. E. D. Stoddard, of Pierre, S. D., Mrs. L. A. Clayton, of St. Joseph, Mo., and Arthur H. Sturtevant, of Indianapolis, survive their father. Mrs. Sturtevant died at Beardstown, Illinois, in 1860. In 1886, Mr. Sturtevant married, at Mount Sterling, Ills., Mrs. Priscilla Irwin, who survives him. They had no children. Mr. Sturtevant was the last of his family. Among his brothers was the late Rev. J. M. Sturtevant, President of Illinois College.

In character, Mr. Sturtevant was positive and precise. He was punctual, and prompt, and insisted on others being so. In his family, he was a strict disciplinarian, but was found none the less lovable in disposition. It was his invariable habit to look on the bright side of things; he enjoyed modern progress, and was never heard to speak of the superiority of "the good old days," which most old men regard as far better than the present. He had a passion for travelling, and had been in every corner of the United States. From a long line of ancestors, he inherited allegiance to the Congregational Church, of which he was a member, throughout his life.

JOHN DUDLEY. During the current year, John Dudley passed away,* having nearly reached the age of four score years, almost half of which was passed as a resident of the city of Minneapolis, and in a home which he occupied, in 1856, when St. Anthony

*Died April 18, 1893.



John Duvelley

was the only representative of civic life, at the falls.

He was a lumberman, having begun life in the woods of the Penobscot, when a lad, in driving team and hauling logs, and, following the same business, but as a manufacturer and wholesale dealer, upon the St. Croix and Mississippi, with persistency and enterprise, to the last year of his life. He was one of the best known of the early residents of St. Anthony, and respected for his integrity, manliness, and unfailing kindness, in private life.

The family, of which he was a scion, is a distinguished one, in the annals of the northern country. It has been prominent from the earliest period of settlement in New England, having numbered, among its members, Joseph and Thomas Dudley, both Colonial Governors of Massachusetts. John Dudley was of the seventh generation, from the first American ancestor. His father, Samuel Dudley, a native of Warwick, Massachusetts, was taken, by his parents, while yet a lad, to the woods of the Penobscot, in Maine, where he was identified with the development of the country, while he followed the avocation of a woodsman.

John Dudley was born in Penobscot County, June 29 1814. Throughout the period of his boyhood, the entire region was new and wild. There were no settlements larger than logging camps, expanding into frontier trading towns. The chief pursuits of the inhabitants was in cutting and hauling logs along the Penobscot river, from Aroostook Portage to Passadumkeag, and in cultivating farms among the stumps and rocks of the falling forests. With his early years, young Dudley was initiated into all the mysteries of wood craft, while he drove a team among the lumber camps. His

education was the rude one of active industry, among the running brooks and murmuring pines of the forest.

At the age of twenty-one, he started out for himself, as a lumberman and merchant, in the village of Milford, fifteen miles north of Bangor. It was in the vicinity of Orono, and Old Town, whence came other pioneers of Minneapolis.

Three years of independent business had brought such success, that he felt able to undertake the family relation. On the 26th of August, 1838, he wedded Miss Hannah Babbidge, also a native of Maine, with whom he led a happy domestic life, for fifty-five years, and who survives him, in the far western home, beside the Father of Waters.

In 1838, Mr. Dudley enlarged his business, entering into a partnership, which, under the style of Huckins and Dudley, carried on business at Milford and Bangor, until 1848. The partnership having been dissolved, in 1848, Mr. Dudley engaged in an extensive logging and lumbering business, for the next five years.

In the spring of 1852, he made a trip westward, and visited Prescott, Wisconsin, where a brother had taken up his residence, and continued his journey to the Falls of St. Anthony. In the fall of 1853, he determined to remove to some western lumbering district, and, taking his family, settled at Port Huron, Mich., where he engaged in lumbering. Though successful, the location in Michigan failed to satisfy his ambition, and, in 1855, he came to St. Anthony, removing his family the following year. While living there, during the last thirty-eight years, his operations have been largely on the St. Croix. He built a saw mill at Prescott, at the junction of the St.

Croix with the Mississippi, and opened a lumber yard there. He acquired pine timbered lands, and carried on all the different operations of lumbering, from the stump, to the sale of assorted lumber from the yard. He opened lumber yards at other points, such as Appleton, Hastings, St. Paul Park, and Montevideo. He applied great industry and enterprise to the conduct of his business, always giving personal attention to all its details. In the successive periods of prosperity and depression of business, he met with varying success—sometimes with disappointment and loss—but, with undaunted courage, he always faced the exigencies of his business, and, in the end, made a grand success, so far as pecuniary results are concerned, and always maintained a high character of integrity and probity.

In only one respect did he depart from the strict line of the lumbering business. That was in the opening of a farm, of one thousand acres, at Montevideo, the care and improvement of which furnished him both diversion and employment.

Mr. Dudley was endowed with a strong physical organization, and with an extraordinary mental capacity. His memory was phenomenal. It is said by one who was, for many years, intimate with him, that every detail of his extensive business was fixed in his memory, and could be recalled at any moment. He knew, to a day, when his obligations were due, and never failed to meet them with punctuality.

As his means increased, Mr. Dudley invested largely in enterprises connected with the business of Minneapolis. He was a stockholder in the Northwestern Consolidated Milling

Company, the largest, with one exception, of the mills of the Flour City. He was also a stockholder, and, for many years, a valued Director of the First National Bank, of Minneapolis, the leading financial institution of the Northwest.

Mr. Dudley was a positive man in his opinions and principles. They were not put on and off for an occasion, but were the result of conviction, and, perhaps, in a degree, of temperament. In politics, he was a Whig, in the days of the dominance of that national party, and when the Republican party took its place, he accepted its principles, and supported its candidates. In religious opinion, he discarded the Calvinistic tenets of the early Dudleys, adhering to the form of doctrine taught by the Universalist Church. To this he was very much devoted, entering heartily, and liberally, into its work of building and establishing religious institutions.

His social relations were with the order of Masonry, of which he was a member from early years. He was a member of Cataract Lodge, and of Darius Commandry.

Mr. Dudley left no direct posterity. An only daughter, born in 1839, and married to W. G. Bradford, of New Orleans, in 1863, survived her marriage only one year. A niece, Miss Helen Marr Weeks, who was brought up as a member of Mr. and Mrs. Dudley's family, and who became the wife of Eugene W. Trask, died in 1886. Her four daughters, Grace E., Clara A., Harriet H., and Helen Weeks, were legally adopted into the family, and, with Mrs. Dudley, survive.

Mr. Dudley was an unique character among the enterprising citizens of Minneapolis. He was, seemingly, without ambition for personal prefer-



Engraving by J. H. Smith

Samuel Guttheland

ment. At the same time, he was public spirited. He was thoroughly absorbed in the conduct of his own affairs, and, with energy, prudence, and sound judgment, made his business undertakings succeed.

His personality was imposing, and his intercourse genial and hearty. Until the last days of his life, when a wasting disease laid him aside, he was among the best known, and most thoroughly respected, of the citizens of Minneapolis.

BYRON SUTHERLAND. This enterprising lawyer and public spirited citizen, was born at Westfield, Chautauqua County, New York, July 15, 1846. In early life, his parents removed to northern Pennsylvania, where his boyhood was passed. He was only fifteen years old when the call to arms kindled the patriotism of the sons of the North, too young to be received into the ranks. During the second year, he was received, as a recruit, and joined the ranks of the defenders of the Union. In 1864, at the battle of Spottsylvania Court House, he received a severe wound, which sent him to the hospital. The following year, he was transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps, and continued in service until he was discharged, in July, 1865, at the close of the war. He was then nineteen years old, learned, beyond most young men of his age, in the practical school of the camp and the field, but feeling the need of the teaching which most boys receive in the schools, before they launch into the troubled sea of life. He entered school in Pennsylvania, and spent the next five years in diligent study. He then went to Jamestown, New York, and entered upon the study of the law. In 1872, he engaged, as a teacher, in

Pennsylvania, and the same year was elected Superintendent of Schools, of Warren County, Pennsylvania. His law studies were continued, in the intervals of official labor, so that, in 1875, he was admitted to the bar. Looking to the West, as offering a better opportunity to a young man to find employment and advancement, he came to Minneapolis, and commenced practice, in 1876. His office was at No. 201 Nicollet Avenue. He was not long in attracting business, and, by attention to the interests of his clients, industry, and the exhibition of a fair ability, both as a safe counsellor, and an advocate, he has continued to do a fair share of the legal business of the growing city.

His prospects of obtaining a livelihood were so encouraging, that, in the year following his settlement in Minneapolis, he took a wife. The lady of his choice, was Miss Sarah Brown. The wedded pair established a house in Minneapolis, and entered into the varied life of the place, in which they have been prominent. Their house has been a center of hospitality, and of refined and elegant social life. The family consists of Mr. and Mrs. Sutherland, and one son, Renne W., now fifteen years of age.

Some years before his death, Mr. Sutherland formed a law partnership with David A. Secombe, Esq., a veteran of the Hennepin County bar, which continued until near the close of the life of Mr. Secombe, a year or two ago. He is, at the present time, the senior of the firm of Sutherland and Van West.

In 1885, Mr. Sutherland was elected a member of the Board of Park Commissioners, of the city of Minneapolis, and served for a term of four years. The office has no salary, or other com-

pensation, but is one of great importance, and of honor. Mr. Sutherland devoted much time and conscientious labor to the office, informing himself, thoroughly, as to all its operations, and bringing to it a matured judgment, much taste, and legal, and practical knowledge. The development of the park system, which has been such a notable feature in the establishment of the city, owes much to the faithful attention of Mr. Sutherland. In later years, he has devoted much of his professional thought to some departments of corporate laws, in connection with building and loan associations, and is, at the present time, Vice-President of the American Savings and Loan Association, and Secretary of the Peoples' Savings and Loan Company, two prosperous financial institutions of the city.

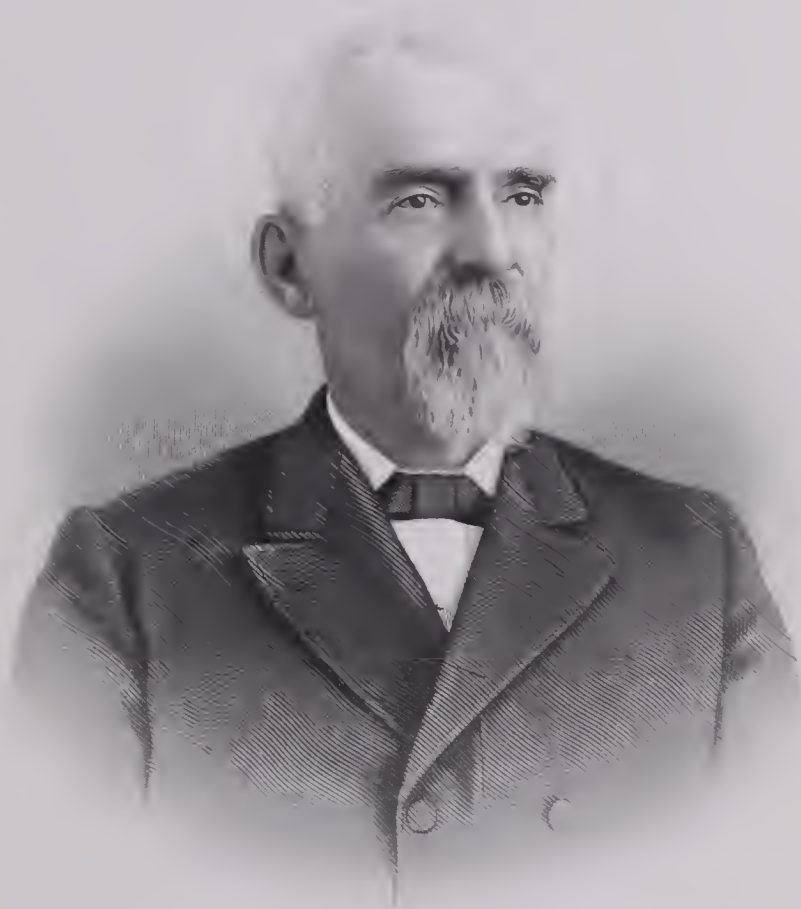
Mr. Sutherland is a vigorous man of forty-seven years, industrious, and enterprising, and has, apparently, yet, many years of fruitful labor before him. He is affable in his bearing, forcible in his utterances, and enjoys a good understanding with the members of the bar, and the respect and good will of the community.

S. C. ROBINSON. Identification with the industries of Minneapolis, for a period of thirty-five years, gives Mr. S. C. Robinson not only an honored place as a pioneer, but also a high standing among the business men, who have been instrumental in developing the manufacturing interests of the city. His business career has been one of uniform success. The spirit of enterprise, and industry, which is so characteristic of the men who built Minneapolis, appears, conspicuously, in a review of the career of this prosperous manufacturer.

Mr. Robinson is a native of New Jersey. He was born, on a farm, near Bridgeton, on March 21st, 1831, and lived at home until the death of his mother, when he was fourteen years old. After the custom of the time, he was bound out as an apprentice, to a carpenter. The selection of an employer was unfortunate. After two years and a-half, the apprentice ran away to sea. His friends induced him to return, after a year's experience on the ocean, and he resumed work at the bench, under Dayton B. Whittaker, of Bridgeton. Mr. Whittaker was a man whom young Robinson thoroughly respected, and to his influence, he attributes much of his success in life. After becoming a journeyman (when twenty-one years old), Mr. Robinson remained with Mr. Whittaker for several years.

A few years later, Mr. Robinson came West. He spent a year in Kansas, but on account of the unsettled condition of society, incident to the anti-slavery troubles, in that State, he finally settled in Minnesota, determining on St. Anthony, as his home. He had first brought his family to a friend's home, at Cannon Falls, and from there, came by wagon to St. Paul and Minneapolis.

For a short time, Mr. Robinson was in the employ of Messrs. Alden, Cutter and Hull, a firm of contractors well remembered by all old settlers. He soon commenced contracting on his own account, as a carpenter and builder, and followed the business, in this way, until 1876. Just previous to the war, while affairs were rather dull, at the falls, he went South, and spent some time in New Orleans and Mobile, erecting buildings by contract. He was at Mobile at the time of the breaking out of the war, and, suddenly,



Edwin H. Robinson

Edwin H. Robinson

1881

found himself with only negro carpenters, all the white men having enlisted. He finished his contract, and finally came North, getting through the lines with considerable difficulty.

While in the contracting business, Mr. Robinson became acquainted with the late Charles S. Bardwell, and, in 1876, he purchased the interest of Mr. Bisbee, in the firm of Bisbee and Bardwell, and formed the concern—Bardwell, Robinson and Co.—which has since become so prominent among the Northwestern manufacturers of sash, doors, and wood finishings. When the company commenced business, in 1876, it occupied a small frame building at the corner of Thirteenth Avenue South, and First Street, did a business of \$40,000 a year, and employed twenty-five or thirty hands. The business increased rapidly; after eight years, it could no longer be transacted in the limited quarters. The establishment was moved to the present site, at Twenty-fourth Avenue North, and Second Street, where two blocks of land were purchased, and extensive buildings were erected. The latter has been supplemented, from time to time, until now the concern has a factory building fifty-six by one hundred and eighty feet, and four stories high; a warehouse of equal height, and nearly as great area, a connecting building thirty by one hundred and fifty feet in size, besides kilns, sheds and other minor buildings. With the extensive lumber yards, three city blocks are occupied.

The products of the factory are sold from ocean to ocean; they go into buildings in every great city in the country. About one-half of the output of the establishment goes to Chi-

cago, while large orders are filled in Philadelphia and New York. The company does a larger business in hardwood doors and finishings, than any other concern in the United States.

During the sixteen years of its existence, the only reverses met with by the firm were in 1891, when a fire loss of \$50,000 was sustained, and a heavy loss on an eastern sale occurred. Mr. Robinson is naturally proud of being able to say that this unfortunate year is the only one since he was sixteen years old, in which he has not made money.

Like most successful men, Mr. Robinson married young. On March 10, 1852, he wedded Miss Mary H. Dare, at Bridgeton, New Jersey. Miss Dare was the daughter of Levi Dare, a man whose frequent choice to positions of trust and responsibility, evidenced the esteem and confidence in which he was held by his fellow citizens. The marriage was, in every way, a fortunate one for young Robinson. His wife has been a life-long help-mate, in the truest sense, bearing with him faithfully, and patiently, the vicissitudes of pioneer life, and, by her industry, frugality, and hearty co-operation, assisting him in building up the competence which they now enjoy. Mr. and Mrs. Robinson like to recall the struggle of the early days in Minneapolis. One episode is quite worth perpetuating. When Mr. Robinson went South, before the war, he was, as he expresses it, "starved out." Minneapolis was having a hard struggle, and building operations were practically dead. He found himself with only \$40 on hand. It was time to take some radical step. He promptly decided to go South, and, dividing the \$40, gave \$20 to his wife, and, taking \$20 him-

self, loaded his baggage on a hand cart, and proceeded to the steamboat landing. As related above, his southern venture was eminently successful. Mr. and Mrs. Robinson have had three children. Charles N. Robinson is associated with his father in business, and Mary W. is the wife of William L. Wolford. A second son, Frank L., died in infancy.

Upon their arrival in Minneapolis, the only house available was a small frame building on Second Street, Southeast, near the present site of the Pillsbury A mill, and in this the Robinsons lived for several months. They afterward built a home of their own, near the State University, and resided there for eight years. They have since lived in several localities, identified with the early history of the city. Perhaps the most interesting was what was known as the Bushnell house, at the corner of Seventh Avenue, South, and Fourth Street. This building is still standing. It was originally intended for a hotel, and was the first hotel in Minneapolis. Many of the old settlers, including the Sidles, Judge Ames, and people of equal prominence have, at some time, boarded in this old house. In 1883, Mr. Robinson built his delightful home at 1812 Park Avenue.

In his early years, Mr. Robinson became a member of the Methodist church. When he came to Minneapolis, he assisted in the organization of the First M. E. Church, and became one of the trustees. Since that time—the fall of 1858—he has been almost continuously a trustee in some one of the Methodist churches of the city. He held this office in the first Methodist church organized on the West Side, which, for some years, occupied a building on Third Avenue, South,

opposite the new City Hall. This church was subsequently merged in Centenary (now Wesley) M. E. Church. Mr. Robinson afterwards became a trustee in the Thirteenth Avenue M. E. Church, and was an organizer of the Hennepin Avenue Church. He was elected trustee, and has continued on the board ever since, and is now president.

Mr. Robinson's devotion to business has, in a measure, prevented him from indulging in fads. He has, however, found one of his chief pleasures, and his best recreation, in the ownership of fine horses. He always has several speedy animals in his stables, and has twice met with quite severe accidents, while driving unruly nags.

In the fall of 1892, just before the death of Mr. Bardwell, the business of Bardwell, Robinson and Co. was re-organized, and made a stock company, the capital invested being about \$400,000. This shows the enormous growth of the business. When the firm commenced business, the capital was \$15,000. Upon the re-organization, Mr. Robinson was elected president of the company.

ALBION BARNARD. The healthful climate of Minnesota was, in early times, as now, a patent element in influencing immigration. Among the many people who found health in the Northwestern atmosphere, several decades back, was Dr. Albion Barnard, who has been identified with Minneapolis, and this locality, since 1855. Dr. Barnard was a native of Dixfield, Maine. He was born November 5, 1822. His father, Silas Barnard, is remembered by many Maine people, of the early days, as a well known citizen, public man and efficient State officer. For many years, Silas Bar-



A. Barnard

nard was extensively engaged in surveying public lands, not only in his own State, but in other parts of the Union. He was, frequently, elected to public office, serving, at various times, in the State Legislature, as Representative, and Senator, and, later, as Governor's Counselor.

Dr. Barnard was one of six children. With his brothers and sisters, he enjoyed the practical training of New England country life, and the education afforded by the excellent public schools of the region in which the family lived. Arriving at man's estate, he satisfied a taste for the study of medicine, by taking a course at the Bowdoin Medical School, from which he received his diploma, in 1848. For the next seven years, he practiced his profession, in Maine. Failing health led him to seek a more congenial climate, and, in 1855, he came to Minnesota, and established himself in Minneapolis. The straggling village, at the Falls of St. Anthony, afforded but little opportunity for the practice of medicine; but this was, probably, just as well for Dr. Barnard. He had acquired a knowledge of surveying, while a young man, as assistant to his father, and there were ample opportunities for the exercise of the art, in those early Minnesota days. For several years, much of his time was given to this outdoor work, much of it in the pine woods, with the fortunate result of gradual restoration to health. Though Dr. Barnard was not able to enlist, at the opening of the Civil War, he took an active part in the famous Indian War, of 1863. He was prominent in the company of volunteers, which went out from Minneapolis, for the relief of Fort Ridgely, and which, under the command of Captain Anson Northrup, achieved

such a signal success in the brief, but animated, campaign.

In 1865, Dr. Barnard was appointed physician and superintendent, at the Leech Lake Indian Agency, and entered upon ten years of service, which he justly regards as one of the most interesting periods of his life. The appointment was a most fortunate one for all interested. To Dr. Barnard it brought a decade of residence in the pine woods, which completely restored his health, and, at the same time, an opportunity of unlimited usefulness, and the practice of his profession, under most unusual circumstances; to the Chippewas, on the reservation, the selection brought the services and counsel of a well trained physician, a thoughtful student, of problems of Indian management, and an upright character, which won their regard and confidence. During his residence, on the reservation, Dr. Barnard became thoroughly familiar with the Ojibway language, and customs, and made several contributions to the records of the State Historical Society.

Returning to Minneapolis, about 1874, Dr. Barnard devoted some attention to surveying, but did not renew the practice of medicine. After a few years, he engaged in the milling business, as a member of the firm of R. M. Pratt and Co., whose mill was situated at Champlin, Hennepin County. Upon the destruction of the mill, by fire, in 1890, the business was discontinued, and Dr. Barnard has not since engaged in mercantile pursuits, his private affairs occupying such part of his time as he chose to devote to business.

While practicing, in Maine, Dr. Barnard married, in 1850, Miss Emily A. Marshall, of Hillsboro, N. H. They have had two children, a daughter, now deceased, and a son, Frank Bar-

nard, who has been identified for some years, with the newspaper and publishing business, in Minneapolis.

When Dr. and Mrs. Barnard first arrived in Minneapolis, they occupied a house at the corner of First Avenue, North, and Fourth Street. The building, somewhat altered in appearance, is still standing; it was one of perhaps, the fifty houses first erected in the city. In those days, North Fourth Street was one of the best residence sections. Colonel R. C. Benton lived next door, and a Mr. Wright, remembered by all early residents, occupied the house now owned by L. M. Stewart. In 1858, the Barnards moved to North First Street, near Bassett's Creek—a place long since given over to railroads, and warehouses. Afterwards, they lived in a house at the corner of First Avenue, South, and Washington, where the building occupied by the Swedish-American Bank now stands. Dr. Barnard built his pleasant home, at 1900 Hawthorn Avenue, in 1886.

While modestly disclaiming all pretensions to being a literary man, Dr. Barnard has been, of late years, an occasional contributor to the press, and is frequently called upon, for papers, or articles, touching upon early days, in Minnesota, and, especially, Indian affairs, with which he is especially familiar.

Dr. Barnard assisted in the organization of the First Unitarian Society, and has since been a trustee of the church.

LEROY SUNDERLAND BUFFINGTON. If architecture is the oldest of arts, it is also the most slowly progressive. Long intervals of time separate the Egyptian from the Grecian, that from the Gothic; and centuries passed before the diverse forms, which the re-

naissance produced, became crystallized into permanent styles. Not only extensive forms have changed with the ages, but the materials of structure, as well. The world long rested content with the forms and materials designed by the great masters of the art—the Burnorotts, the Wrens, the Jones, and their successors. The massive piles of masonry, hewed into nice adjustment, and wrought into designs of wondrous grace and beauty, have stood for ages, as models of perfection, in design, material, and structure. Nevertheless, the perfect structure did not arise in Greece, or Rome, Paris, or London, New York, or Chicago.

It remained for the present generation, and the city of Minneapolis, to furnish the architect, who, by his thoughtfulness, should invent, and, by his practical sagacity, introduce to the world, a new style of edifice, constructed of imperishable metal, adapted to revolutionize architecture, and substitute, in all our cities, for walls of brick or stone, light and airy structures, excelling these in strength and durability, and, piling story upon story, until their summits almost pierce the sky.

The steel frame, and passenger elevators, introduce a new era into urban architecture. They consolidate cities into small areas, and utilize land to many times its ancient availability.

When, less than six years ago, Mr. L. S. Buffington published to the world his design and plans, for a building with steel frame, twenty-eight stories high, it was received with old incredulity, or facetious pleasantry. At best, it was pronounced "an architect's dream." A writer, in the *New York Sun*, declared it to be "the production of a crank," while an



R. A. Duffington

architectural journal dogmatically asserted that "he does not know that the expansion and contraction of iron would crack all the plaster; that, in a few years, there would only be the shell left." The daring architect quietly perfected his plans, obtained a patent, for his combination of novel features, and awaited the issue. The idea, in the hands of ambitious architects, was eagerly seized, and the erection of buildings, with iron frames, began. To-day, they stand as monuments of the sagacity, and accuracy of calculation, of the inventor, in many cities; Chicago, capping the climax, with its Masonic Temple, rising through twenty floors of tenanted offices. More than \$100,000,000 have been expended in the erection of iron structures, at a great saving in cost, of economy in space, of immense strength, and stability, and of absolute safety from fire.

To the names of the great inventors who have entwined their fame, with advances in architectural art, the present generation will add that of Buffington.

Mr. Buffington is a native of Cincinnati, Ohio, born September 22, 1847. He is the only son, by a second marriage, of Jesse B., with Anna (Jones) Buffington. The family is of English origin, and formed a part of the emigration that followed William Penn to Pennsylvania, and, until the present generation, has adhered to the tenets of the Quaker sect.

Jesse Buffington was a man of much elevation, and versatility of character, and to his other avocations, added that of civil engineering. This, no doubt, gave a bias in favor of a kindred art, to the ambitious and aspiring son. His education in the excellent schools of Cincinnati, was completed by grad-

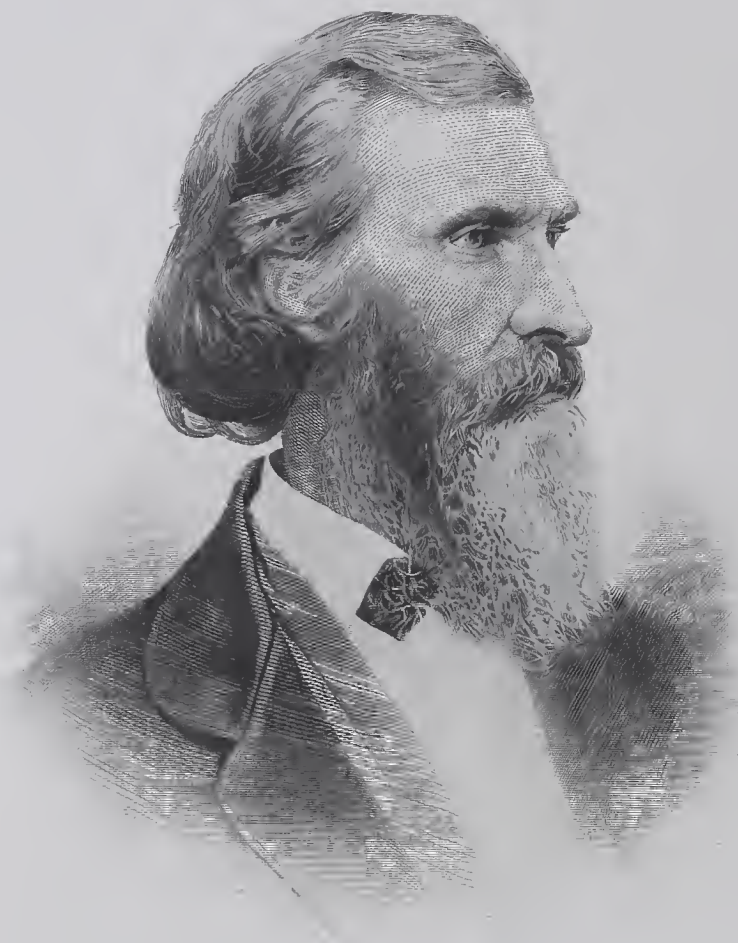
uation from the high school, at the age of seventeen years. He immediately entered the office of Messrs. Anderson and Hannoford, leading architects of Cincinnati. Here he remained for five years, engaged in methodical study of the principles of mechanism and civil engineering, and of architecture, with daily observation of the application of scientific principles, to the practical problems of the art, in the minute designs of the office, and the working out of the plans in public buildings, and private residences, in that architecturally beautiful city. On the completion of his studies, Mr. Buffington married, September 26, 1869, Miss Mary Ellenor Depew, of Cincinnati. About the same time, he took a trip to the Northwest, visiting St. Paul and Minneapolis. His observations satisfied him that an inviting field for the practice of the art of architectural design, in its highest forms, awaited the coming of a suitable artist, and he resolved to try his fortunes here. He settled in St. Paul, in 1871, and was soon employed as supervising architect, and superintendent of construction of the government building. He soon entered into partnership with A. M. Radcliff, and remained in St. Paul about three years. During this time, he was employed in remodeling the State Capitol, which had been erected in territorial days, without much regard to architectural symmetry. Mr. Buffington furnished plans for several additions, and improvements, to the Capitol, and, upon its destruction, in 1881, he was commissioned, by the Governor, to prepare plans, and superintend the erection of the present State Capitol. The amount, to be expended, was limited, and the time within which it was to be completed,

was brief. Its completion, with the means, and within the time limited, was regarded as a marvel of economy, and celerity. The edifice, adapting the modern renaissance, in its general outline, with Romanesque detail, is a model of convenience, compactness, and practical utility. It has the beauty of adaptation, and befits a transient condition of the State, passing from the struggles of infancy into the staid and sober condition of early maturity. The few years which the young architect spent in the capital city are marked by a number of private residences, adorning its beautiful Summit Avenue, which exhibit, in their symmetry of outline, and beauty of arrangement, the refined taste and exquisite skill of their designer. The residences of A. B. Stickney, A. H. Winslow, Governor Marshall, Earl Goodrich, Henry Shipman, and C. H. Cutler, are examples of his art.

It was a fortunate event for Minneapolis when Mr. Buffington determined to make the city his home. It was in 1874 that he settled here. Before his coming, several architects, of no ordinary attainments, had left the impress of their taste on her public buildings and private residences. In the earlier years, A. B. Cutter had planned and erected many buildings. A few years later, A. M. Radcliff had been the leading architect.

Specimens of the workmanship of both of these men, as well as of others of less reputation, or of residents of other places, survive, and show them to have been men well up in their profession. Minneapolis has always been remarked for the neatness of her streets, and the taste and beauty of many of her buildings. After nearly twenty years, during which Mr. Buf-

fington has designed so many of her public buildings, and residences, this reputation has grown to be a marked feature of the place. The work of her park board, embracing a naturally beautiful site, by the transforming touch of landscape art, has been supplemented by liberal expenditure of her ambitious citizens, under the guidance of her accomplished architect, in homes of symmetry and beauty. All parts of the city are adorned by the graceful products of his design. Public buildings, hotels, manufactories, villas and mansions, with neat and inexpensive cottages, have arisen on every side, as monuments of his skill. Among these may be enumerated the State Capitol of North Dakota, at Bismarck, Pillsbury Hall, the Chemical Building, and the Hall of Mechanic Arts, grouped upon the campus of the State University, the West, Yellow Stone Park, Lafayette, and Lake Park hotels, the Boston and Sidle blocks, the residences of Governor Pillsbury, G. A. Pillsbury, and the late F. C. Pillsbury, C. H. Pettit, W. W. Eastman, Thos. Lowry, S. C. Gale, and the Christian brothers. Perhaps the *chef d'oeuvre* of his work in Minneapolis, is the West Hotel. There are other hotels in the country surpassing it in size, of more lavish display of ornament, and greater cost, but none, by the testimony of travelers and artists, comprising such beauty of proportion, such chasteness of style, with convenience of adaptation, and richness of ornament and finish. Before undertaking it, Mr. Buffington visited all the leading cities of the country, examined the best hotels in the land, and, when he made the design, he copied none, but introduced all the features of adaptation and ornament



A. G. PHILLIPS, ENR.

V. F. E. Messer

A. G. PHILLIPS, ENR.

that commended themselves to his judgment, to produce a harmonious combination. The result has added a notable feature to the architecture of the city, and furnished to our citizens a subject of patriotic pride.

The latest work that has engaged the pencil of this versatile and industrious architect, is a new library, for the State University. The plan, which has been adopted, and which is in process of erection, will add to the group of the University, a building not only beautiful in itself, but the only one in the country, which reproduces in exact proportions, some of the architectural masterpieces of the world. Its facade is modeled after the Parthenon, at Athens, having its exact proportions, and reproducing, in all its original perfection, the severe and noble outlines of that most perfect example of Doric architecture. Its frieze, unlike the procession of demi gods and heroes of mythology, will bear symbols of the arts and triumphs of modern civilization, cut in highest relief, upon the mid walls of the edifice.

The structures, in and about Minneapolis, which Mr. Buffington has designed, represent an expenditure of upwards of \$30,000,000.

Allusion has already been made to the invention which Mr. Buffington has made in the construction of metal buildings. It is the result of much thought, and a bewildering amount of nice calculations, involving strength of materials, strains, expansion, and contraction of metals, and a world of other details. The result is embodied in specifications for a patent, which were filed in the United States Patent Office, November 14, 1887, and in foreign countries, soon afterwards. The employment of iron and steel, as the

frame work, and as the chief strength of large edifices, is a new departure in architecture, and bids fair to revolutionize its methods. Already more than \$100,000,000 have been expended in several of the chief cities of the country, in the construction of buildings, after Mr. Buffington's plan, and its success is likely to place his name high up among the great and original architects of the world.

The patent has been transferred to Buffington's Iron Building Company, a corporation organized with a paid-up capital of \$1,000,000, of which Mr. Buffington is president and manager.

Of eight children, who have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Buffington, two died in infancy. The eldest, A. L. Buffington, is associated with his father, and vice-president of the iron building company. The others are yet at school.

BENJAMIN E. MESSER. One of the pioneers of Minneapolis, well known and greatly respected by the early settlers, as an accomplished teacher, an industrious mechanic, and a public officer, was B. E. Messer. Coming to St. Anthony, in 1852, suffering from severe bronchial and stomach troubles, the bracing air and free life of Minnesota restored him to vigorous health. Having, during a little more than ten years' residence in the city, established an enviable character among the public spirited and cultivated citizens of the county, he left the country, in the early sixties, but still lives in the suburbs of the capital city of the nation, and, in a vigorous old age, counts, among the cherished memories of an active life, the pioneer days which he passed in Minnesota. He was born in the town of Hollis, Hillsborough County, New Hamp-

shire, February 22, 1812. His parents, Benjamin and Abigail (Holt) Messer, were both natives of Hollis; the former of Scotch, and the latter of English ancestry.

Mr. Messer learned the cabinet maker's trade, and also that of a painter. He was a fine musician, and, at an early period in his life, taught vocal music, in the towns of northern New England. In 1840, he married Miss Mary Burt Holt, a daughter of Rev. Fifield Holt, a Congregational minister, at Bloomfield, now a part of Skowhegan, Maine. His two children were born in Maine—the elder, Edmund Clarence, in Bloomfield, February 18, 1842, and Mary (Janette), in New Sharon, August 28, 1849. They came to Minnesota, with their parents, in 1852, and the son was one of the volunteers who served in the famous First Minnesota Infantry, in the war of the Rebellion. He was discharged from the service for disability, being thought to have consumption, but still lives, in good health, and is an artist in Washington, D. C. He married the eldest daughter of John W. North.

Soon after his arrival in St. Anthony, in the fall of 1852, Mr. Messer was engaged as a teacher of vocal music. Old residents recall, with delight, a vocal concert, which he conducted in the old First Baptist Church, on Nicollet Street, in 1854. He also opened a shop for carrying on his trade as a cabinet maker. His excellent qualities, high character, and industrious habits, soon pointed him out as a fit man for public employment. The following year he was elected, on the Democratic ticket, one of the Assessors of Hennepin County. The same year, he was named as a member of the Executive Committee of the Hennepin County Bible Society.

About this time, he took a pre-emption claim in the town of Champlin, opposite the village of Anoka, where he built a house, but did not long reside in it. For the next year, his cabinet shop was enumerated among the industrial establishments of St. Anthony. At the fall election of 1854, he was nominated for Sheriff of Hennepin County, on the Democratic ticket, and was elected; his competitor being A. N. Hoyt, the Whig nominee. He was the second Sheriff of Hennepin County, his only predecessor having been Isaac Brown. The duties of the office were not onerous. In addition to summoning juries and attending the term of court, the chief occupation of the Sheriff was the collection of taxes.

It was during this year, that Mr. Messer served upon a committee of citizens, to select and purchase a site for a cemetery. The ground chosen was a pretty plot, far out upon the western bluff; remote, it was then thought, from the encroachments of urban growth. It was on the farm of J. S. Johnson, about where Clifton Avenue now rises to its summit, among the beautiful houses of that part of the city.

Mr. Messer joined a party for the exploration of the county westward of Minneapolis, in the fall of 1855. It was undertaken to escort the Hutchinson brothers, who had wandered from among the mountains of New Hampshire, delighting the country with their homely and pathetic minstrelsy. Delighted with the hearty hospitality which they received, and enchanted with the country, so beautiful, in its pristine wildness, under the warm sun, and resplendent with the glowing tints of November, they conceived a plan for bringing a colony from New Hampshire, to settle upon the virgin



J. H. Bradish

MONTELEONE, NEW YORK

lands, and raise up in the wilderness an arcadian village, where moral and social forms should have free growth. The party journeyed by way of Shakopee, where the Hutchinsons gave an impromptu concert, through the woods where they camped around a blazing camp fire, across the prairie to the valley of the Hasson, where the brothers selected their home, and planted the first stakes of the village of Hutchinson. The casual associations with these kindred sons of New Hampshire, the mingling of soul kindled into ecstasy, by the sweet attraction of song and sentiment, the fascination of founding a social Eden in the wilderness, beguiled the Messers from the life which they had undertaken, with such promise of success, at Minneapolis, to become pioneers, and they removed to the new town. Mrs. Messer was the first white woman to set her foot upon the soil. Among the rules adopted, was one giving to women equal rights with men, and the suffrage, and another, excluding the traffic in intoxicating liquors.

The Republican party was soon organized, and Mr. Messer was one of the first to give it his allegiance. At the organization of the State government, in 1857, he was chosen a delegate to the constitutional convention, from McLeod County, and participated in the formation of the State constitution. After a short residence on the frontier, the romance of the life had subsided into the monotony of a toilsome and isolated life. The Indian outbreak desolated the infant settlement, and drove the families from their beautiful homes. The war of the Rebellion took the only son of the Messer family into the ranks of the defenders of the Union. They did not return to their frontier home, but,

with re-established health, Mr. Messer sought elsewhere, in more populous communities, employment, where his musical talent could be made useful, and serviceable, in procuring a livelihood. After years of desultory life, in the West, he settled in Washington, D. C., where he has had employment in clerical service, under the government. He has a residence in the beautiful suburb of Anacostia Heights. There Mrs. Messer passed into rest, on the 10th of April, 1892, leaving her husband, now in his eighty-second year, a vigorous and hale old man. A few years since, he paid a visit to the scenes of his wild life, in Minneapolis, and enjoyed unalloyed pleasure in meeting the friends of early days, and exchanging greetings, and reviving memories of pioneer life in town and country.

JAMES H. BRADISH. Early in colonial times, a family by the name of Bradish, came to Massachusetts, settling in Winchendon, and from this family have sprung all bearing the name of Bradish, in the United States. Among these are many who have become well known, and some distinguished, including Luther Bradish, Lieutenant-Governor, and, for a long time, President of the New York Historical Society; Alvah Bradish, portrait painter, and professor in the Michigan University, at Ann Arbor; Joseph Bradish, of Montpelier, Vermont, and James and Joshua Bradish, of Wetherfield, Vermont.

James H. Bradish was born in Cabot, Caledonia County, Vermont, July 30, 1846. Cyrus Bradish, his father, was born in Haverhill, New Hampshire, in 1814. His mother, Hannah (Batchelder) Bradish, was born in the same place, in 1815, and

died, in June, 1887. Soon after their marriage, Cyrus Bradish and his wife moved to Cabot, Vermont, and there engaged in farming. Their children, six in number, were: Albert B., George C., Mary J., Cyrus, Jr., James H., and Ethan A. Bradish. The family continued to reside at Cabot, Vermont, until 1859, when Albert, George, Mary, and Cyrus, Jr., came West, locating at Menasha, Wisconsin, and were followed by James H., in February, 1862, he being then sixteen years of age. Here our subject first secured work, in a pail factory, at Menasha, continuing until September, 1862, at which time Company I, of the Twenty-first Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, was formed, principally from residents of Menasha. Four brothers enlisted in this company, Albert, as Orderly Sergeant; Cyrus, as Sergeant; George, as a Private, and James H., Captain's Clerk.

On the 8th of October, 1862, at the battle of Perryville, Kentucky, Cyrus was killed, the Captain of the company taken prisoner, and, as a consequence, James H. lost his position, as clerk. Wishing still to serve his country, in that great struggle for national sovereignty, although but a boy, he offered himself as a Private, in Company I, but was refused on account of his age. Failing to enlist, he returned to his home, at Menasha, remaining until the following fall. Still being desirous of becoming a soldier, he made application, and was accepted, as a member of his old company, near the close of 1863. He was then engaged, in active service, until August 30, 1865, when he was mustered out. He received a wound, at Reseca, Georgia, May 14, 1864, which caused a two weeks' absence from his regiment, when he rejoined his com-

pany, and was in the most active service, of the Atlanta campaign, and that notable march to the sea. Company I went into the campaign with twenty-seven men, and, in its battles, lost fourteen, killed and wounded, leaving but thirteen able bodied survivors.

In Love's "Wisconsin in the War," it is referred to in its battle at Reseca, Georgia, as follows: "The regiment was all worn out, by General Sherman's flank movements through Seneca Creek Gap, to Reseca, the day and night before. On the morning of May 14th, their position was in the front line. At ten o'clock, in the morning, they were ordered across an open field, to assault the rebel works, but, being without support, they were unable to gain the retrenchments, but established themselves close to the enemy from which position they kept up a spirited fire until relieved in the evening."

Mr. Bradish entered Ripon College, at Ripon, Wisconsin, September 12, 1865, and, after a six years' course, he was graduated, from that college, in 1871, with the degree of B. A. He then entered Columbia College Law School, in New York City, and there remained two years, graduating, in 1873, with the degree of L. L. B., and, shortly after, began the practice of law, at Ripon, Wisconsin.

October 1st, 1874, Mr. Bradish married a college class-mate, Miss Sarah E. Powers, daughter of Moses H. and Angeline E. Powers, of Green Lake, Wisconsin. The latter's maiden name was Swan, and both the Powers and Swan families, were early settlers in Oneida County, New York, and were both well known in that locality. Mrs. Bradish graduated, in the classical course, at Ripon College. She is a

woman of culture and refinement, and has, in every way, proven herself a worthy helpmate. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Bradish, Bertha, March 28th, 1876, and Herman, December 29th, 1877, each of whom are industrious and painstaking, in their efforts to secure an education. In the fall of 1875, Mr. Bradish came to Minneapolis, and at once began the practice of law, associated with Hon. C. M. Pond, now (1893), Judge of the District Court, of Hennepin County. He has continued the practice, at Minneapolis, since then and has shown himself to be an industrious, able and competent lawyer. With the foundation, acquired at the Columbia Law School, he has built for himself a large and lucrative practice. He has diligently, and persistently, attended to his work, being engaged from time to time, in litigation of considerable importance. In the spring of 1892, he was appointed Assistant General Solicitor, of the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railway Company, at Minneapolis, which position he still retains.

In politics, Mr. Bradish has always been an active working Republican. In the fall of 1888, by a very large vote, he was elected Alderman of the Ninth Ward, of Minneapolis, and was re-elected, for a term of four years, after a most vigorous contest, in 1892. Since Mr. Bradish's election to the City Council, he has been energetic and faithful to the interest of the city and his constituents.

Mr. Bradish, as chairman of the Ordinance Committee, to whom the matter of granting a new street railway franchise to foreign capitalists was referred (see p. 339, vol. 1, of this work), proved an able and valuable assistant to the city, and secured for

it many advantages and improvements, which were imposed upon the old company by the Council resolution, among which were: That they should pay to the city an annual tax of twenty-five dollars per car; that they should grant transfers from one line to another, which were not provided for in the old ordinance; and that they should make a number of extensions, and establish several entirely new lines. In this contest, no one did more than Mr. Bradish to protect the city's interest, and Minneapolis secured the best street car service of any city in the world.

Another matter in which Mr. Bradish has manifested a large degree of interest, and which is in an entirely different direction, is that of the Patrol Limits. Limits, within which liquor could be sold within the city, were fixed by the Legislature of 1887, and have since been known as the Patrol Limits. Attempts to extend, or blot out the Patrol Limits, altogether, have been vigorously and successfully fought by Mr. Bradish.

The City Council, in 1889, passed an ordinance providing for summary prosecutions in the Municipal Court, prohibiting the sale of liquor on Sunday, to minors and drunkards, and thereby keep the business under reasonable and proper regulation. Mr. Bradish is entitled to much credit for the retention of the ordinance up to the present time. While, by no means, an extremist on the liquor question, he has, by his arguments, before the Council, at different times, shown his thorough belief in the importance of thorough regulation of the saloon.

Mr. Bradish has secured many improvements for the ward he represents, although it forms a new part of the city. A number of miles of water

main, sewer, paving and sidewalk, besides street grading, and the opening and widening of streets, are among the improvements made since his election to the Council. Much credit is also due to Mr. Bradish for the opening and widening of Central Avenue, placing thereon the car line, and making the present beautiful street.

Probably Mr. Bradish's greatest achievement was in securing the bridging of the Great Northern tracks at street crossings, on the East Side, and paving the way to the ultimate bridging of all railway crossings. His election to the Park Board, in January, 1891, by virtue of his position as Chairman of the Council Committee on Roads and Bridges, placed him in a place to secure improvements for the Moulton Park, and also the Minnehaha Boulevard, being a member of the committee having the latter in charge.

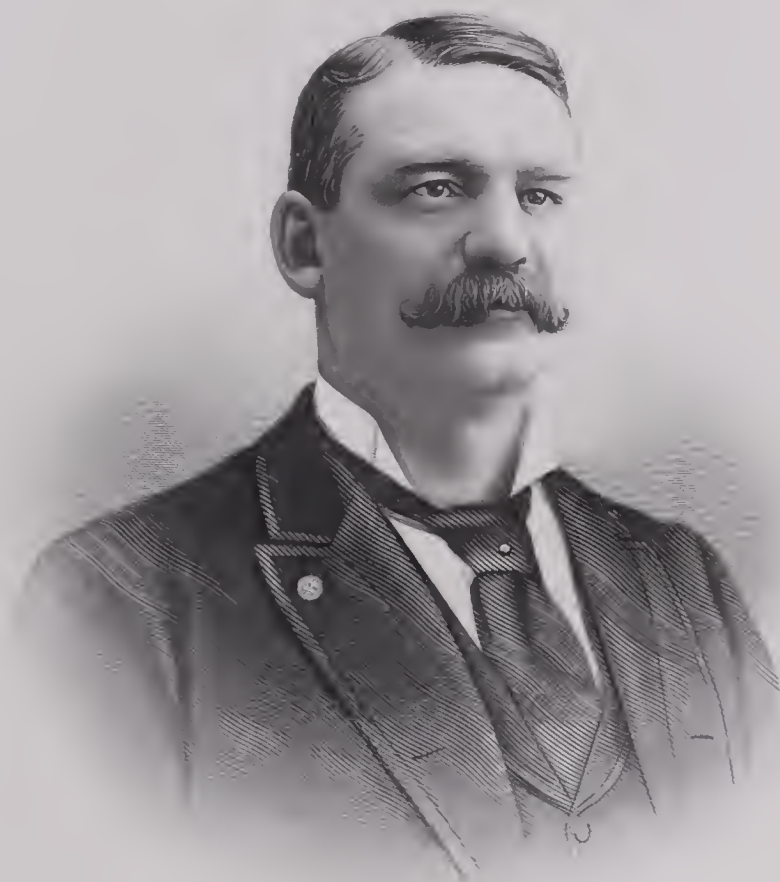
The characteristics which have made Mr. Bradish successful as a man, lawyer and politician, are, principally, integrity, energy and tact. His word, when given, can be most implicitly depended upon; he is outspoken in his opinions, and there is never any mistake about his position, as he states it frankly and unequivocally. Having espoused the cause of a client or a friend, he energetically pursues it, until its determination. He is powerful in debate, clear sighted and logical, and with these, he combines an unusual power in the use of sarcasm and irony.

These make him a dangerous adversary, and a most valuable advocate.

GEORGE L. MATCHAN. Among the many who have struggled through those months and years to receive an

education, and the succeeding years that must come to those who have chosen the law for a profession; cast their lot with those students of justice who pass out from our colleges by the hundred, year by year, and have carefully lain the foundation for their future success; building thereon the strong and ornate superstructure, which has marked them as successful men, is George L. Matchan, Secretary of the Standard Gold Mining and Milling Company, of Hillsboro, New Mexico, with their main office in Minneapolis, Minnesota.

He was born in Bilton, York Shire, England, February 3, 1853. His parents, George W. and Mary A. (Shields) Matchan, came to America in 1857, landing at Quebec, Canada, after a voyage of seven weeks at sea, and here they lived for seven years. They then removed to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and resided there one year. In the fall of 1865, they came to Minnesota, and settled on a farm in Goodhue County, at Zumbrota. Here he received his education, in the traditional "log school house," attending only in winter, and graduating at the age of sixteen. He then went to Red Wing, and told the County Superintendent that he wanted a certificate to teach school, and, upon a little study, passed an examination, and received a third grade certificate. He taught school, in the winter of 1869-70, at twenty dollars per month, and paid ten dollars per month for his board. Many of his scholars were farther advanced than he, and he was obliged to study nights to keep up with his school. He continued teaching until 1872, when he went to Lake City, Minnesota, and studied law for a year and a half, with Brown and Stocker. He then entered the law department of



Geo Markham



Engr'd by W. T. Barker N.Y.

Geo. C. Merrill

the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor. Here he studied hard, and attained success, but, when within three months of graduating, he was obliged to leave the University, on account of the failure of his health, and also his money. Returning to Minnesota, he was admitted to the bar, at Red Wing, in 1874. The next year was passed at his father's home, at Zumbrota, and here he was married, in January, 1875, to Mary E. Doxey, oldest daughter of William Doxey, of Zumbrota. Returning to Lake City, he entered the old office of Brown and Stocker, under the firm name of Brown, Stocker and Matchan, and afterwards, for five years, as Stocker and Matchan. He served as County Attorney, from 1878 to 1880, succeeding that bright attorney, W. J. Hahn. It was while serving as County Attorney, that Mr. Matchan discovered that he was not yet a citizen of the United States, owing to the fact that his father had never taken out his second papers. He at once went to the judge, and was sworn in to full citizenship. Next came the awful fires, which are a part of the history of Minnesota. The First National Bank, over which their offices were located, was burned to the ground, and the second, if not the first, law library in the State was destroyed. The bank was rebuilt, and their offices refurnished, but, in a short time, came the great fire, which swept the entire business portion of Lake City from existence. Nearly all the business men, at that time, lost faith in the future of the city, and Stocker and Matchan were among the many who came to Minneapolis. They located here in May, 1882, just in time to be in the wake of those gigantic strides made by Minneapolis in 1883, which were almost unparalleled in

her history. This gave them an opportunity of making fine investments in her real estate, and Mr. Matchan was among those who reaped large rewards. He has continued, since 1882, in the practice of law and real estate in this city. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Matchan, namely: Glenn Robert, age eighteen; Floyd Cary, age fifteen, and Grace E., age ten.

Mr. and Mrs. Matchan reside at No. 2801 South Lyndale Avenue.

GEORGE C. MERRILL, who, for the past ten years, or more, has been recognized as one of the enterprising business men of Minneapolis, and whose business as an abstracter of real estate titles, has brought him into familiar business relations, not only with the people of Minneapolis, but of Hennepin County, was born in Manchester, Illinois, June 22, 1850. When three years old, his parents removed to Chicago, where he was educated in the common schools of that city, and at the Chicago University.

At twenty years of age, he began his business life, as clerk for the Republic Life Insurance Company. Possessing an unusual fondness for mathematics, he gave himself to the study of the principles upon which life insurance is based, viz: the mortuary records, with the expectation of life based on those records. His proficiency in this line of investigation was such, that he was placed in charge of the actuarial department of the company, which position he continued to fill until 1875; when the business of the Republic Life Insurance Company, was merged with that of the National Life Insurance Company. Mr. Merrill continued in the actuary department of the Consolidated Company until 1882,

when he removed to Minneapolis. Soon after his advent in the city, he purchased the abstract plant of Charles Robinson, and associated with himself Mr. Albee, under the firm name of Merrill and Albee. In 1886, the firm was dissolved, and Mr. Merrill continued the business under his own name.

An opportunity was now afforded for the consummation of a long cherished project.

Heretofore, the most primitive methods of abstracting had obtained in Minneapolis, and Mr. Merrill resolved to compile a plant second to none.

Various systems were studied, and the best features of each adopted.

A large corps of clerks was set at work, and six years witnessed the completion of a set of abstract books that, for accuracy and comprehensiveness, cannot be excelled. The Chicago system was largely followed, but elaborated in many particulars.

The magnitude of the undertaking cannot be appreciated by one not familiar with title searching, but, when we consider that there are more than one hundred thousand separate parcels of real estate in Hennepin County, and that the books contain a condensed history of each one, from government ownership to date, some idea of its extent is realized.

A synopsis of every instrument ever filed in the registry office is so entered that, at a glance, the ownership of, or encumbrance upon, any piece of realty, is readily determined.

In 1892, the plant was capitalized, the Merrill Abstract Company incorporated, and Mr. Merrill chosen its president, which position he still fills.

Both individually, and as a member of the Business Union, Real Estate Board, and kindred organizations, he

has been active in promoting the city's welfare.

Mr. Merrill was married to Miss M. Alice Swindler, of Magnolia, Ill., Oct 13, 1875. The fruit of this union has been one son and one daughter.

SWEET WILLIAM CASE. Among the early settlers of St. Anthony, in the year of 1851, was Mr. S. W. Case. He was born in the town of Lima, Livingston County, New York, March 31, 1820. His parents were Emmanuel and Mary (Annable) Case, who came from Eastern New York. When Mr. Case was two months old, his parents moved to Rush, Monroe County, New York, where they resided until 1832, and where the father was engaged in flour milling, having a mill at both East and West Rush, but, when the cholera broke out, nearly every miller in the State failed, and he went down with the rest.

They then moved to Manchester, Washtenaw County, Michigan, where they resided until 1842, his father then moving to Alton, Illinois. Here the family resided, until the gold excitement in California, whither the senior Mr. Case went, and where, unlike so many of his associates, he was successful in securing a reasonable amount of the precious metal, and after amassing a comfortable fortune, he removed to Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Here let us leave him, for a short time, to follow the life of the subject of these lines. He was married at Manchester, Michigan, June 2, 1840, to Eliza Ann Leland, a descendant of Aaron Leland, son of one of the two Leland brothers, who were the first by that name to come to America from England.

In 1844, Mr. Case removed from



S. M. Case



R. L. Bartholomew



Fanny A Bartholomew

Manchester, to Toledo, Ohio, where he was in charge of the Eagle flour and saw mills, until June, 1851, when he joined his father at St. Anthony, Minnesota, and where they were, for one year, engaged in the general mercantile business. In the fall of 1852, Mr. Case took a claim on the Fort Snelling reservation, where is now located Powder Horn Park, the lake being in the center of his farm. Here he resided, and carried on his farm, until 1861. In addition to the management of his farm, Mr. Case served as Clerk of the United States District Court, from the organization of Hennepin County, in 1852, until Minnesota was admitted to the Union, as a State, in 1858.

In 1861, Mr. Case moved into Minneapolis, and was engaged, as city salesman, for J. B. Bassett and Co., until the firm was dissolved, in 1871, having charge of their yards for ten years.

His mother died while the family lived at Manchester, Michigan, in her forty-ninth year. His father died at Minneapolis, in 1871, at the age of seventy-five years, leaving a large amount of city property.

He was an owner of a large share of property, in Bassett, Moore and Case's Addition to Minneapolis, and, also, in Moore and Case's Addition. He was high up in the order of Masonry, and was Grand Treasurer of the order, in the State of Minnesota.

Mr. S. W. Case was appointed administrator of the estate left by his father, and spent one year in settling up his business. The years of 1881-2, were spent as salesman, for the firm of Camp and Walker, which closed his career in the lumber business, in Minneapolis. Prior to his engagement with Camp and Walker, he served six years as City Assessor. This was

under the old law, by which the assessors were elected to serve for two or three months in the spring, and Mr. Case refused to serve longer, under that law, holding, that in a city like Minneapolis, the City Assessor should be elected to serve by the year instead. While with Camp and Walker, the legislature passed a law, calling for their election in accordance with his views, and he was re-elected to the office, and served another term of six years. It was while Mr. Case was in office, that the first assessments were made on mortgages, and, also, on pine logs. He took the State Census, in 1875, and, again, in 1885. Mr. Case has been appointed many times as commissioner, to appraise railroad lands, and has served two terms as foreman of the Grand Jury. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Case, as follows: George E., who resides near St. Peter, Minnesota; Charles L., near Anoka; Amelia L. (Mrs. A. R. Hathorn, this city); Mary L., widow of the late George W. Knettle, is now purchasing agent, with an office in the Syndicate block. The family attend the Church of the Redeemer. Mr. Case, like his father, is a Mason. Although for the last few years, Mr. Case has been incapacitated for business, owing to ill health, yet both he and Mrs. Case are in fairly good health, for their advanced years, and on the second of June, 1890, they celebrated their golden wedding. They are nicely domiciled, at No. 91 Highland Avenue, in a beautiful resident part of the metropolis of the Northwest.

GENERAL RILEY LUCAS BARTHOLOMEW. The name of General R. L. Bartholomew stands high in the line of men who were prominent in the pioneer history of Minnesota. His

ancestors, on the paternal side, were Hollanders, and came to America in 1703. His father, Benjamin Bartholomew, settled in Geneva, Ashtabula County, Ohio, where he was born, May 30, 1807. He attended the common school, during his boyhood, but, in early life, turned his attention to trade, and built up a thriving business selling clocks. He was soon established as a merchant in Geneva, but, having taken in a partner, who turned out to be unscrupulous, he was forced to retire. We next find him as host of the public house, in Ashtabula, where he remained about eight years. From there he went to Jefferson, the county seat of Ashtabula County, and, in 1848, was elected sheriff. At an early age, he had joined the Ohio Militia, and labored to encourage the formation of military companies throughout the State. He was an expert tactician, and became Major, Inspector of Division, and Colonel of a Rifle Regiment for six years. Possessed of a martial bearing, and a dignified and courteous manner toward those under him, he was always popular with his command. In the spring of 1852, he came to Minnesota, and made and occupied a claim on the banks of the Lake of the Woods, in Richfield. His sterling character was at once recognized by those about him, and, in 1854, he was elected Justice of the Peace for the township. He helped build the first school house in Richfield, and was largely instrumental in pushing it forward. In 1857, he was a delegate to attend the constitutional convention for the formation of a State government, and was an influential member of that body. He was a member of the second Legislature, representing the Fourth Senatorial District, in

1859-60. In all of these positions he obtained prompt recognition, and was one of the original Republicans who bore a prominent part in the early legislation of Minnesota. He is a man of firm religious convictions, and has been guided by the highest moral principles. In early life, he was superintendent of Sunday schools for a number of years, and an earnest worker in the Methodist church, of which denomination he is a devoted member. He was married, April 9, 1829, to Fanny Augusta Watkins, by whom there are four children, America, Amelia, Virginia, Vandalia, Winfield, Wallace, and Rollin Hopkins. General Bartholomew has had an active and successful career, and his intelligence, high moral standing, and engaging manners have won for him confidence and respect, both in private and in public life.

GEORGE C. BUGBEE. The industries which were the foundations of the greatness of Minneapolis, have been the means of prosperity for many men who sought their fortunes in the young city, with no definite idea of the field of labor which might open before them. To the New Englander of forty years ago, the "West" was a vague, unknown region, rich in possibilities. Many people, who thought to improve their condition by emigrating, returned to the East, disappointed; this was generally because they failed to adapt themselves to the condition of Western life, or did not realize that hard work and privation usually accompany success, even in the frontier. George C. Bugbee was one of the pioneers who gave the early years of his life in Minneapolis to hard manual labor, and, by dint of the greatest exertions, finally established himself in



G. C. Brewer

a business of which he had no conception when he left his New England home. He was one of the hardy Vermont men who have formed no small part in the life of Minneapolis. His parents were Charles and Lucy Bugbee. They resided on a farm at St. Johnsbury, Vermont, and there George, the youngest of nine children, was born, April 15th, 1837, and grew to manhood, receiving the training of a New England Christian home, of half a century ago. His father died when he was seven years old, but his mother, who spent the last years of her life at his home, in Minneapolis, was a devout Methodist and a most excellent woman; such a mother as many a successful man can remember as having given him the solid principles which have been the foundation of his life. Like most New England farmer boys, George received a good common school education, in the intervals of the work of the farm. Before he reached his majority, he started West, and, after visiting several localities, settled in Minneapolis. He found employment in various ways till 1863, when he entered the service of the contractors engaged in the construction of the first railroad which entered Minneapolis (now the Iowa and Minnesota division of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway), and, for the next twenty years, he was identified with the commerce of Minneapolis. By the time the railroad was completed, the lumbering business of the city had reached a stage of development which placed it in a position to take advantage of the new outlet. Mr. Bugbee loaded the first car of lumber shipped from this city, and at once received the contract for loading and shipping all the product of the Minneapolis saw mills, not used in the home market. As other roads

were built, his business was extended until he employed a large number of men and shipped annually thousands of carloads, on half a dozen different railroads. His relations with the lumbermen and railway officials were, of course, intimate. In the long years of his business career, he was held in the highest esteem by the most prominent of the Minneapolis saw mill magnates, as well as by the men who have built up the Northwestern railway systems. For twenty years, Mr. Bugbee continued in this novel business of loading lumber—a business almost unknown, as a distinct occupation, even by the majority of the Minneapolis people, and having no existence whatever in cities where lumber is not extensively manufactured. In the latter part of his life, Mr. Bugbee's contracts were by no means small. He invested his surplus capital in Minneapolis real estate, and, by judicious management, became possessed of a large property.

In 1863, Mr. Bugbee married Miss Dora M. Gabert, of Minneapolis. They had no children. Mrs. Bugbee survives her husband, and still lives at the pleasant home, 1209 First Avenue, north, which they purchased a few years before Mr. Bugbee's death, which occurred April 7, 1884, at Hot Springs, Arkansas. Mr. Bugbee was a man of happy disposition. He is remembered by his friends as jovial and lively, always looking on the bright side of life and allowing nothing to discourage him. Though not a member, he was, for years, an attendant at Gethsemane Episcopal Church. He took no active part in politics, beyond the ordinary interest of a good citizen. As a member of the oldest Masonic lodge, in Minneapolis, he was associated for years with the leading Masons of the Northwest.

HIRAM WILLARD BRIGGS. It is to the progress of the race toward a higher and more perfect state of development that the term education, in its widest sense, is applied. The higher the platform a people or nation occupies in the scale of civilization, the more there is to be learned, and the greater the necessity for education. If we owe anything to the generation which comes after us it is to impart to it an education in proportion to the advantages we enjoy. And, while the calling of the teacher is now one of increasing honor and emolument, the instructors of our early history were generally unselfish in their aims, and often passed by occupations of more profit and distinction to devote their lives to the cause of education. Among this class of young men was Hiram Willard Briggs. He was born in Livermore, Oxford County (now Androscoggin), Maine, May 8, 1828. His father was Daniel Briggs, a hard working Maine farmer, known among all his neighbors as "Uncle Daniel." His mother's maiden name was Tabitha Jones. The father was of English origin; the mother of French descent, and both were typical rugged New Englanders. Young Hiram attended the common schools of Livermore during his youth, when his father, being anxious that the son should have better advantages, sent him to Lewiston Falls and South Paris Academies. In the latter institution he and W. D. Washburn were room mates. Here he completed his education. In the meantime he had taught school winters and helped his father on the farm summers, giving himself excellent training, both mental and physical, for the work of his after life. Arriving at the age of twenty-one years, he completed ar-

rangements with his father by which he should stay at home and take charge of the farm, caring for the parents in their old age. Of this portion of his life Mr. Briggs is justly proud, for he made a success of farming. When he was twenty years of age he was elected Superintendent of Schools for his native town of Livermore, but he arose in the meeting and declared that he was not of age, and could not serve. The next year his friends gathered round him and re-elected him, having first asked him if he was "going to cry baby again this year." He served in this office for the next twenty-six years, and at the end of that time told the citizens of the town, assembled in town meeting, what Josh Billings once said, that "when a man had taught school for twenty years for a living he was like an old horse and ought to have his shoes pulled off and be turned out to grass." At that time there was not a child in Livermore but that if he had met him or her anywhere he could have told his name, his age, and within an inch where he lived. He served as County Commissioner six years in his native County of Androscoggin. At his second election he was counted out during the Dr. Garcelon count out, but was given his seat by the Supreme Court, he having produced certificates of the returns to the Secretary of State, and also a true and attested copy of the records of every city and town in the county. He was married June 1, 1851, to Bethiah Weeks Pray, of Livermore, and, by this marriage, was blessed with two children, Julia Palmer Briggs, now Mrs. J. H. Randall, of Minneapolis, and Otis Pray Briggs, of the Twin City Iron Works, of Minneapolis. The former has three sons, Willard, Karl, and Arthur. In



H. W. Briggs

1883 Mr. Briggs found that his wife's health demanded a change of climate, and came to the Northwest, locating in Minneapolis. The *Lewiston Journal* said, when he left Androscoggin County: "He had been Superintendent of Schools twenty-six years; County Commissioner six years; had presided at the annual March meeting of his native town from time immemorial, besides holding many other positions of public trust in the community, and it may furthermore be said that it was a great loss to the State when Mr. Briggs left." For a year or two after his arrival in the West he loaned money for Eastern capitalists, there being many parties in Maine who wished to invest in Western sureties. He was not long, however, in his new home before the managers of the Washburn home, searching for the right man, laid their hands upon him, and he was duly installed as the Superintendent of that institution. No better choice could have been made. His whole life's experience has fitted him for the control and management of children, and the perfect discipline and order of the home attest his fitness for the place. The Washburn Memorial Orphan Asylum is a noble structure in the midst of twenty-six acres of beautiful wooded land, on the gentle slope of a hill that overlooks the busy city of Minneapolis. It was founded by Governor C. C. Washburn as a memorial to his mother. It is the acme of comfort and cleanliness, and here live scores of happy children, the only condition of their entrance being that they are orphans and destitute. Imposing without and attractive within, it stands a monument to a good mother and a noble son, and the children who are now there, and the unnum-

bered that are to follow, will owe to its first Superintendent, Mr. Briggs, a large debt of gratitude for the order and system of the Home, and for the early precepts he gave them to carry into their future lives. Politically Mr. Briggs is a Republican, having voted that ticket since the Rebellion. In his religious views he is a Universalist, and is now the collector and treasurer of the Church of the Redeemer of Minneapolis.

* * * * *

Since the above sketch was written, Mr. Briggs has passed away; and I am asked, as one of his personal friends, to add a line or two in his memory. Mr. Briggs became treasurer and collector of the church about the time that I became Dr. Tuttle's assistant, and our friendship, soon formed, was steadfast and uninterrupted to the day of his sudden death. His picture stands upon the table in my study. I have known him as always whole-souled and genial, a man whose jovial word and hearty handshake did more good in the world than most of men preaching; a man who performed with admirable skill the delicate duties of a difficult office; a man who was a father indeed to the orphans placed under his care. Few men leave behind them a more satisfactory record. Few men are more widely and sincerely mourned. He needs neither brass nor marble to perpetuate his memory. His monument is built in the minds he instructed, the characters he formed, the hearts that he won to love him. Peace to his ashes; to his spirit "glory and immortality!"

MARION D. SHUTTER.

Church of Redeemer, Dec. 18, 1892.

JOEL BARBER CLOUGH. One of the many men who settled in Minneapolis, at the commencement of the Civil War, and became of value and service to the city, was Mr. J. B. Clough. He was born at Palmer, Hampden County, Massachusetts, October 30, 1823. He received a good education, and at the age of twenty-five, was engaged in the Engineer's office at Springfield, Massachusetts.

From this time on, nearly his whole life was spent in the engineering service, but was an almost continual change of both his line of work and place of abode, and, hence, a detailed account of his eventful career, will be almost wholly made up of dates and changes. The year of 1848-9 was passed as engineer on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. From here he entered Vermont, and assisted in locating the Vermont Valley Railway, and was very successful as assistant engineer on the Cleveland, Columbus, and Cincinnati Railroad, and on the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railway. From the year 1851 to 1856, Mr. Clough was engineer of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. Leaving this road, in 1856, he was for four years engaged as engineer of the Edgefield and Kentucky Railroad. In 1860-1, he was engineer of the Nashville and Henderson Railroad, and in May, of that year, he came West, and, until 1862, was engaged in farming, near Minneapolis, Hennepin County. This was a new departure for Mr. Clough, and was made on account of his health, and here, again, came a new and untried field of labor. The call and needs for men to carry on successfully the Great Civil Strife that had, by this time, grown to such stupendous proportions, called him to the field, and the years of 1863-4, were passed as En-

gineer of Constructions of the United States Military roads. He also organized and commanded a construction corps of six hundred and forty men, in connection with the army of the Potomac, in Pennsylvania and Virginia. He was honorably discharged, on account of ill health, at the close of 1864. Once more he sought rest and health upon his farm, near Minneapolis.

From 1866 to 1868, Mr. Clough was chief engineer of the Hastings and Dakota Division of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway. Here, for a time, he left his railroad life, and became City Engineer, and Street Commissioner, of the city of Minneapolis. This was at a time in the city's history, when the Street Commissioner had charge of the whole city, and not simply for one ward.

In 1870-1, Mr. Clough became chief engineer of the Minneapolis and St. Louis. In 1872-3, Mr. Clough assisted in building a section of the Northern Pacific Railroad; was chief engineer of the Northern Central Railway, of Minnesota. The years of 1874-5 were passed as City Engineer, of Minneapolis. 1876-7 he was chief engineer of the Minnesota Northern Railroad, and 1878-9, were passed upon his farm. In 1880, Mr. Clough was appointed general assistant engineer of the Northern Pacific Road, and placed in charge of building a bridge, over the Missouri River, at Bismarck, North Dakota, and was, next, assistant general engineer of the Missouri Division, in charge of construction, on the Yellowstone, National Park and Wisconsin Division, and in April, 1887, was made engineer, in charge of all the branch roads in Montana.

Mr. Clough was married, July 12, 1854, to Mary Annie Pierce, of Lunen-

burg, Massachusetts. Their children are as follows: Mary Estella (Mrs. R. W. Clough), now residing at Redwood Falls, Minnesota; Frank Pierce Clough, same place; Ernest John Clough, in this city, and Florence Augusta (Mrs. T. S. Booth), of Chicago.

Mrs. Clough's parents were Abraham and Mary Pierce, of the old Bay State. The mother died there, in 1845, and the father migrated to Wisconsin, where he settled upon the Fox River. Her paternal grandfather was Abraham Pierce, and her maternal grandfather, Joseph Turner, both of whom were in the Revolutionary Army. The Turners descended from Thomas Turner, of Norman, French origin, who appeared in England, as early as 1067, and who accompanied King William, in the Norman Conquest.

In relation to Mr. Clough's work in the city of Minneapolis, it can be said that he was the originator of the boulevard system, placed between the sidewalk and the gutters, in the city of Minneapolis. The city is also indebted to him for her street numbering; her fine streets and avenues, and many of the excellent features of her water works system.

Mr. Clough was a leading member of the Old Centenary M. E. Church, and was one of the stewards, at the time of his death.¹ He was a Mason of long experience and high standing. He became a Master Mason, at Springfield, Tennessee, in 1857; a Royal Arch Mason at the same place, in 1859, and a Knight Templar, of Nashville Commandery, No. 1, in May, of the same year.

Colonel Clough was a man of the utmost probity of character; a genial companion; a man to command the respect of all who met him, and whose death was a loss to the community, in

which he lived, to the company which employed him, and to the world at large. He passed from this life, full of years and usefulness, in August, 1887, leaving to his wife a beautiful home, on Hawthorne Avenue, and a comfortable sum to provide for her, in her declining years.

GEORGE N. MORGAN. One of the most prominent characters, connected with the early history of Minneapolis, was George N. Morgan, for whom the Morgan Post, G. A. R., was named. He was born, September, 1825. His father was a Welchman, born upon the sea, while his parents were en route to this country. They settled at Albany, New York, and here William Morgan spent the early part of his life, and after his marriage, removed to the Island of Masena, in the St. Lawrence River, where George N. Morgan was born. His parents afterward removed to Toronto, Canada, where they resided for a number of years. When George was in his 'teens he left home, and went to Niagara, Canada, near the Falls of Niagara, with the determination of becoming an expert musician. He was desirous of being the greatest bugler in the world, and, subsequently, joined the Regulars, in order to learn music. He took well among the soldiers, being of fine physique, about five feet ten inches high, very straight, with dark hair, and blue eyes. After studying music for some time, he had an accident to his front teeth, which prevented him from becoming an expert bugler. He did, however, learn to play all kinds of instruments, to a greater or less extent. Being convinced that he could not make a living with music, he went to St. Catherines, Canada, where he served an apprenticeship, at making

furniture, with Thomas McIntire, and also worked at that business for three years. At this time, a rich manufacturer, named Towers, at St. Catharines, persuaded him to leave the furniture business, and go with him as a pattern maker. In a short time he was made foreman of the shop, and after learning this part of the business thoroughly, he decided to go into the foundry and learn to cast. In like manner, he learned to mould, and finish his castings, until he had thoroughly mastered every branch of the business. Mr. Morgan was married, December 9th, 1852, to Delia E. Warner, daughter of Nathaniel Warner and Roxey Ingersol. Her father was born, February 15, 1809, and was a contractor and builder, in Thomkins County, New York, and her mother was born, November 30, 1808. Both of them are now deceased.

Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Morgan, as follows: Louie E. (Mrs. Steven B. Lovejoy); George Horace, Professor of Military Tactics and Sciences of War, at the State University, of Minnesota. He entered West Point, in April, 1876, and was graduated from that school, in June, 1880. He then joined the Third Cavalry Corps, on the western frontier. He has taught two years at the University, and will, in all probability, teach there two years more. The third child is Fred Nelson, head bookkeeper for the Springfield Watch Company, at Springfield, Illinois. He is a musician of great ability, and plays any instrument made; Dela E., is Mrs. George W. Maher, Jr., of this city, and the youngest is Alfred S., who was born at Fort Snelling, and inherited a military bearing from his infancy. He is a member of George N. Morgan Post, Sons of Veterans, No. 4, and is

Colonel of the regiment. He has marked ability as an organizer, and has accomplished much in the way of organizing posts in the Northwest.

It was in June, 1857, that Mr. George N. Morgan came to Minnesota, and, for a short time, worked in a foundry, at St. Paul. In June, 1858, he came to St. Anthony, and started the first foundry, of any consequence, in the State, under the firm name of Cosset, Morgan and Company. This was located above the Falls, in what is now Northeast Minneapolis. Several minor changes were made with the firm, and the property traded for a steamer, but, subsequently, Mr. Morgan removed the machinery to another building, below the Falls, then known as "Lower Town." Here he opened a foundry for himself, in the spring of 1859. In the spring of 1861, Mr. Morgan enlisted as a private, in Company E, First Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered as Captain of his company, in the first regiment mustered into the United States Army, for the three years' service. He served as Captain through the battle of Bull Run; was made Major after that battle; nine months later, commissioned as Lieutenant-Colonel, and in one month was made Colonel, of the famous First Minnesota. As Colonel of this regiment, he fought twenty battles with the Army of the Potomac. Owing to severe exposure in the damp atmosphere of that country, he was taken sick, and was returned, by army orders, to Fort Snelling, and given the rank of Major, the highest office there. Three months later, he regained his health to such an extent, as to be sent to Louisville, Kentucky, where he was immediately commissioned Colonel, of the Second Regiment, of the Reserve Corps. From here he was sent



W. W. Woodward

North, with five hundred rebel prisoners, some of whom he left at different stations on his way north, but many of them were taken to Detroit, Michigan, where he was stationed for eighteen months, returning to Fort Snelling, where he assisted in mustering out the soldiers, who had served in that terrible conflict. He was breveted Brigadier-General, March 13, 1865, for brave and meritorious service during the war. Mr. Morgan served his country until his life was nearly gone, and was mustered out in July, 1866. Two weeks later, on July 26, he received his last call "to arms." Death had claimed him, and he passed from the service of his country here, to the service of his Maker, in a brighter land beyond.

Silently he passed, adown the dale,
to that dim unknown, to where

"The muffled drum's sad roll has beat
The Colonel's last tattoo;
No more on life's parade shall meet
The brave and daring few.
On Fame's eternal camping ground
His silent tents are spread,
And glory guards, with solemn round,
The bivouac of the dead."

WILLIAM WASHBURN WOODWARD, was born in Westminster, Massachusetts, July 14, 1823. His parents, Isaac and Eliza (Weatherbee) Woodward, were natives of Massachusetts, and removed to Fitzburg, Massachusetts, when William was a boy, and here he spent his youth, and received his education. His father was a brick maker, and as William was the oldest of a family of twelve children, he necessarily was obliged to help his parents, a large share of the time in caring for and helping to support the family, and in assisting his father in the manufacture of brick. In consequence of this, he did not receive the

same educational advantages that his younger brothers did. One brother is Professor Calvin M. Woodward, Dean of Washington University, at St. Louis, Missouri; the founder of the system of Manual Training, of that city, and who has traveled over the known world, sending boys, as teachers, to all parts of the globe. Two of his brothers are also at Fitzburg, Massachusetts.

At that city, the subject of these lines began teaching school, at the age of seventeen. Subsequently, he was, for four years, in charge of the Adams Express office, at Boston, Massachusetts. In 1856, Mr. Woodward came West, and bought a farm near Hopkins, Hennepin County, Minnesota, which he owned until a short time prior to his death, when he exchanged it for city property. He also taught school winters at Hopkins, and, in the summer, engaged in making brick upon his farm. While owning his farm at Hopkins, he resided, for the greater part of the time, in the city of Minneapolis. Here he served for four years, from 1876 to 1880, in the City Council. He also did a large amount of street grading, for the city, by contract, and was a member of the Water Board.

Mr. Woodward married, at the age of twenty-two, Miss Augusta L. Sampson, who died in November, 1876. Three children were born to them, that are now living: Lilla (Mrs. Chester L. Hopkins), resides at Hopkins Station, and has two children; Edson L. B. Woodward has been for fifteen years with Porter Brothers, of this city; married Miss Mary McIntire, and has two children; Carrie (Mrs. G. G. Hartley), of Duluth, Minnesota, has four children. Mr. Woodward was again married, in December, 1879, to

Delia E. Morgan, widow of the late Colonel George N. Morgan, of this city, whose sketch is given in this chapter. Mrs. Woodward has a very pleasant home on Hawthorne Avenue, where she cares for the children, with that watchfulness and tenderness, that can only be bestowed upon them by a mother.

COLONEL LE VINNE P. PLUMMER was born in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1840. He was the fourth son of Captain John P. and Harriet Y. Putnam Plummer, both natives of New Hampshire. The richest and best blood of New England flowed in his veins. His mother was closely related to the patriot, General I. Putnam, of revolutionary fame. With his parents, he moved from Philadelphia, in 1853, and settled in Brooklyn, in this county. At that time he was thirteen years of age, and had, for eight years, been a constant attendant in the public schools of his native city. Full of bright hopes and vigorous promise, richly endowed with the choicest gifts of nature, he soon became an efficient scholar, and always stood at the head of his class in school. After his arrival in Minnesota, he spent several years on his father's farm, but never lost sight of his books. From the farm, he entered the printing office of the *St. Anthony News*; mastered all the mysteries of the composing room; served an apprenticeship on the editorial columns of the paper, which admirably fitted him for useful service in the army—which he entered as a volunteer, for the preservation of the union of the United States. On the 8th of August, 1862, he enlisted in Captain Orlando C. Merriman's Company B, Sixth Regiment, Minnesota Volunteers, immediately receiving the appointment

of a Sergeant, being only twenty years of age, at the period of entering the army. The company mostly belonged to Hennepin County. After a comparatively brief service in the Infantry Corps, he was transferred to the United States Artillery Department, receiving a Lieutenant's commission. He continued to serve in this branch of the army until the close of the war, retiring with the brevet rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, which was bestowed on him for faithful, efficient service. Few men, at the age of twenty-five years, have earned so high a rank. After the close of the war, he returned to his Minneapolis home, and at once entered into journalism again. In company with Messrs. Stevens, Smith, and Whitemore, he established the daily and weekly *Chronicle*, and assumed the business management of the concern. The *Tribune* originated from the old *Chronicle*. For many years Colonel Plummer was on the editorial staff of that paper, and only left it to assume the duties of Registrar of Deeds, of Hennepin County, which office he held for six years. Upon retiring from the registrar's office, he again became associated with the *Tribune*, which connection continued until his death, in 1879.

Colonel Plummer stood in the very front rank of the more prominent men of the county, and was one of the advanced guard that planted the standard of civilization in the wilds of the State, and to the hour of his death, he devoted the best energies of his life to advancing that standard higher and still higher.

Colonel Plummer's father occupied, during his life, many high public trusts. At one time, he was a member of the House of Representatives, of Minnesota. He died in 1884. His



D. P. Plummer

widow survived him until October 20, 1891. Colonel Plummer had nine brothers and two sisters, one brother and one sister dying in the East. The surviving sister is the wife of Mr. Fred Bell, of this city. Of the remaining brothers, Joseph C., is the present City Assessor. He was married, in 1853, to Mrs. Rebecca J. Burr, a native of Maryland. George A. occupies a high position in the postoffice, of this city. In 1872, he married Miss Mary T. Taylor, a daughter of Colonel W. H. H. Taylor, State Librarian, and grand-daughter of General W. H. Harrison, President of the United States. John W., the third son, entered the army, in 1862. He became an officer of high rank. After the war, he was elected Clerk of the District Court, of this county. He died, during the term of his office. He was never married. Charles S., is a member of the firm of Cushman and Plummer, of this city. For several years, he was engaged in newspaper work. Fond of literary pursuit, he became interested with Mr. Cushman, in his book store. He remains a bachelor. Orlando, the fifth brother of Colonel Plummer, is a druggist. He was married, in 1880, to Miss Nellie Benton, of Indianapolis. Alonzo was, for many years, United States mail agent, in North Dakota. His wife was Miss Delia Ferren, Minneapolis. Frank, the youngest of the family, was born in this county. He is an engineer, and has frequently been elected County Surveyor. He was married, in this city, to Miss Albee.

While serving in the army, Colonel Plummer became acquainted with Miss Kate Brown, of Covington, Kentucky. Subsequently, she became his wife. A lady of refinement, and great worth, Colonel Plummer's married

life could not have been otherwise than an exceedingly happy one. She was the daughter of a prominent citizen of Covington. An only child, Horace, survives Colonel Plummer. It has seldom fallen to the lot of men to have more warm, devoted friends than the Colonel. They will cherish his memory while of this life. His father, John P. Plummer, was born March 31, 1807, and died April 26, 1885.* His mother, Harriet F., was born October 14, 1809, and died October 20, 1891.

Colonel Plummer was born March 8, 1842, and died January 29, 1880.

JOSHUA MANNING HOUSE was born at Caldwell's Manor, Lower Canada, June 28, 1814. His father, Henry House, was born at Schenectady, N. Y. His mother, Deborah Manning (House), was born at Alburg, Vermont. His grandfather, Abram House, was born in Holland, came to America, with his wife, Mary Vosburgh (House), settling at Schenectady, New York. In 1804, they moved to Caldwell's Manor, Canada, which, at that time, was a vast forest.

Joshua's father moved to Montreal, where he contracted a cold, which resulted in his death, December 22, 1818. His wife died, January, 1823. They had four children, Pheobe A., who resides at Georgia Center, Vermont; Lydia, the wife of L. Patterson, resided in Bangor, New York State, since deceased; Joshua Manning, and Loop House. Loop was a lover of fast horses, and was a thorough horseman. He died, at the early age of seventeen years, of consumption. After the death of Joshua's parents, he went to live with an uncle, Abram House, and his grandmother,

*This date is correct; the date previously given, 1884, being an error.

Mary House, who were farmers. At the age of ten years, he began farm life, and would enter the fields long before sunrise, to plow. He plowed on an average of two acres a day. His uncle owned two farms, and raised grain, having a yearly yield of 1,500 to 2,000 bushels. Then there were no mowers, reapers, or self binders, but the work was done by hand. Joshua, with the aid of one hired man, would beat out the grain, and prepare it for market. In June, 1834, Joshua left the farm, and went to live with his sister, Lydia, in New York State, where he worked summers, and attended school during the winter. On March 14, of the following year, in company with Pike Salsbury, and Wells Knap, he started on foot to Boston. From there they traveled to a little town in New Hampshire, where Wells Knap was taken ill, and was left with his brother, while the others returned to Boston. Being unable to secure employment in that city, they were obliged to seek the country, where, after some difficulty, they secured work on a farm, at thirteen dollars per month, each. Six months later, Joshua went to Waltham, Massachusetts, where he was employed, for three years, in a mill. In 1839, he was employed in the mill at Manchester, New Hampshire, where he remained nine years. From there he went to Franklin, New Hampshire, and formed a stock company, in the milling business. They purchased a mill, expending \$10,000, in machinery and repairs. December, 1853, the mill was destroyed by fire. April 8, 1844, Joshua came West, locating at St. Paul. With Colonel E. B. West, he bought and sold cattle. Later on, they decided to go to St. Louis, Missouri, and started by boat down the river. Before they reached their destination,

they learned there was a scarcity in the potato and apple market, and they purchased 3,000 bushels of potatoes, and 350 barrels of apples, and disposed of them before they reached St. Louis. Being successful in this line, they purchased all the turkeys they could find. At one time, they bought 500 turkeys in five days, and, on the fifth day, purchased 450 more. They were driven in droves some seventy miles, to Iowa City, and so on up the river to St. Paul; the greater portion of the trip was made on foot. The turkeys were purchased for 37½ cents each, and sold at St. Paul for \$2.50 apiece. On January 20, 1855, Mr. House returned East, to remove his family to their Western home, returning to Minnesota, in April. He married Hannah Augusta Johnson, of Manchester, New Hampshire, March 11, 1841. Her father, Caleb Johnson, was born in New Hampshire, and died at Manchester, in 1851, at the age of 73 years. Her mother, Hannah Butler (Johnson), was born at Pelham, New Hampshire.

In 1858, Joshua House spent the winter at Pine River. On October 3, 1859, he built ten carts, loaded them with provisions of all kinds, and started for Fort Garry, Manitoba. In many cases they were obliged to ford the streams, as there were no bridges, at that time. The country was new, and they would travel 200 miles without seeing a human being, or a house, of any description. He remained at Fort Garry until the following spring, when he went to Portage, a town sixty miles west of Winnipeg, and opened a general store. Once a year, he returned to the States, bringing furs to sell, or exchange for supplies and provisions. In 1861, his son, Charles, took charge of the store, at Portage, and Mr. House went to Pigeon Lake and in partner-



Engraved by Barthel Bledin

Oliver H. Earle



S D Morrison

ship with E. S. Edgerson, and A. L. Cowley, of St. Paul, opened a store, similar to the one at Portage. For several years, Mr. House made trips to St. Paul, carrying 100 cart loads of furs, on each trip. At one time he brought 1,000 mink, in the dead of winter, with the mercury 55 below zero. The following year, his son made the trip with 1,000 mink, selling them at St. Paul, at \$7 a piece. Mr. House remained in that section of the country thirty years, and then returned to Minnesota.

OLIVER KEESE EARLE. As an illustration of what a young man may accomplish, in the West, by industry and honorable business methods, the career of Oliver Keese Earle is a conspicuous example. Still on the sunny side of forty, this gentleman has now a business and social position, among the citizens of Minneapolis, of which any man, whatever his age, might be proud.

He has, for years, been one of the leading spirits in the development of that flourishing suburb, St. Louis Park, and it is largely through his efforts that it has reached its present prosperity.

Mr. Earle was born at Worcester, Mass., February 7th, 1857, of ancestry that came to this country, from England, at an early day.

He lived in his native place until 1876, when he came West, settling in Minneapolis. In the following year he bought a farm at what is now St. Louis Park, a business venture which subsequently proved very fortunate. On January 2d, 1879, he was married to Miss Emma Laycock, of this city. Mr. Earle was the first to move in the matter of incorporating the village of St. Louis Park, and was a member of

the first Village Council, a position which he held for four consecutive years. He was also a member of the Board of Education, for three years, and, though a Republican in politics, was made the first Postmaster of the place, under the Cleveland regime, thus always taking a leading part in all that pertained to the welfare of the village and of the city.

Mr. Earle has always dealt, more or less, in real estate, and is now, 1892, devoting his time exclusively to that business, with very marked success.

He is a member of the Union Congregational Church, and takes an active interest in church matters.

SYLVANUS MORRISON. The foundation of the prosperity of Minneapolis lies largely in the honest work of the early settlers. The village was developed into the city by the efforts of those pioneers who believed in the future and who remained during the days of discouragement.

Sylvanus Morrison is an example of this class of citizens.

He was born at Robbinston, Washington County, Maine, December 30th, 1832, and lived on the farm until about fifteen years of age, when the family was broken up by the death of both parents. Sylvanus was thus turned out upon the world to take care of himself while a mere boy.

Mr. Morrison learned the carpenter's trade in Maine, and worked at it a few years before coming West.

In May, 1856, he came to Minneapolis, by way of Dunleith and the Mississippi River, and began his career in this city by working at his trade. The first few years were full of hardships. Wages were \$1.00 per day, and paid in groceries or other store goods. Every one, who was able to do so, left the

place in that discouraging time. One youth, who owned a lot, traded it for a shot gun, and went further into the wild West, never to be heard of again. The lot is now worth hundreds of dollars per foot. But, after the close of the war, times took a turn and prospects brightened.

Mr. Morrison followed the carpenter's trade for twenty years; engaged in the grocery business for two years, and, in 1877, went into the brick business on a large scale. He also made extensive real estate purchases, near the city limits, which proved fortunate. He was successful in his investments, from the start, never engaging in uncertain speculations, but using safe methods, the result of which is financial independence.

Mr. Morrison has been married twice. First, in 1856, to Miss Ellen Storer, also a native of Robbinston, Maine.

There were four children from this marriage, two of whom are still living, a son and daughter.

The second marriage was in 1876, to Joanna C. McAllister, who is still living, and has one child, a son.

Mr. Morrison is a member of the Methodist church.

He has been in the turmoil of local politics, as conducted in the Tenth Ward, but only as a private. He never held an office and never wanted one. Mr. Morrison votes the Republican ticket. His opinion is, that "one does not know what the world is until he has dabbled in politics," but thinks "one can be as honest in politics as in anything else, if he is an honest man."

A. M. DOLE. Alexander M. Dole was born in Waterbury, Vermont, March 1, 1814, and was the youngest of eleven children, three brothers and seven sisters. When but fifteen years old,

he began the world for himself, by hiring out to a lumberman, as an ox-teamster.

He quickly showed himself capable of a better position, and, at seventeen years of age, was given charge of a lumber camp, spending the years from 1829 to 1846 on the Ottawa and Gati-neau Rivers, in Canada, and in the lumber woods adjoining them, not only discharging his regular duties with fidelity, but doing a vast amount of work besides.

During this period, he selected lumber tracts to which Hamilton Brothers secured titles, opened roads for the transportation of camp supplies, furs and other merchandise, and acquainted himself (going over it on foot) with much of the vast lumber region lying between Georgian Bay, Lake Huron, and Hudson's Bay.

The corporation which now owns the booming and log sluices, on the Ottawa River, was organized by him, and much of the extensive work of its construction was done under his direction.

In 1847, he became general manager of the lumber business of Hamilton Brothers, the first, as well as the largest and most successful of the lumber firms of Canada. This business is still flourishing, being now known as the Hawkesbury Lumber Company. Although frequently absent on business of his own, both in Canada and the United States, he remained in active charge of Hamilton Brother's affairs, until 1872, being with this firm forty-three consecutive years.

In 1855, he came West, on a prospecting tour, and went over much of Wisconsin and Minnesota, walking from St. Anthony to Duluth. The country so pleased him, he determined to make it, at some future time, his home.



Ch. M. Dole.

In 1860, he again visited the West, and built a saw mill at Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin, which was operated the succeeding year, under the firm name of Dole, Ingram and Kennedy. In 1863, he sold his interest in this business, which is now known as the Empire Lumber Company, of Eau Claire.

About this time he invested in Minneapolis real estate, buying what is now down town business property, much of which he held during the remainder of his life.

In 1866, he engaged in the merchandise and lumber business in Pembroke, Canada, under the firm name of Cameron and Company, but, in 1872, severed all business connections in the Provinces, and removed to Minneapolis, where he continued to reside. Here he started the Star Oil Company, now known as the Northwestern Star Oil Company, and several other enterprises, and was further occupied in looking personally after his property in Minneapolis, and other parts of Minnesota, and in Montana, Dakota, Nebraska, Illinois and Canada.

Mr. Dole's death was caused by accident, in his seventy-fifth year. He was thrown from his carriage during a runaway, October 11, 1888, and sustained injuries, which, ten days later, resulted in death.

He was married, in 1857, to Mrs. S. M. Bladell, at Fort Covington, N. Y., and had two children. Mrs. Dole and a son, George A. Dole, survive him, and are residents of Minneapolis.

So closes the simple record of his days. It might almost be comprehended in the words: "He was born—he lived and wrought to worthy ends—he died." But the more noble and useful the man, the less need is there of written words to perpetuate his

memory, because, since "the good men do lives after them," the unrecorded life carves its own monument, and speaks its own eulogy.

It is interesting, however, for those who knew him, to read between the lines of the foregoing modest narrative, the hard circumstances of his boyhood, the unremitting toil, exposure and hardship of his youth, spent in a Canadian lumber camp, the indomitable will and energy of his young manhood, his fund of resource in emergency, his skill and forethought, his contempt for obstacles, whether of hunger, cold, or the weariness of long tramps, over almost impassable roads, his disregard of discouragements—losses by fire and flood, or the dishonesty of those with whom he had to do, and through all, and in all his unshaken belief, even before his confession of Christian faith, in the fatherhood of God, and the brotherhood of man.

"An' it's Captain Dole that's a brave mon in the woods, an' a gude mon everywhere," said an old Scotch body to the writer, during a trip up the Ottawa River, years ago, and the homely saying covers the ground.

He was a brave man in the woods of Canada, in the wilderness of business affairs; or in the depths of human want, misery and sorrow, a brave, masterful, helpful man, and a good man everywhere.

Alexander M. Dole was fortunate in heredity. His father, Alexander Mac Dole, was a Scotch Presbyterian, a man of unswerving integrity, of strong opinions, and prejudices, a fervent patriot, and, physically, capable of great endurance. He had espoused the cause of the colonies, and fought in the Revolutionary War, and often related to his older children incidents

in the siege of Yorktown, and the episode of Benedict Arnold and Major Andre. From him, Alexander, jr., inherited strength of purpose, and strength of limb, adherence to principles of right, and capability as a man of affairs.

His mother, whose maiden name was Olive Abbott, was English, and one of nature's gentlewomen, of great dignity, and sweetness of character. From her he derived his rare sympathy with distress and oppression, his benevolence and gentleness.

When the war of 1812 broke out, the father re-enlisted, and took with him the two oldest boys, David and William. He contracted a fever in camp, at Plattsburgg, died, while crossing Lake Champlain, and was buried on Grand Isle, Vermont.

William, in his hatred of everything British, dropped the Mac from his name, and, after peace was declared, assumed the care of his widowed mother and the younger children, who, also from that time, wrote the name in its present form.

If he was fortunate in his ancestry, he was equally fortunate that at his birth his family was poor, and that he was, from childhood, absolutely self-dependent, because, like every heroic soul, in overcoming hard circumstances, he acquired not only strength of body and mind, but moral nobility.

His courage and prowess served him to good purpose among the rough men with which he lived, as many incidents proved. One was his success in dealing with the "Shiners"—a religious-political organization, now happily gone with the unsettled times which produced it. This body terrorized whole communities by acts of outlawry. Members of it set upon one of Hamilton Brother's managers, Mr.

Dole's predecessor, and left him for dead. He recovered, but was, physically, ever after, a broken man. They attempted to treat Mr. Dole the same way, but, were every time outwitted, being met in such a way that the boldest of them came to have a wholesome fear of him, while they all respected him. If he was a magnanimous enemy, he was, also, emphatically a friend—not to one or two, but to many, and he kept his friendships where he could sustain them, for his reserve was absolutely unapproachable.

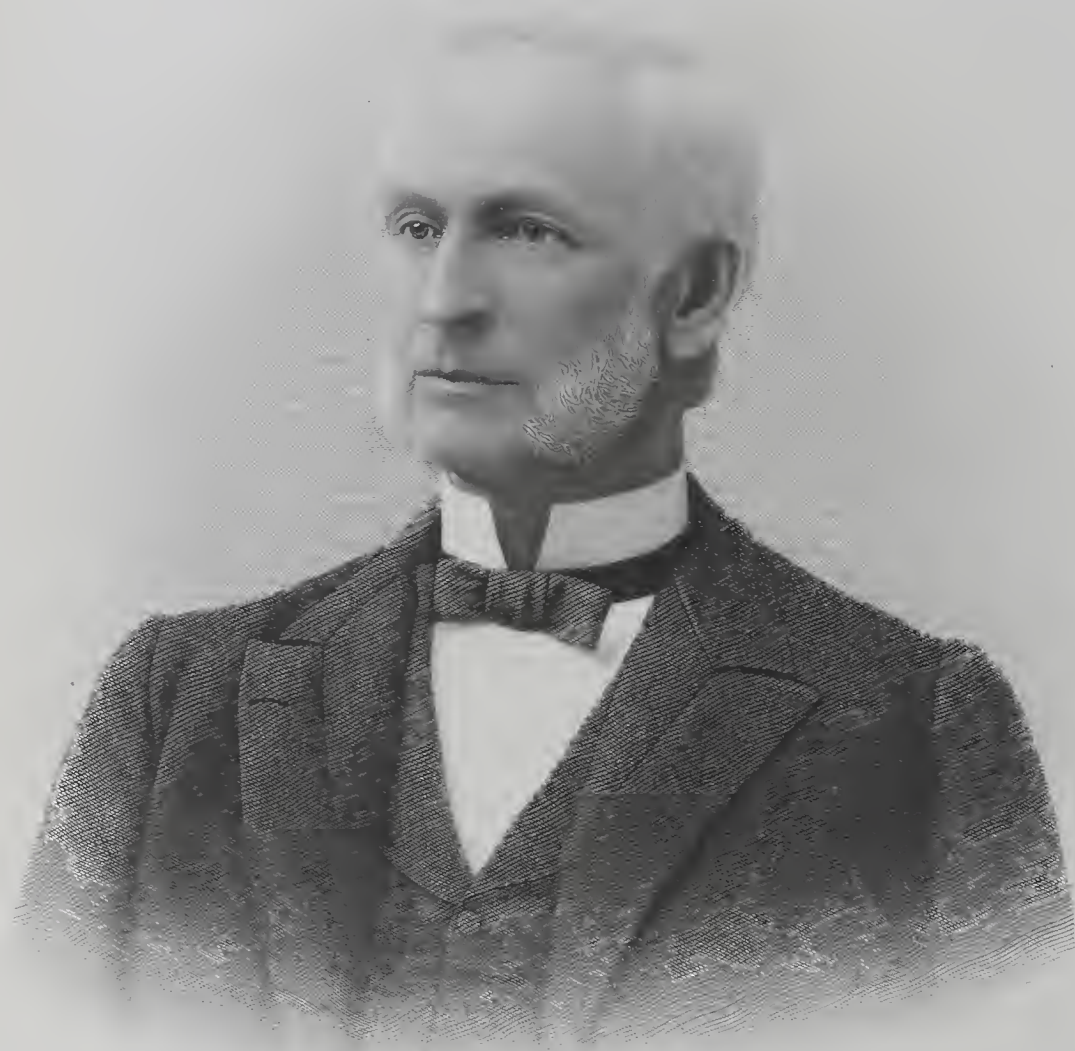
To a cherished few he was an ideal friend—loyal, always, through good and evil report, and faithful to the best in those he loved, but pitiless and unsparing in his condemnation of what was base and unworthy, even in those nearest and dearest.

A. M. Dole was a man to whom it would be safe to send a youth on the verge of moral collapse, for he was a tower of strength to the weak and tempted, and uplifting them by appeals to the strength, and not the weakness, of their souls.

Though past his youth when he married, his domestic life was very happy, and if he held what are now considered old-fashioned ideas of parental duty, he proved a wise, kind and judicious father. Of his two children, the older, a daughter, of about ten, died suddenly, in 1868.

Following this sad bereavement, came the change in his spiritual life. As a Christian, he was as thoroughly in earnest as he had been in every other walk of life. The Bible was his constant study, and in creed he affiliated with the society of Brethren, being a regular attendant at their meetings.

A most unassuming and modest



Nelson Williams

man, he left no record of his benefactions, and it is, therefore, impossible to estimate them, but it is known that he gave (and it is believed, largely) to the sufferers by the Chicago fire, in 1871, to the agriculturists burned out by the fire, in Ottawa and vicinity, in 1870, and to the Western farmers in the localities devastated by the grasshopper plague, of 1875. He disseminated religious literature, visited and comforted the individually afflicted, befriended the poor, and was rich in the love and gratitude of the unfortunate.

His hatred of oppression was equalled only by his faith in the great democracy of the people, and his desire to relieve the needs of humanity. He was interested in the great questions of the day—the suffrage agitation, the temperance reform movement, the condition of the freed men of the South, and the labor problem.

His theology was as simple, and his faith as sincere and direct as that of a child. In a letter, written during a time of great religious upheaval, he says:

“Under all the buildings of man’s device, the Eternal, the Rock of Ages, stands sure. We can do without forms and ceremonies, without the so-called church, without the Bible even, but we cannot do without God, nor without Christ, nor deny the truth that because He is good and true, we must be so too.”

He reared no pile of masonry in which to segregate suffering humanity, but, as was said above, to brighten darkened homes, to relieve destitution, and cheer the unblest, was a part of his daily life.

The best that can be said of any man may be said of his dear and honored name, he was a Christian,

and showed us how to stay our hearts on God’s

“Immortal love and Fatherhood,
And trust Him as His children should.”

HON. NELSON WILLIAMS. This well known, successful, and self-made citizen, of Minneapolis, first saw the light of day, April 25, 1825, at Caldwell’s Mauor, Lower Canada, about three miles from the Vermont State line. He was the third son and the eighth child, in a family of ten children born to his parents, John C. and Mary Williams, who were born in Vermont, about the years 1784 and 1786, respectively.

HARDY EARLY LIFE.

When Nelson was ten years of age, the family returned across the American line, and settled at Lawrence, St. Lawrence County, New York. The region was heavily timbered, and the northern part of the town, where was the Williams home, especially so. Inured to hardy training and labor, from the age of 16 to 22 years, Mr. Williams became an expert axman, and did a large amount of clearing. In the very commencement of railroad construction, in this country, the Northern Railroad was, in 1846, located through Lawrence, between Rouse’s Point and Ogdensburg. As an axman, Mr. Williams aided in cutting and clearing the right-of-way for the line through Lawrence, and upon the completion of that work, he was appointed to take charge of a large force of men, in excavating for the depot grounds and station, at Lawrence. As the road advanced, for the material needed for the superstructure, he desired a contract for cross ties, and, at the age of twenty-four, made three trips, on horseback, to Ogdensburg, forty-one miles, which resulted in securing a

contract for 10,500 ties, which was the number required for the line through his town, and which were made of tamarac timber, and the contract for which was completed in the summer of 1850.

IN RAILWAY SERVICE.

Upon the early opening of the railroad, Mr. Williams was appointed station agent, at Lawrence, by the following official notice, which is here given in full, for its historical significance:

OFFICE OF THE NORTHERN RAILROAD,
MALONE, September 14, 1850.

"You are hereby appointed Station Agent, at Lawrence, to take effect on the 20th of September, 1850, at which time you will be at the station, and take charge of the building.

"The salary, \$300 per annum."

CHARLES L. SCHLATTER,

Supt.

"To Nelson Williams, Esq., Station Agent, Lawrence."

This position Mr. Williams held until he resigned, to accept an appointment as Route Agent, in the Railway Mail service, on the same road, which was conferred under date of May 15, 1853, and was for Route No. 1253, the salary being \$600 per year. This, his second appointive trust, he faithfully held until the fall of 1855, when he resigned the place for the purpose of removing to Wisconsin, where he was to enter on a still broader sphere of action, personal and public. He located at the new town of Stoughton, Dane County.

PUBLIC LIFE IN WISCONSIN.

With no natural inclination to hold public office, yet, soon after he became a citizen, of Stoughton, he was called to serve the Republican party of which he had ever been a member since its organization, in the Wisconsin

Legislature, as Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, which place he filled for the years 1864, '65, and '66, following which, and in recognition of his ability, and interest, in public affairs, he was urged to become a candidate for the Assembly, from the Dane County District. Accepting, he was elected, and served for the term of 1868, in which service he was a colleague of Hon. Knute Nelson, the present Governor of Minnesota. Following this term in the Assembly, he was elected to the Upper House, and served as State Senator, for 1869-'70. Other public service in Wisconsin, was in war time, when, May 23, 1864, he was appointed Special Provost Marshal, for the Second Congressional District, in which capacity he was able to render important and patriotic service in support of the government and in the administration of the Federal laws, in that State. Being self-educated, with little school training outside of the early district school, he had ever possessed a deep interest in educational affairs, in recognition of which, on January 11th, 1867, he was appointed Normal School Regent, for Wisconsin, to fill an unexpired term, and the following year, he was re-appointed, to a full term of three years, which had not expired when he resigned, to remove from the State. This public service, in Wisconsin, brought Mr. Williams into connection with the prominent men, State and national, whose public services were so illustrious in holding Wisconsin up to credit and honor, in relation to the Union and to the Republican party.

BUSINESS ACTIVITY.

Mr. Williams was married, January 26, 1859, to Miss Delette H. Stoughton, daughter of Luke Stoughton, the founder of the town, in which he

lived. Mr. Williams was in business ventures as successful as he was in public affairs. For several years he dealt largely in produce, buying and shipping to Milwaukee and Chicago. In 1865, he took a trip to the oil regions, then newly discovered, in Pennsylvania, and at Pit Hole, Venango County, was placed in charge of what was known as the Rooker farm, where, as business manager, he made, in commissions, as compensation for his services, over \$30,000, besides some valuable lands, which sum he brought back to Stoughton, in government bonds, having been absent but four months. After having spent four or five years in helping to build up Stoughton, he determined to remove to the wider field, Minneapolis. Regret at his departure was expressed on every hand, local and State. The *Wisconsin State Journal*, having reviewed the steps by which he had risen while a citizen of the State, said:

In the time, he has secured some of the most substantial rewards of sterling integrity, enterprising spirit and a vigorous, generous nature. * * * When he came here, he was known to less than half a dozen persons in the State, and has gained a large circle of friends, who are strongly attached to him, and sincerely regret to lose his society. * * * Very largely to his efforts are due the erection of the public school building, at Stoughton, and the opening of a graded school in it.

The same journal detailed Mr. Williams' efforts in behalf of the Normal school system, of the State, which has since been so greatly developed.

REMOVAL TO MINNESOTA.

In the spring of 1870, Mr. Williams removed to Minnesota, introduced by the following letter, from the Chief Executive, of Wisconsin:

STATE OF WISCONSIN. }
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. }

MADISON, February 3d, 1870.

Honorable C. A. Pillsbury, Minneapolis:

DEAR SIR—I take the liberty of addressing you in relation to Hon. Nelson Williams, for many years an honored resident of this State, but now of your State; and beg to say, that I knew him well, having been associated with him in the Senate of our State, and also in our Normal School Board.

As a Senator, he was vigilant, faithful and influential, always enjoying the most sincere regard, and fullest confidence of his fellow members, and of his constituents.

As a Regent of Normal Schools, he bore an important part in laying the foundations of our present excellent system. His deep interest in the cause of education, his sound judgment, and his inflexible integrity, made his services of great benefit to the State.

His departure from Wisconsin was deeply regretted, but our loss was Minnesota's gain.

I heartily recommend him to the confidence and good will of yourself and the people of Minnesota.

I have the honor to be

with high esteem,

your obedient servant,

WM. E. SMITH.

FAMILY AND HOME.

Since Mr. Williams has been a resident of Minneapolis, he has shown that enterprise and public spirit which has ever been characteristic of the man. In business he has been quite entirely occupied, in the real estate business, with the care of his own property and with the return for judicious investments made in Minneapolis. His family consists of wife and four children—one son, and three daughters—the three eldest born in Stoughton. Mary A., the eldest, is the wife of Charles B. Peck, attorney-at-law. The other two daughters are

unmarried. The son, Willis S., is a graduate from Yale College, class of 1886, and is now manager of the Clearing House of the Chamber of Commerce, which position he has filled for the past two years with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of all concerned. Mr. Williams has a beautiful summer home at Minnetonka Beach, Minnetonka, where he has spent the past eight summers, the winters being always spent in the city. His lake place is one of the most inviting of the many at that restful resort, and he and family greatly enjoy there, as elsewhere, the delights of home.

IN PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

In public affairs, Mr. Williams has lost none of the interest which marked his life in Wisconsin. It has reached to nearly all of the lines presented in a large and growing city, and the noble State with which he has cast his lot. For the latter, he has held numerous commissions of trust, though withholding himself from any political office. In charitable work, in Minneapolis, he has been among the foremost. In building up the city he has aided to raise large sums of money for the promotion of industrial enterprises. He has been, for years, an active member of the Board of Trade, of which he is a Director and also Treasurer, and he is the Vice-President and one of the Directors of the Germania Bank of Minneapolis, of which he is one of the stockholders. While eschewing political office, he has been an unswerving and steadfast Republican, active in campaigns, and called often to take active part in conventions, city, county and State. In connection with the National Republican Convention, held at Minneapolis, in 1892, when President Harrison was

re-nominated, while earnestly desiring the re-nomination of the President he was able, as a member of the local committee on entertainment, to do the city of Minneapolis signal service in the record obtained for hospitality and enterprise. Mr. Williams was first on that committee, next to the chairman, and did a prodigious amount of work in caring for the city's numerous and distinguished guests, on that historic occasion. His personal part was recognized by many who were here, among them the delegation of Wyoming, which returned to him a formal acknowledgment, enumerative of his graceful courtesies, acknowledged in the following terms:

We wish especially to thank Nelson Williams, of the committee on entertainment, who with so many guests to remember, happily remembered them all and included the Wyoming delegation in the circle that received his individual attention.

Mr. Williams' personal activity is best shown by recounting a few of the business enterprises in which he engaged. He arrived in Minneapolis early in May, 1870, and immediately purchased considerable promising real estate. In October, of the same year, he entered into a co-partnership with George R. Lyman to carry on the wholesale and retail drug business, and such an encouragement to the growing jobbing business of Minneapolis was made, commencing in No. 2, Center block, on Nicollet Avenue, the firm name being Lyman and Williams. For a year and a half the entire business, which grew to large proportions, was carried on in this building. In order to enlarge the wholesale department of the business, in the spring of 1872, the firm entered into a contract with parties to erect for them the large three-story build-

ing of brick, No. 103 Washington Avenue, South, which was exclusively for their wholesale department, and which they occupied in the fall of 1872. Their retail department was conducted in a store in the Nicollet House block. Not being a practical druggist, Mr. Williams, in the fall of 1873, sold his interest in the business to Mr. Lyman, taking in pay for his share of the stock and fixtures, Mr. Lyman's share in the Washington Avenue block.

From this time forward, Mr. Williams devoted himself more exclusively to real estate, and to individual building. In 1874 or '75, he completed a residence for himself, on the corner of Second Avenue South and Seventh Street, at a cost of about \$15,000, and it was one of the best residences which had at that time been reared in the growing city. It was a wooden Mansard, with veneering of cream colored brick, two stories, and contained twelve large rooms. This residence he occupied until the fall of 1879, when it was leased to John Crosby, of the Washburn-Crosby Company, who continued to occupy it for seven successive years, during which time Mr. Williams was largely occupied in the part which he took in the development of Lake Minnetonka, which has been before referred to. He first located on the south shore of the lake, near to the then newly opened Lake Park Hotel. In 1885, he transferred his interest to the opposite shore, purchasing of the Great Northern Railway Company the large and beautiful grounds he has since so greatly improved. He at first tented out on these grounds, and personally superintended the construction of the handsome lake home he proceeded to erect. Since located there, he has given his

personal attention to the various interests affecting Minnetonka, and to his efforts are due, in a large degree, much of the development of that part of the lake shore. His summer home is centrally located, with reference to the Great Northern's interests there, and is less than three blocks from the company's Hotel Lafayette, which is the largest and most attractive summer hotel in the entire West. This summer home not only gives himself and family great personal comfort and enjoyment, but it is often thrown open in private recognition of men of public worth or character with whom both here and elsewhere he has been associated in his long and busy life.

Among other building done in Minneapolis, Mr. Williams erected, in 1888, the brick business block which, with its three stories of flats, adorns the corner of Sixth Street South and Seventh Avenue, on ground the wisdom of which purchase was long since demonstrated. The block cost about \$20,000 and contains, besides three fine stores, thirty-two rooms arranged and adapted for small families, whom seek the location because so central to business as to avoid the expense of street car fare. The wisdom of the enterprise is demonstrated in the fact that the block is rarely wanting in tenants, and the example set by Mr. Williams is one in which there would be a public benefit conferred if it was oftener followed by property owners. Care for these and their various rentals has been the most of the business conducted by Mr. Williams for several years past.

Of institutions brought to Minneapolis by the influence and self-sacrificing efforts of her citizens, there have been a number to which Mr.

Williams has lent his personal aid. One of these was the Milwaukee Railroad shops, part of the money for the bonus that secured their location here having been raised by his personal efforts. He also owned a part of the ground on which the shops were located. The public commissions he has filled under various State and municipal appointments have been, largely, benevolent and charitable. In national and international conventions of the institutions of corrections and charities, he is a frequent and influential delegate. In his nature religious, and belonging to the Congregational form, he is, at the same time that he is an active man of affairs, one of a kindly, generous nature, and a man tenderly devoted to his family and proud of the city, State and country in which he lives.

ANDREW CRAIK was born near the city of Edinborough, Scotland, May 22d, 1817. When a child, he went, with his parents, to Canada. They located in the township of Henchenbrook, county of Beauharnais, near the frontier of New York State. At the age of twelve, he went to the city of Montreal and received a common education. At the age of sixteen, he was put in charge of a country grist mill, belonging to his father, which he conducted, for some years, with entire satisfaction. In the year 1837, the patriotic French, in Eastern Canada, with their English and American sympathizers in Western Canada, commenced active operations for independence. The party loyal to the Imperial Government met this by volunteering for its support. Among them was found the subject of this sketch, then in his twenty-first year. He was readily taken notice of by the com-

mander of these forces, Sir John Colbourn, and honored with a Lieutenant's commission in a frontier company.

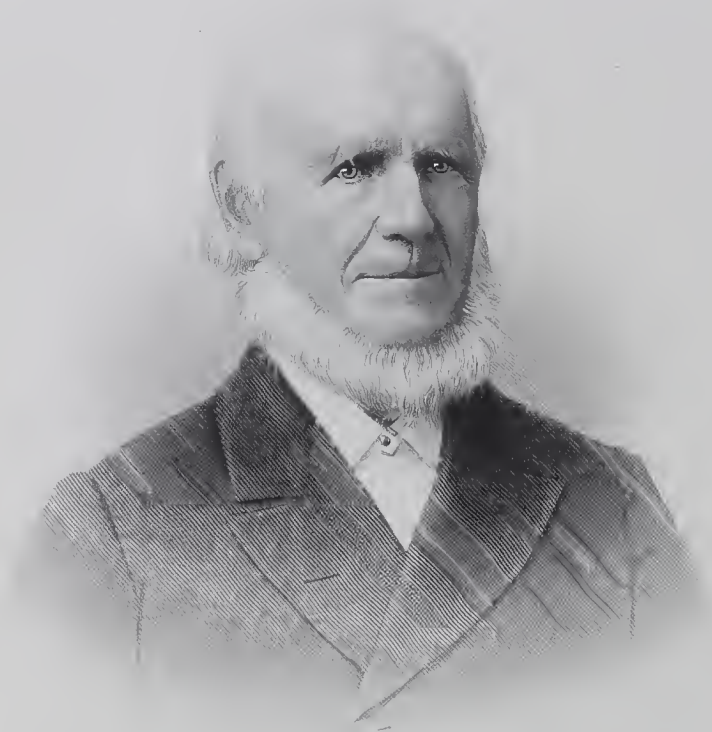
In May, 1840, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Broadfoot, from Scotland, by whom he had six children, William, James, John, Isabell, Andrew and Alexander.

In May, 1841, he resigned his commission in the volunteer service, received from the commander a letter of thanks for his services, and, shortly after, was appointed Captain of militia. He then embarked in the woolen manufacturing business, which he continued until 1846, when he removed to Three Rivers, and commenced the manufacture of oatmeal, for the gulf fishery and Quebec markets.

In 1861, he removed to La Crosse, Wisconsin, where he engaged in the flouring mill business until 1869, when he removed to Minneapolis and purchased the Edina Mills (now the village of Edina), which he improved, and commenced the manufacture of oatmeal and pearl barley—the first of the kind in the State of Minnesota. Mr. Craik has been an energetic business man and a representative citizen of his community.

GEORGE W. ESTERLY. Among the wonderful achievements which mark the present century, in the introduction of mechanical appliances to economize labor and multiply production, not the least important, in their results, are those which affect the processes of agriculture. They have made the settlement and cultivation of the western prairie possible, and have everywhere relieved the husbandman of the most tedious and exhausting labor of his pursuit.

In the number of illustrious men



Andrew Brainerd



G. W. Esterly

who have contributed, by their genius, application and enterprise, to the introduction of labor-saving machinery in agriculture, the Esterlys hold a prominent place. Three generations of the family have now been successively engaged in the invention of new machines, in systematizing their manufacture, and in the management of an extensive establishment for their construction and distribution. If hereditary rank entitles some families to wear insignia, and assume titles of honor, how much more are these deserving of honor and distinction, who by their inventive genius and administrative ability, have added to the products of the land, and relieved husbandry of its toil and drudgery.

George Esterly removed from Ulster County, New York, in 1837, and settled on Heart Prairie, Walworth County, Wisconsin, where he entered some twelve hundred acres of land, and engaged extensively in farming. He was a pioneer in that region. It was comparatively easy to plow up large fields in the boundless prairies, and put in wheat by the hundreds of acres, but when the golden harvest was ready for the sickle, the scarcity of labor and the tiresome swinging of the cradle turned the thoughts of the extensive farmer to methods of expediting and economizing the labor of the harvest. He commenced experiments, and, at length, invented a header, by means of which the grain, as cut, was conveyed, by canvases, into a large wagon box, traveling along by the side of the cutting machine. A patent was granted by the United States patent office, on this machine, October 2d, 1844, and its manufacture was undertaken by the inventor. It was a success, and is still in use, principally on the Pacific Coast.

Mr. Esterly devoted his inventive faculties to the perfection of reaping and mowing machines, and, in 1857, removed to Whitewater, where he found facilities for manufacturing on a large scale.

Another of his inventions, which came into general use, was the sulky corn cultivator, which operated on both sides of the row at the same time, and he was the first to patent such a device. Patents were also granted him for seeding machines, self-binding harvesters, and a large number of improvements in various agricultural machines.

It was while his first great invention was in gestation, in his teeming brain, that George W. Esterly was born. The date of his birth was April 25th, 1842, and the place the great farm near Whitewater, Wisconsin. His childhood and youth were passed upon the farm, where he became accustomed to its routine, and shared in its labors, and, at the same time, grew into familiarity with the experiments and tentative trials of machines which his father was constantly engaged in. He was given the best facilities for obtaining a liberal education which the vicinity afforded. Having gone through the course of the home district school, he spent a year in the high school at Racine, and then devoted two years to attendance at the University of Wisconsin, where he took special studies, especially in higher mathematics and physics. After leaving the University, he took a full course in Spencer's Commercial College, at Milwaukee, and graduated there, in the spring of 1865. Having spent his vacation, and many unemployed hours, in his father's office, soon after leaving the University, in 1862, he became manager of the busi-

ness. Ten years later, he became a partner, under the style of George Esterly and Son. The business was chiefly the manufacture of harvesting machinery. Having grown to large proportions, the business was incorporated, in 1884, as the Esterly Harvesting Machine Company, of White-water, Wisconsin, having a paid-up capital of \$400,000. Of this company, G. W. Esterly was vice-president and secretary. His good judgment, methodical habits, and excellent general and business education qualified him to manage successfully the extensive and growing business of the company, which sent out its machines by the thousands throughout the agricultural regions of the North and West and distributed them among the great ranches of the Pacific Coast.

The Minneapolis-Esterly Harvester Company, of Minneapolis, was organized in 1892. Mr. G. W. Esterly is president of the company and Mr. T. B. Walker, vice-president, while G. M. Esterly, the oldest son of the president, is superintendent of the factory. The works are located at St. Louis Park. The plant covers about ten acres of ground. The buildings are two and a half and three stories high, built of brick, with stone foundations. The Minneapolis-Esterly Company bought all the patents, licenses, machinery and tools of the old White-water Company and moved the manufacturing business here. They also brought about one hundred of their former employes, most of whom have families. The factory at St. Louis Park, is the most perfectly arranged and best equipped harvester plant in the United States. It has a capacity to manufacture ten thousand twine binding harvesters, and ten thousand mowers annually, and has been turn-

ing them out at that rate this season. With the facilities abounding here for carrying on large manufacturing concerns and distributing their products, with the skilled and energetic management of the Esterlys, and the liberal financial backing which the citizens of Minneapolis have given the company, it is not too much to anticipate that their harvester company will become a leader in the great interests of the city.

Mr. Esterly married, on the 6th of November, 1865, Miss Kate Haines, of Columbus, Wisconsin. They have five children, of whom the oldest, George M., is superintendent of the company's factory; another son, Burton H., is about completing his studies at the State University, where another son, Frank C., is still in attendance; two daughters, Blanche and Helen, are inmates of the home and yet at school. The family have a residence in the beautiful suburb of Kenwood, where Mr. Esterly has purchased lots, and designs soon to erect a house, commensurate with the position and needs of the family and in keeping with the attractions of the unrivalled Kenwood Boulevard.

While intent upon establishing a house and name for themselves, the Esterlys have not traced their ancestry beyond the emigrant from New York, in 1837. The traditions of the family point to a German origin, on the side of the father, while on that of the mother they claim a Welsh nativity. If the etymology of the name can furnish a reliable clue to the origin of the family, it would suggest derivation from the Esterlings, a name applied to a division of the ancient Franks. However this may be, the fame which is justly attached to those who have brought amelioration to the hard labor





Wm. H. Woodcut

F. Morrison

of the field and multiplied the products of the earth is more to be esteemed than ancestral dignity or patents of nobility.

FRANCIS MORRISON. Among the many pioneers of Minnesota, there were none more universally respected in every walk of life than the late Francis Morrison. A native of Vermont, he inherited all of the stern integrity of the pilgrim fathers of New England. In early life, he became a contractor, and aided in building the railroads in his native State. Subsequently he followed the same business in New York and Indiana. In the early summer of 1852, when he had arrived at a full, vigorous manhood, he reached the precincts, with his interesting family, of what is now Minneapolis, and from that period until his death, May 31st, 1894, Minnesota was his cherished home. Here he improved the opportunities which a rich field offered in developing the resources surrounding the Falls of St. Anthony. A former workman for Mr. Morrison, in both Vermont and New York, had preceded him to Minnesota, and at the time of his arrival, was, with others, about to commence building mills below the outlet of Minnetonka. Mr. Morrison immediately became a member of the firm, and, with his usual energy, contributed largely in the erection of the mills, which were the first improvements of a similar character west of the Mississippi, in Hennepin County. This was Mr. Morrison's first venture in business matters in Minnesota, and while it was not a large, paying investment, it was a satisfactory one, not only to himself, but to his partners.

During this time, Mr. Morrison secured a home on the west banks of the

Mississippi, above the military reservation, which covered lands as far north as Bassett's Creek, and produced settlement to the south of that stream. To the north, though unsurveyed, the lands were open to pre-emption claim, and Mr. Morrison staked out a claim of 153 acres, lying on the bank of the river, back to the present Lyndale Avenue, lying between Twenty-sixth and Thirty-second Streets, north, embracing the entire tract, except the forty acres now constituting Famous Park. It was a beautiful tract of land. Next the river bank was a level and rich strip of bottom, rising by a gentle acclivity, and covered with an open growth of black and burr oaks, with occasional thickets of aspen and poplar. Near the southerly boundary, he built a small house, into which he moved his family. Here he has resided for over forty years, witnessing the growth of a city, which has long since encroached upon his farm, running its streets through his former corn fields and pasture, and lighting its flickering gaslights upon the corners, where only the lightning bug sparkled in momentary flashes through the starry nights.

In the early years, Mr. Morrison was content to cultivate these acres as a farm, while he obtained work in the structures which were undertaken in the infant town, or went into the pineries of the upper country to cut the lumber which was needed to build up her houses, and fence the prairie farms of the surrounding country. Not many years passed before the passion for platting additions seized the owners of suburban property, and the land was platted as Demmon's and Morrison's Addition. It was, however, premature. Many of the

additions were subsequently vacated. But Mr. Morrison, with patience unwearyed by delay, held on to his possession, paid his taxes, and bided his time. In the later development of the city, population overflowed its northern limits, and brought his lots into requisition. When the Park Board, in 1884, designated "Nigger Hill" for one of the public parks, and soon converted its grassy hills into the beautiful Famous Park, the vicinity became desirable for residences, and now the old farm, and many unappropriated blocks and lots of the addition have become the sites of beautiful homes.

Mr. Morrison was born in the year 1813, in the town of Windsor, Vermont. At the age of thirteen years, his parents removed to Stowe, where, in the shadow of the Green Mountains, and engaged in the homely and laborious work of tilling a mountain farm, he grew up, and passed the early period of his manhood. Here he married, and settled down to the agricultural life in which he had been bred. Though steady minded and industrious, he was not insensible to the allurements of enterprise. When work was prosecuted in the vicinity of his home, on the Vermont Central Railroad, he took employment in its construction, and spent four years, from 1847, in the service of the road. When the job was finished, having developed a taste and adaptation for such work, he came West, and secured a job in the construction of a line of railroad in Indiana, running from Michigan City. After a year spent in Indiana, he pushed northwestward, passing the frontiers of the settled country, came to St. Anthony, in 1852.

Mr. Morrison was President of the Mississippi Bridge Company, and had charge of the mechanical work upon

that early and beautiful structure, in its construction, in 1854, and upon its completion, seated by the side of Mr. T. J. Griffith, the engineer of the bridge, he drove the first team over the bridge, which was also the first to span the Mississippi at any point.

Mr. Morrison has been extensively engaged in the lumbering business. Owning quantities of fine timbered lands upon the Upper Mississippi, he built a saw mill, and opened a lumber business, which aided materially in the upbuilding of a great city, upon grounds that he once ploughed, and cultivated. He has been an intelligent on-looker in the progress of the forty years, having a sound judgment, uncommon firmness, and stability of character, and a mind well stored with the wisdom which comes from wide reading, and thoughtful meditation.

He was happy in his domestic relations, and fond of home and the associations of home. In early manhood, he married Miss Hannah Perkins, of Stowe, Vermont, who survives him. She is a lady of great merit, and a member of one of the most respectable and respected families in Vermont. The late Hon. Oscar Perkins, of Rice County, in this State, was her brother. Another brother is Captain Norman Perkins, of the mail service, in this city. Mr. and Mrs. Morrison were the parents of two children—the late Henry and Oscar Morrison. They both bloomed into manhood and were full of bright hopes and vigorous promises—richly endowed with good, honest, business habits and qualifications. They preceded Mr. Morrison to the spirit land, leaving children, whom are a great comfort to the grandparents.

JOHN H. STEVENS,
Editor.



R. H. Hastie



Margaret Hastings

ROBERT HENRY HASTY. This gentleman, venerable in years, but yet retaining much of the buoyancy of spirit and activity of body and mind of a man of middle age, and still engaged in active business, was a pioneer of Minnesota, and has been, for nearly thirty years, a resident of Minneapolis, or in its vicinity, and has, for forty-five years, been one of the most industrious, respected and useful citizens of the State of his early adoption.

Like so many of the early settlers upon the St. Croix and Mississippi, drawn hither by the attractions of lumbering, he was born in Maine, where he had his introduction into the business of lumbering, in all its diversified branches. His father, William Hasty, was a resident of Limerick, York County, Maine, where he cultivated a farm and sometimes varied his work with lumbering.

Robert was born, December 12th, 1822, and was the seventh of a family of ten children, most of whom grew to maturity. The narrow income of the little farm, far inland, on a branch of the Lace River, did not allow indulgence in many of the luxuries of life, nor exempt the children from such labor as was suitable to their ages. They, however, were privileged to attend the district school, during three winter months of each year, until twelve years of age, when their labor became too valuable to be spared from contributing to the family maintenance.

In 1841, when nineteen years old, Mr. Hasty left the home of his infancy and boyhood, to seek self-support, in the hardy struggle of life. Going to Baring, Washington County, a town on the St. Croix, he found employment, on a farm, for two years. He then went into the woods, on the St.

Croix, and commenced his connection with the lumbering business, which he learned in all its branches, and which constituted his occupation, in Maine and Minnesota, for the next forty-five years, except between four and five years that he spent in the military service. He was employed in the lumbering camps during the winters, worked on the drives in the spring, and in sawmills through the summers, for two years. He then formed a partnership with Mr. Albert Stimpson, in lumbering, and engaged, with him, in cutting and driving logs and operating a sawmill at Baring. This business continued three years, when it was sold, and Mr. Hasty was then employed, for a year, in charge of the lumber business of Hamilton and Dunn, at Baring.

On the 15th of December, 1844, Mr. Hasty was married, at Baring, to Miss Margaret Gillespie, and commenced housekeeping. This connection lasted for forty-four years, until Mrs. Hasty's death, in 1888. She was a lady of more than usual loveliness, domestic virtues and strength of character. She became connected with the Methodist church, in early life, in which she was joined by her husband, at a later period. Without neglecting her domestic duties, she entered zealously into the religious and benevolent work of the church, and was an active worker for the promotion of temperance and other reforms. While living at Anoka she was engaged in the somewhat celebrated work of the woman's crusade. In place of a child of their own, Mr. and Mrs. Hasty adopted, when a lad, James R. Farnham, who has lately become a partner of his adoptive father.

In October, 1849, when twenty-seven years old, Mr. Hasty removed to Min-

nesota, taking up his residence at Stillwater, whither a number of lumbermen of his acquaintance, from the St. Croix, of Maine, had already come. The first winter he run a sawmill, for John McKusick. The following summer he took a job, from W. F. C. Folsom, to pick up a lot of stray logs on Lake St. Croix, and deliver them at Point Douglas. The next winter he went into the woods, taking charge of a lumbering camp, on Apple River, for Irving McKusick. In the spring he drove the logs down the river, and then worked again in a sawmill. For his third winter in Minnesota, Mr. Hasty formed a partnership with Albert Stimpson, his old Maine partner, in logging, on Ground House. Afterwards he bought out Stimpson's interest, and took Stephen Merrill as a partner. He continued in the logging business, on Apple River, and elsewhere, until the winter of 1857, when, having been appointed, by Governor Sibley, Surveyor-General of logs and lumber of the First District of Minnesota, he sold out his interest and devoted himself to his official duties, which were responsible and exacting. After holding the office two years, his health failed, and he was elected to the less laborious position of City Marshal of Stillwater, which he held for two years. Then he worked for the boom company, surveying logs, and was thus engaged when the summons to take up arms came, from President Lincoln, to the patriotic citizens, in the summer of 1861. Dropping his rule and tally book, he set about recruiting a company, and, upon the organization of the Sixth Regiment of Minnesota Volunteers, at Fort Snelling, in August, he was enrolled in Company I, of that regiment, and was appointed Second Lieuten-

ant, C. A. Bromly being its Captain. The Indian massacre occurring soon after the organization of the regiment it was employed in defence of the frontier. Lieutenant Hasty, with his company, accompanied General Sibley, in the Indian campaign of 1862, and was present and participated in the battle with the savages at Wood Lake. After the capture of the Indians, he was present, at Mankato, at the execution of the ringleaders of the revolt, some thirty-eight being hung upon one scaffold. He was also with General Sibley, in the campaign of 1863, across the western plains. In the fall of 1864, Lieutenant Hasty was detailed to the charge of a convalescent corp at Camp Goodhue, and, afterwards, to a draft rendezvous.

In July, 1865, he joined his regiment, at Helena, Arkansas, but was soon attacked with malarial fever, and received his discharge from the service, for disability, just before the close of the war. Returning to Minnesota, his convalescence was slow, and nearly a year passed before he was able to resume his usual labor.

He now removed to Minneapolis, taking a house on Fourth Street, opposite Dr. Ames' residence, and worked in a sawmill, of which he had charge, on the old dam, for Ladd, Gorton and Company. During the next two or three years, he was engaged in sawmill work and scaling, being employed by James Love, Surveyor-General of logs, by W. D. Washburn and Company and Dr. Levi Butler.

In the winter of 1869, in company with Warren Stetson, a privilege was secured, on the east side dam, and the Hasty and Stetson sawmill was built. When ready for operation, in the spring of 1870, they sawed logs for Farnham and Lovejoy, Captain Rol-

lins, and others. On the 19th of October, the mill was burned, in the disastrous fire which swept away the block of sawmills located on the east side dam. In a single hour the savings of years of labor were swept away, Mr. Hasty losing nearly all the property he had accumulated.

He now sold his home, on Fourth Street, and bought another, on the east side, to which he removed. He was soon deputized, by Major Camp, to scale logs, on the Upper Mississippi, and spent the winter in scaling logs on Pine River, Dogget Brook, Fish Lake, and elsewhere.

In the spring of 1871, he was employed, by Mr. W. G. Clark, to go to St. Louis, Missouri, where he operated a sawmill for Hill, Lemon and Company, and, afterwards, for Marshal Brotherton, until April, 1872.

George M. Stickney, the partner in the lumbering business of W. D. Washburn, being in New Orleans, wrote to Mr. Hasty, at St. Louis, desiring him to go to Anoka and work in the company's mill, at that place. Accepting the engagement, he took the first boat up the river, in the spring of 1872, and entered upon his work at Anoka. Here he remained for the next nine years, at first having charge of the sawmill, and, afterwards, conducting the logging and driving, as well as the sawing. It is needless to say, considering the length of the employment and the efficient management of General Washburn and Major Hale, that they had found a man competent to take charge of so large a business, and faithful and reliable in all his relations with them.

In 1875, Mr. Hasty had purchased, at auction, from Jacob Kessler, a tract of thirty-five acres of land, in the town of Crystal Lake (now city of Minneapolis),

lying upon the Mississippi River, just above Shingle Creek. The motive for locating there was that it was in the neighborhood of Mrs. Hasty's relatives, and it would be pleasant to have a home near them. The existence of a bed of clay in the land was well known, but, at the time, its value was not considered. Mr. Hasty removed to his new purchase in 1880, while still working at Anoka. He soon joined Mr. Andrew Anderson in putting in machinery for making brick, but, after two years, bought him out, and since then has carried on the brick business alone, except that for the last four years he has taken into partnership Mr. James R. Farnham, whom he brought up. The present firm is R. H. Hasty and Company, manufacturers of cream brick, Shingle Creek, Minneapolis. They manufacture from two to three and a half million brick per year, according to the demand. Under the careful management of Mr. Hasty, the cost of manufacture has been reduced, by labor-saving methods, the use of approved machinery, and strict economy, so that the brick which at one time sold for \$8 and \$10 per thousand, are now sold for \$5, and still a fair manufacturer's profit is made.

On the fourth of January, 1893, Mr. Hasty married Mrs. Fannie L. Billings, whose maiden name was Outon. She is a native of the Province of New Brunswick, and one of a family of seventeen children. Like her husband, Mrs. Hasty is a member of the Methodist church, and active in various forms of charitable and reformatory work. She is an advocate of the suffrage for women, and does not neglect the scant privilege already accorded to her sex to vote for school officers. While engaged in such work,

she does not neglect the quiet duties which characterize the faithful housewife.

GEORGE LYMAN BRIMHALL was born in the town of Hardwick, Massachusetts, February 11th, 1827. His grandfather, Sylvanus Brimhall, was of English stock, a valiant soldier of the Revolution and a worthy pensioner of the United States government. His grandmother, Tryphena Johnson, was also of English descent, and the mother of eight children—seven sons and one daughter.

Nathaniel Brimhall, a son of Sylvanus, was born March 9th, 1793, and was married to Abigail Eaton, December 25th, 1816. The result of this union was eleven children—seven daughters and four sons.

The fifth child was George Lyman, the subject of this sketch, the early part of whose life was spent on the farm, in his native town, where he was born. In various capacities, in the field, planting potatoes, or other crops, or in the dairy, milking the cows or churning the cream, or in a neighboring sawmill, getting out rough lumber, he spent his time, till nineteen years of age. His education was limited to what could be obtained at the common schools, during a few winter terms of three months each, and the home training and discipline afforded in a family of eleven children, conducted on such methods as encouraged industry and self reliance.

At the age of nineteen, his ambition induced him to secure the position of clerk in a grocery store, in New York City, where he remained one year. Tiring of the confinement of city life, he removed to Worcester, Massachusetts, entering, as laborer, the great plow manufacturing concern

of Ruggles, Nourse and Mason, where he remained six years, the three last of which he acted as foreman in the woodwork department.

In 1853, he moved to Athens, Windham County, Vermont, buying a farm and again entering the field of agriculture. Here Mr. Brimhall was married, to Miss Lorinda S. Davis, June 9th, 1853.

In 1855, he was seized with the western fever, propagated by the advice of Horace Greeley, which resulted in bringing him to Minnesota, to the town of Eureka, Dakota County. Here he took up a claim of sixty acres and farmed it till 1866, a period of twelve years, when he disposed of his farm and removed to Minneapolis. The city was already showing signs of its coming greatness, by the demand of more buildings, for various purposes, which afforded Mr. Brimhall an opportunity for exercising his mechanical skill in woodworking. Here he labored, as a carpenter and millwright, for ten years, when he once more returned to his first love—farming—which he pursued, near Crystal Lake, for another ten years, when he again came to Minneapolis, locating on Emerson Avenue North, where he still resides.

Mr. and Mrs. Brimhall have had nine children—three sons and six daughters. Two sons and three daughters still survive.

Mr. Brimhall has always taken an active interest in the growth of the city, contributing liberally towards its various improvements. He has been one of the chief promoters of the organization and development of Robbinsdale Addition where he has made large contributions of time, labor and money. In all his business transactions, he has enjoyed the confidence



Geo L. Brinkhall



Engraved by W. T. Batherly

J. C. Bohannon



Sophia H. Bohanon

of his fellow citizens, and, as a neighbor and friend, he is esteemed by all who know him. He has been prominent in the councils of the communities wherever he has lived—active in promoting the educational and moral interests of the people.

In religion is a Presbyterian and in politics a staunch Republican, who never voted but one way, and in the sixty-five years of his life never lost but one presidential vote.

JOHN CAMPBELL BOHANON. One of the earliest settlers on the west side of Minneapolis, was Mr. J. C. Bohanon. In the fall of 1850, he left his native home, in the East, and came to Minnesota. As he came over the hill, from St. Paul, his eyes rested upon the table-land, lying on the west side of the Mississippi, and sloping westward to where the sun kissed the beautiful lakes, and, as they neared the dashing Falls of St. Anthony, he said to his wife, "This is the place I have been looking for to build a home, and here we will live." For forty-three years he has lived up to his word, and, during these years, has lain the foundation for a fortune which should supply the demands of old age; has helped to build the superstructure of a magnificent city; has reared a family of worthy children, and placed his family in a beautiful home.

Mr. Bohanon was born in Washington County, Maine, August 23d, 1817. His parents were Ananiah and Mary (Campbell) Bohanon and he was the third child of eleven children born to his parents.

His mother was born April 11th, 1792, and died in 1857. His father was born July 12th, 1788, and lived to the age of ninety-one years and six months. His father was a farmer and

lumberman, a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and voted with the Democratic party.

Mr. Bohanon attended the common schools, in Maine, and worked with his father, on the farm and in the lumber woods, from the time he was fourteen until he was twenty-one. He then worked for himself, chopping in the winter and driving logs in the spring, until he came to Minnesota. On his arrival, he located at St. Anthony, where he spent the fall and winter. March 27th, 1851, he took up a claim on the government land, in what is now North Minneapolis. The creek which ran through his farm was, for some time, called Bohanon Creek, but was afterwards changed to Shingle Creek. Mr. Bohanon has spent most of his time, since he came to Minneapolis, in farming, but he has also been engaged in lumbering.

He was married, March 10th, 1840, to Lucretia McKenzie, and to them were born four children, two of whom are living: Sylvester Lee, now in New Boston, this city, and Charles, who keeps a meat market at Camden Place.

Mr. Bohanon's first wife died in January, 1852, and he was again married, November 19th, 1856, to Sophia H. Longfellow, a distant relative of the poet Longfellow. Seven children have resulted from this union, five of whom are living, as follows: John Leonard, in a meat market at Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street; Frederick, at Camden Place; James Madison, at home; Annie I. (Mrs. Cyrus Benson), and Sadie E., at home. Jason E. died December 27th, 1879, at the age of twenty-one years, and Ira Eugene died May 24th, 1881, aged seven years and eight months.

Mr. Bohanon had three boys in the Civil War, one in the South and two

in the West, among the Indians. In 1887, his farm was all taken into the city, and in 1889 he retired from active business life and has since been attending to his city property.

He built himself a beautiful home, in 1891, on a high piece of ground, overlooking the creek, and near where his farm house now stands, which was far out in the country at the time it was built, but is now surrounded by beautiful homes, in the suburbs of the largest city in the Northwest.

MRS. J. C. BOHANON. Among the pioneers of Minneapolis today, is a distant relative of the poet Longfellow. The parents of Mrs. Sophia H. Bohanon, *nee* Longfellow, were Martin and Sarah (Hadley) Longfellow. Mrs. Bohanon was born in Machais, Maine, February 15th, 1838. She has six brothers and sisters, as follows: Ellen J., Malissa, Leoneice, George Evans, Clara Edna and Shepherd. Her eldest brother died, in the South, during the war and her father and youngest brother are buried in the cemetery at Brooklyn Center.

Her father was born July 16th, 1809, and died September, 1877. He was a farmer and lumberman. Her mother was born April 13th, 1814, and is still (1893) in good health and resides at Camden Place, at the advanced age of seventy-nine years. Mrs. Bohanon's parents settled in Brooklyn, this county, in 1856, but, shortly afterwards, moved to Camden Place, and, later on, to Sauk Center, Minnesota, where her father died and was brought to Brooklyn Center and laid to rest.

Mrs. Bohanon received her education at the place of her birth, and lived in the same house in which she was born until she came to Minnesota. In 1882, accompanied by her husband,

she made a trip back to the old homestead, in Maine, just thirty-one years from the time her husband left there. They had raised twenty-two hundred bushels of potatoes that year, and their man was digging at the rate of one hundred bushels per day. When they arrived in Maine and saw the natives digging, among the stones, with pointed hoes, they were disgusted with life in the East, and returned to Minneapolis prouder than ever of the spot they had chosen for a home. They have also spent three winters in California. Mr. and Mrs. Bohanon are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and having lived a temperate, honest and upright life, they are now blessed with health and prosperity in their declining years, surrounded by all the comforts of a beautiful home.

SUMNER LINCOLN TRUSSELL. Among those who have attained success in early life, in the city of Minneapolis, the career of Mr. Trussell is a good example. He was born, upon a farm, at Champlin, Hennepin County, Minnesota, October 29th, 1860. His parents were James H. and Mary E. (Hill) Trussell. His father was born in New London, Merrimac County, New Hampshire, September 26th, 1828. He married, in 1857, Mary E. Hill, who was born in Carroll County, New Hampshire, in 1831, and came, with her parents, to this county in 1854. This union was blessed with five children, three of whom are living.

In 1855, many of the people of the East determined to seek a home in the then rapidly developing West, and Mr. Trussell was among those who made a claim of one hundred sixty acres, in the town of Brooklyn, in that



J. L. Garrison.



Abraham S. Adams.

year. He only remained on this farm one year. In 1856, he moved to Champlin, where he has since resided, as one of the most respected citizens of that village.

Sumner Trussell was reared on the farm, at Champlin, enjoying the working opportunities of the Western farmer's boy, and taking eager advantage of such education as the public schools of the village could supply. At the age of seventeen, he came to Minneapolis, to continue his studies, and entered the then preparatory, or under class department, of the State University, passing through both this and the regular college course. He was graduated from that institution during the year 1883. At college he ranked well in his classes, and enjoyed a leadership in the literary and debating societies. He was a participant in several oratorical and debating contests, and attained many of the little distinctions of student life.

He began the study of law, and attended the Columbia Law School, of New York City, during the years of 1884-5. He was admitted to the bar, at Minneapolis, June 25th, 1886, and at once opened an office for himself. July 23d, 1889, Mr. Trussell was appointed a Deputy Collector, in the United States Internal Revenue Service, which position he still (1894) holds. Mr. Trussell is a leader among the young Republicans of this city, and was Secretary of the Republican Campaign Committee for 1892 and 1894. With the start he has already made in life, he is sure to succeed.

ABRAHAM SEAVER ADAMS. The subject of these lines, who came to this city, with his parents, when a young man, has carved for himself a name

and a place among the men found in the greatest city of the west.

He was born in Townsend, Middlesex County, Massachusetts, July 9th, 1848. His parents were William and Nancy K. (Seaver) Adams. The former was born in Massachusetts, February 28th, 1811, and the latter in the same State, November 6th, 1829, and died, at Villard, Minnesota, in her seventieth year.

Mr. Adams' father was a farmer, and had a cooper shop on his farm, where he made barrels in the winter. He resided at Townsend, Massachusetts, where he was married, and lived in the same house that he first built, until he came West, in 1867, whereupon he purchased a farm, of fifty-six acres, about half a mile from Minnehaha Falls, on the north, where his son now resides. He resided here until 1887, when he removed to Villard, Pope County, Minnesota. Eighteen months after the death of his wife, in 1891, he returned to Minneapolis. He was again married to Mrs. Betsy Scales, a sister of his first wife, December 6th, 1893. He was a member of the Whig, and, later, the Republican parties. Mr. Adams and his first wife, and their two sons, Charles and Abraham S., were charter members of the Park Avenue Congregational Church, of this city. He was Captain of a company in the old Sixth Regiment of Massachusetts Infantry.

His family consisted of five children, as follows: William Franklin, who enlisted in Company F, Twenty-fifth Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers, September 27th, 1861; was wounded and taken prisoner at the battle of Drewy's Bluff, May 16th, 1864, and died a prisoner in Richmond, Virginia, July 24th, 1864, aged twenty-four years, eleven months and twenty-

seven days; Charles served in the three months' service in the Old Sixth Massachusetts Regiment, which his father formerly belonged to; Carrie (Mrs. Martin Lane) resides at Ashburnham, Massachusetts; her son, H. M. Lane married a western girl and is now in the meat business, at 1924 Fourth Avenue South, Minneapolis; Henry lives on a farm, in Pope County, Minnesota.

Mr. Adams, the subject of these lines, lived with his father until he was twenty-one, and, after working a few weeks and earning money with which to buy a set of cooper's tools, he went to Cannon Falls, Minnesota, where he worked at his trade, making barrels. He next worked, for a time, at Northfield, Minnesota, and then returned to Minneapolis, and, after working here for a short time, he built a shop upon his father's farm, in company with his brother Charles, where they worked until the former was married, in the spring of 1871. The following winter he made barrels, which he sold to C. A. Pillsbury and Company.

In 1872, he rented a piece of land of Mr. Steele, and, in the fall of that year, he leased the farm where the Minneapolis Driving Park now is. Here he lived for nine years, and then moved to his father's farm, where he has resided since that time. He also owns twenty-five acres of land adjacent to the city limits, on the south; also one hundred sixty acres of farming land in Pope County.

He was married, April 12th, 1871, to Carrie Moffett, youngest daughter of Willis G. and Caroline (Stone) Moffett, of this city. She came to Minneapolis, with her parents, in an early day. Her father was a millwright, born June 8th, 1804, and settled in this city in 1852, where he assisted in the con-

struction of some of the first flour mills in Minnesota. Upon his arrival here, Mr. Moffett pre-empted eighty acres of land, in section 7, which is now within the city limits. His wife was born December 11th, 1809, and they were members of the Presbyterian church. Twelve children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Moffett, of whom two sons and six daughters are now living, as follows: Jane (Mrs. Stephen Ferrin) resides at Bigelow, Nobles County, Minnesota; Margaret (Mrs. Alexander Scott) resides at Richfield, Minnesota; William R. Moffett, who now resides in this city, at Minnehaha Avenue and Forty-second Street, upon land he pre-empted from the government, married Mary Dolson, of Illinois and they have three children now living; Charles W. a carpenter, lives near his father; Luelle (Mrs. Willis Wilson) resides at 3113 Portland Avenue; Kate (Mrs. James R. Hoit) resides at 3112 Portland Avenue; Minnie, wife of E. M. Runyan, died April 26th, 1882; Amelia (Mrs. Chandler Huchins) resides at Villard, Pope County, Minnesota; Lettecia, wife of Hon. L. B. Cattleberry, of Reno, Pope County, Minnesota; Harriett (Mrs. Ezra Hamilton) resides at East Los Angeles, California; John A. Moffett, resides in Hutchinson Township, McLeod County, Minnesota. Willis G. Moffett died July 31st, 1875, and his wife passed away March 18th, 1883.

One child, Arthur W., was born to Mr. and Mrs. Adams, April 4th, 1872. He received his education at the common schools in Minneapolis, and at the School of Agriculture, in St. Paul, from which institution he was graduated, in the spring of 1892. He is, at present (1894), engaged in the meat business, in this city, with his cousin, H. M. Lane.



Lambert Hays



Lambert Hays

Mr. Adams has always been associated with the Republican party and was appointed Justice of the Peace, in 1880, and served two years; was elected to the Board of Supervisors, of Minneapolis Township, in 1881, and re-elected in 1882. He served as Alderman of the Twelfth Ward, in 1888 and 1889, and was elected Park Commissioner, for six years, in 1892. Mr. Adams has been superintendent of the Minnehaha Sunday school for eighteen years, and deacon in the Park Avenue Congregational Church, since 1880. Mr. Adams' parents celebrated their golden wedding June 29th, 1887, and Mrs. Adams' parents celebrated theirs January 4th, 1875.

LAMBERT HAYS. Mr. Hays was a pioneer of Minneapolis in more than the usual sense of that term. Besides being one of the earliest settlers, having come to the city in 1855, he was among the first of the old volunteer fire department, the leading spirit in organizing the Turner Society, in Minneapolis, a pioneer baker, and first to provide the people with good theatrical entertainments at popular prices.

Lambert Hays was born in the Rhine Provinces in Germany, December 25th, 1842. He came to America, with his parents in 1850. The family first located in Albany, New York, but, owing to the prevalence of cholera in the East, they came West, stopping briefly in Chicago, and two years in Kenosha, Wisconsin. In 1855, they came to St. Anthony, where they arrived August 10th, of that year.

At thirteen years of age, Master Lambert was apprenticed to the baker trade. After thoroughly learning the business, in all its details, the time intervening between this and the

opening of the war was occupied in working for Farnham and Lovejoy, and plying his trade in the first bakery establishment in St. Anthony. During the war he worked for a Mr. Nudd, who had a contract to furnish supplies to the soldiers at Fort Snelling. At the close of the war he returned to the lumber business.

Mr. Hays was married, January 10th, 1865, to Miss Mary Roven, and, in the fall of that year, commenced operating a bakery, known as the "Cataract Bakery," located on the site of the old market house and remaining there until 1871, when he removed to Fourth Avenue North.

He was one of the few, at the time of his death, who were left of the old volunteer fire department, having entered that service as a charter member of Germania Hose Company, No. 2, of St. Anthony, in 1858. Later, he became a charter member of the Minneapolis fire department, being promoted from one office to another until, in 1876, he was chosen first assistant chief engineer, a position he filled with ability and credit, until the adoption of the salary system by the city.

Twenty-four years ago, Mr. Hays was one of the twelve men to organize, in his own dining room, the West Minneapolis Turnverein. Next to being a fireman, probably, Mr. Hays' greatest pride was in the prosperity of the Turner's organization. In his younger days he was an expert athlete and held, in turn, many of the offices in the gift of the Turner Society.

It was to the public spirit of Mr. Lambert Hays that the people of Minneapolis were indebted for the old and popular People's Theatre, which burned December 28th, 1890. It was

also due to his further enterprise that the charming Bijou, rose, Phoenix-like, from the ashes of its predecessor and to the credit of Mr. Hays and his son and assistant, Theodore Hays, it can be said, that never since the opening of the old People's Theatre, has there been allowed, within the walls of a theatre with the ownership or management of which they have had any connection, a performance which might not have been witnessed by any one, without blush or inward protest.

Mr. Hays was never an office-seeking politician, although always active in the support of his friends. When solicited to allow his name to be used for the good of his party, his answer was, "Let the other fellows have the fun. They enjoy running for office; I prefer running to a fire."

Locating near the still, clear waters of Minnesota was very fortunate for Mr. Hays, as he was a wonderful fisherman. He had studied the habits and devices of the black bass, until they would freely take the bait suspended from his hook, while refusing to touch a more tempting morsel offered by his neighbor's.

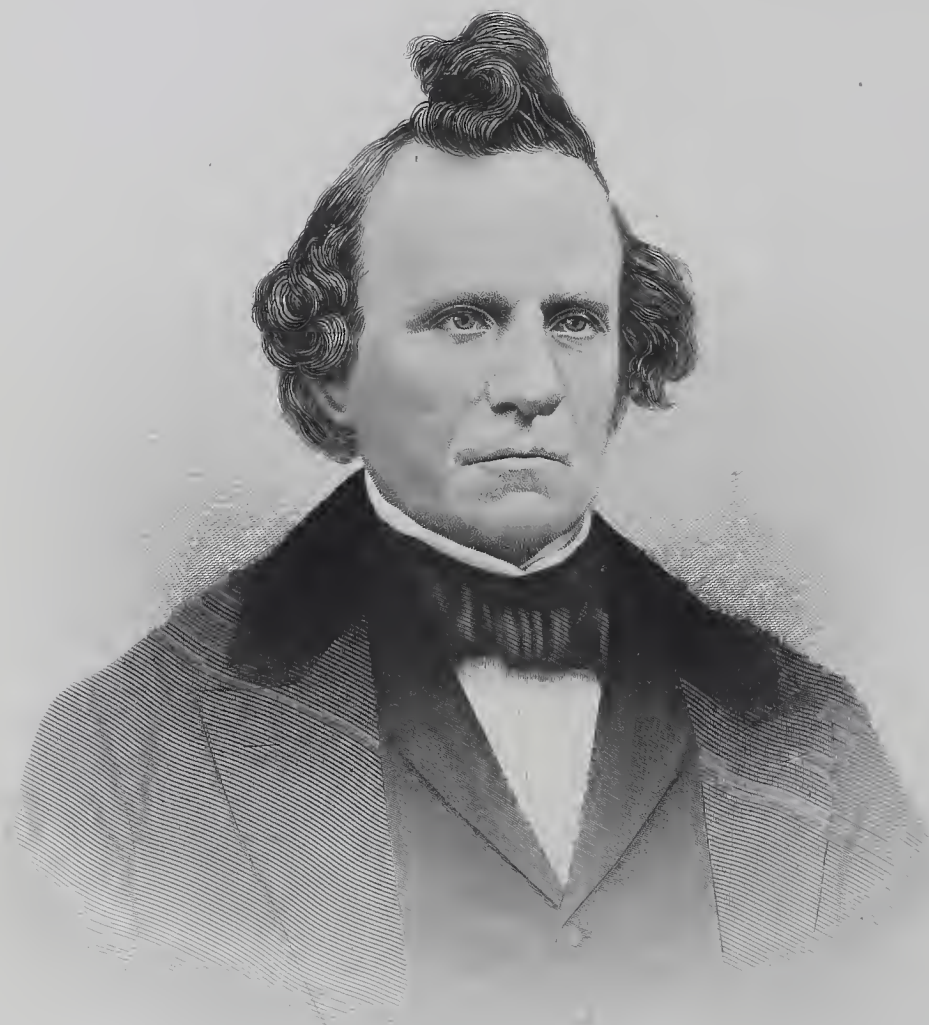
While deprived of the educational advantages enjoyed by the youths of today, Mr. Hays still possessed elements of character that insured financial success. When he had accumulated a few hundred dollars, in his business, he proved his faith in the future of the city by investing it in real estate, and though never a speculator, still, thanks to his keen foresight, he rarely made a purchase that did not increase in value while in his possession.

Mr. Hays' family consisted of eight children, four sons and as many daughters.

It is not possible, in this brief sketch, to give in detail, the active usefulness of this worthy citizen. Kind, genial and charitable, there are many who gratefully recall the unostentatious manner in which he came to their relief when misfortune overtook them.

In 1887, Mr. Hays gave up active business to devote his whole time to his large property interest, and when the last call came, May 17th, 1893, in the prime of life, it found him in a position of financial independence. Such fortune as the fates awarded him was not given through caprice or accident. He earned all he had by hard work, a clear business foresight, and honest dealings with his fellows, and no one, of the many who knew him, but is pleased that such was the outcome of this prudent, useful life.

LYMAN DAYTON. One of the earliest settlers in St. Paul and one of the most prominent business men in the Northwest, up to the close of the war, was Lyman Dayton. He was born in Southington, Connecticut, in August, 1809. His parents were Samuel and Amanda (Durham) Dayton. His father was a farmer and Lyman received his education at the schools of Southington. At the completion of his education, Mr. Dayton embarked as clerk in a dry goods store in Providence, Rhode Island. Here he remained, as clerk until he purchased the store and began business for himself, which he continued until 1849, building up a large business and accumulating a fortune of \$25,000. The store was run, as most of them were in those days, not by selling large quantities of goods over the counter, but by sending out peddlers, with teams and large wagons filled with clocks, silks and



Lyman Dayton



Maria B Nell

silverware, which they sold through Connecticut, Rhode Island and Massachusetts.

In 1850, Mr. Dayton settled in St. Paul, where he at once began an active business career, which soon placed him at the very head of commercial life in St. Paul. He purchased soldiers' land warrants from men who had just returned from the Mexican War, and these he located upon land lying adjacent to Rice and Irvin's original plat of St. Paul. He located upwards of three thousand acres, including the now famous "Dayton Bluff." In 1850, Mr. Dayton began the erection of his residence, on Dayton Bluff, and, at this time, began rapid improvements in St. Paul, and he might rightfully be classed as one of the builders of the Saintly City. Mr. Dayton seemed to be filled with the desire to fence in all the country around St. Paul. He came West for his health and spent nearly all his time in the open and bracing atmosphere known only to Minnesota at that time. He owned about ten yoke of cattle and his labors were very diversified, breaking the ground to-day, in the office tomorrow, and chopping wood and felling trees the next day. The next year after the treaty with the Sioux Indians, Mr. Dayton purchased about a section of land at Dayton, Hennepin County, where he laid out a town, built a dam in the Crow River, erected a sawmill and gristmill, and built up a town, and at the close of the war he was selling lots in Dayton at \$500 each, where to-day they can hardly be given away.

Mr. Dayton was married, in Providence, Rhode Island, to Maria Bates. One child was born to Mr. and Mrs. Dayton, Lyman Columbus, who is now deceased.

Mr. Dayton was a man of large and generous impulse, and while a member of the First Baptist Church of St. Paul, during the first years of his residence there, yet, he contributed largely to the support of all the churches, both Protestant and Catholic. He was a man of large executive ability and had it not been for his untimely death, he might have ranked with Gould, or other heavy financiers of the present day.

Mr. Dayton passed away October 20th, 1865, leaving a fortune of at least \$100,000, and making his wife sole executrix.

MRS. MARIA DAYTON-NELL. Very few, indeed, of the pioneers of Minneapolis or Minnesota, who are living today, at the ripe age of over four score years, enjoy life as well or have the health that has blessed the subject of these lines, Mrs. Maria Dayton.

Born in the town of Sitcwate, Rhode Island, January 18th, 1811, she has led a life of usefulness and benefaction from the day she finished her education to the present time. Her parents were William and Sarah (Edwards) Bates. Her father was of English descent, his father having come to America as a Tory, and surgeon in the British Army, during the Revolution.

Mrs. Dayton's mother dying when she was six years of age, she was sent to live with an aunt and her uncle, Sylvester Rhodes, who was a rich sea captain on a vessel running to India. The family lived at Crauston, four miles from Providence, Rhode Island. Here Mrs. Dayton spent the days of her girlhood, surrounded by all the comforts and conveniences known at that time in rich and fashionable life, having her complement of servants

and waiting maids, and here, also, received her education.

When about eighteen years of age, she was married to Lyman Dayton (*q. v.*). They at once began life, in Providence, Rhode Island, she combining her portion of money with that of her husband's, and engaged with him in the active duties of mercantile life. The first steamer that landed in St. Paul (1849) brought Mr. and Mrs. Dayton. Here her field of usefulness was much enlarged, and her own qualifications, her bright intellect, her charity and goodness of heart, aided by her husband's fast accumulating fortune, soon placed her in the top rank of St. Paul society. Mrs. Dayton had been brought up under the influence and teachings of the Six Principle Baptist Church, and, when in Providence, where she could look out and count thirty or forty church spires, she believed that only the members of *their* church would ever be saved.

Adhering to this principle and believing still in this faith, she set to work, in St. Paul, and, assisted by her husband, chartered a steamer and brought the lumber from the St. Croix River to build the First Baptist Church in St. Paul. When completed, Mrs. Dayton carpeted the church, built the altar, placed thereon the Bible and gave the society a deed of the property.

She and her husband contributed largely to the building and support of all the other churches. However, time has wrought many changes in Mrs. Dayton's belief. Contact with the outside world and the constant acquirement of knowledge, has taught her to believe in a God of love, and that He did not create one portion of the human family to be saved and the

remaining portion to be irretrievably lost.

Some time after Mr. Dayton's death, she took up her residence at her present home, opposite Dayton, on the east side of the Mississippi River. Here she built herself a nice, quiet country home, and, in 1873, she married Michael Nell, who died August 20th, 1881.

Mr. Nell served three years and four months in the Civil War, in Company H, Eighth Regiment, Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and was discharged July 11th, 1865.

Mrs. Dayton has a beautiful home upon the sloping bank of the river, where she passes the time busying herself by looking after her farm and stock. She has about one hundred forty acres, where she lives, and another farm, of one hundred sixty acres, in Dayton Township.

Cases are rare, indeed, where a woman has endured all the trials and sufferings that Mrs. Dayton has passed through and yet be living at the age of eighty-four years. To enumerate all the trials, all the trouble, the pain and the heartaches, the advantages that men have taken to rob her of the property which was her's by rights and by inheritance, the charitable way in which she has treated those who have done her the most harm, would fill pages of history. Notwithstanding all the wrong that has been done her—wrongs that would have crushed out the life and ambition from almost any woman's life, and have driven her from her rightful place in society—yet, she is happy and contented and as cheerful as any one you would chance to meet.

Her whole life has been made up of deeds of kindness, and her home has been one of hospitality. Sorrow has



Rufus Tarnham



J D Hank

turned her hair from the dark locks to silky white, in the short space of six months. Her hands have been frozen stiff and caused her weeks of agonizing pain. Her shoulders and limbs have been broken and her back strained until she can scarcely stand, and yet her mind seems enthroned in a young and vigorous body, and she converses with you freely upon politics, at home and abroad, music, literature and art; she has grasped them all and not only retained those of the past but has kept abreast with the times. Soon the time will come when it will be hers to pass over to the "Spirit Land," but her crown has been won, and her barque, lighted by the love and charity she has given to others, here on earth, will guide her safely to that dim unknown, and she shall be at rest.

RUFUS FARNHAM. One of the oldest settlers, not only in Minneapolis but in Hennepin County, is Rufus Farnham. He was born in Washington County, Maine, February 2d, 1822, and came to St. Anthony Falls, October 23d, 1849.

He engaged in the lumber business, in his native place, for several years, but the western fever came into the neighborhood and carried him off, with a number of others. Traveling, in the West, was neither easy nor rapid, in those days. After having reached Chicago, Mr. Farnham proceeded northwestward, with an ox team, in slow steps. When the Falls of St. Anthony were reached, he concluded that he had gone far enough into the wilderness, and settled down. He began work as a lumberman and followed that business until 1853, when he went on a farm, at what is now

called Camden Place. That same year, Mr. Farnham was married, to Miss Elizabeth J. Gillespie, also a native of Washington County, Maine, and they began their married life as farmers.

The times were hard and the prospects were not brilliant, during the following decade. Mr. Farnham tried to dispose of his farm, but, for a long time, was unable to do so. He found a purchaser, at last, but the latter proved unable to pay for the land and it reverted to Mr. Farnham again. This was, in the end, an extremely fortunate occurrence, for he retained the farm until, with the development of the city, it became very valuable. He has sold portions of it, at different times, but still retains a large portion of the original homestead.

Mr. and Mrs. Farnham have had twelve children, eight of whom are living.

He has not dabbled much in politics, but always, when possible, cast his vote on election day. Mr. Farnham believes in the principle of voting for the best man.

JOHN DANIEL HANK. In 1852, the little, straggling village on the Falls of St. Anthony, gave no promise of future greatness. It was then merely a frontier trading post, in the military reservation, of which Fort Snelling was the central point, and the most visionary pioneer of that day had no glimpse of the Minneapolis that was to be. The town was not rated so high as many others, within the present borders of the State, either in respect to its actual condition, or in prospective development. Many who came here, in the beginning of the second half of the century, turned

away to the other points as more likely to become prosperous centers of civilization in after years.

Among the very earliest settlers, not particularly pleased with the village, was John Daniel Hank, who came to Minneapolis in the fall of 1852. He was then in his twentieth year, fresh from the Ohio farm, on which he had been born and reared, and imagining that his career was to be that of a farmer, at once began to look about for a suitable location for a rural homestead. At what is now Champlin, about seventeen miles from the city, Mr. Hank found a tract of land that appeared desirable and on which he settled. He worked hard, for ten years, on this farm, but met with only indifferent success. He then determined to move into Minneapolis, which was beginning to attract more favorable attention, and, in the early sixties, began his career as a fuel dealer. For twenty years he attended closely to business and amassed a comfortable fortune.

Mr. Hank was born in Trumbull County, near Warren, Ohio, in 1833. As has already been stated, his early life was spent upon the farm, and his schooling was that of a farmer's boy in those days.

He was always, from his earliest years, a hard worker, but improved what opportunities he had, in the direction of education and information, to the fullest extent, so that, while not an educated man, he is a man well informed on many subjects, and what he lacked in theory he made up in practice. Mr. Hank has taken but little interest in local politics—with him business had more importance than political matters.

About ten years ago, he purchased his present farm, on Forty-fourth

Avenue North, and here he has spent most of his time since. This farm is a model one and has all the conveniences which money can procure. A deer park is one of the features of the place. It contains over half a dozen deer, which Mr. Hank has obtained in various ways, and he takes great pride in his gentle pets.

Mr. Hank relates that after an absence of more than thirty years, he made a visit to the old homestead, in Ohio, and was surprised at the few changes in the neighborhood. The place seemed to him to have fallen into a Rip Van Winkle sleep, while he had been away. With the rush of western development fresh in his mind, the farms, hamlets and villages of that part of Ohio from which he came, appeared to have been at a standstill.

EBENEZER A. HODSDON. Few of the pioneers in Hennepin County have had a more adventurous early life than Ebenezer A. Hodsdon. Going to sea, as a boy, he visited many parts of the world, before he came West, and settled in Minnesota. Mr. Hodsdon was born December 3d, 1820, in Castine, Hancock County, Maine. His paternal great grandfather was one of two brothers, who came from Wales, and settled, one in Massachusetts, and one in New Hampshire. The family name, on the coat of arms, is "Hodgdon." On settling in this country, the younger brother, from whom Mr. Hodsdon is descended, left out the "g" and substituted the "s." By the spelling of the name, the two branches of the family are known, to this day, and both are represented in Minneapolis.

His father's name was Ebenezer, and his mother's Ruth G. Blake. She



Ebenezer A. Hodsdon,

was a descendant from English-Irish stock. His parents settled in Castine, Maine, prior to the War of 1812. There were five children in the family—three sisters and one brother, and Mr. Hodsdon is the only surviving member of the family, at this period. Mr. Hodsdon attended the common school, in Castine, until fourteen years of age, when he went to sea. In the course of time he filled every position, from cabin boy, to "captain's nurse." His experiences in the seafaring line would fill a volume, but only a few incidents can be cited here. He was first engaged in coasting vessels, but, having a desire to see more of the world than these afforded, he shipped on the bark *Brothers*, of Boston, Captain Murdock commanding, bound for Mobile, to load with cotton for Liverpool. This ship was an "old tub," the usage rough, the fare abominable. The young sailor resolved to desert as soon as the ship entered Mobile Bay, a determination which he successfully carried out, in company with two shipmates. He then shipped on the *Napier*, of Baltimore, Captain Sanford commanding, bound for Liverpool, England, which city he reached after a voyage of six weeks. Here he left the vessel, did the town, and was himself done to the extent of half his ready money, by a pretended friend and shipmate. Mr. Hodsdon next tried his fortune on the brig *Napoleon*, of Boston, Captain William Poor, bound for Valparaiso, Chili, and had a taste of rough weather in rounding Cape Horn. After reaching Valparaiso, Mr. Hodsdon shipped on the United States man-of-war *North Carolina*, flag ship of the Pacific Squadron, which gathered at Valparaiso at that time, January, 1838. Mr. Hodsdon was then seventeen years

old, and rated as "first-class boy." His station was in the foretop, and at gun twenty-seven, in practice or action. On the way home, the ship stopped at Rio, and news reached the crew that war had been declared between the United States and England, and that the city of New York was blockaded. All hands now became hot for the fray, and visions of a great sea fight, resulting in victory and undying glory, exalted the mind of our youthful sailor. There was disappointment, and disgust, on reaching New York, to find the rumor of war unfounded, the United States forces withdrawn from Fort Fairfield, Maine, and all the world at peace.

At New York, Mr. Hodsdon was honorably discharged from the service, July 13th, 1839, and he then proceeded to Providence, Rhode Island, where he shipped on the schooner *Enterprise*, for Belfast, Maine, Captain Jeremiah Knowlton commanding. At the end of the season, he went to Levaunt, Maine, where he lived with a married sister, and attended school during the winter. He had been absent from home five years, and had been given up as lost at sea. The next spring, he again joined the *Enterprise*, with the same captain, serving as mate, until the next fall, when the vessel was laid up for the winter. On leaving this vessel, he shipped on the brig *Porto Rico*, of Belfast, Maine, Captain Cotrell commanding, but a sister, in Taunton, Massachusetts, urged him, while stopping briefly in Boston, to leave the sea, and attend school. After considerable persuasion, he decided to do so, obtained his release, went to live with his sister, Margaret, and attended the Bristol Academy nine months. She next induced him to study theology, with

William Fishbaugh, pastor of the Universalist church, in Taunton. He was brought up as a Congregationalist, and had a hard struggle to renounce Orthodoxy, and believe in Universalism. But the conversion was effected, in due time, and, as he says, "The darkness passed, and Christ, the light of the world, shone out in all His brightness and glory." Mr. Hodsdon preached his first sermon in Taunton, in the pulpit of his teacher, and his first effort gave promise of a brilliant future.

A year later, he was invited by his uncle, Frederick A. Hodsdon, a Universalist preacher in Dexter, Maine, to come and study with him, which he did, remaining there a year, and, from time to time, preaching in his uncle's pulpit. He, also, frequently met and combatted the predictions of the "Millerites," who declared that the world was to be destroyed in 1843. Mr. Hodsdon had subsequently preached at Newport, Palmyra, Canaan, Pittsfield and Bucksport, Maine, and, finally, settled down in charge of a Universalist church in Penobscot, Hancock County, where he was ordained, July 10th, 1845. He soon resigned this charge, however, and went to Massachusetts, where he became pastor of the Universalist church at Dighton.

Before assuming his duties there, he was married to Miss Jane L. Wardwell, an estimable young lady from his native State, November 7th, 1845. At the close of the first year, Mr. Hodsdon again resigned, sent his wife and child home to her parents, and once more took to the sea.

He joined the ship *Adams*, Captain Moses Gay, of Castine, and proceeded to New Orleans, and, from there, to Havre, France, with a load of cotton,

and returned to New York with passengers, German emigrants, where he left the ship and returned home. He then shipped, as mate, on the new bark, *O. J. Chafee*, Captain Thomas, Camden, Maine; but this captain had frequent attacks of insanity, while on the voyage from Camden to New Orleans, and, when they reached that port, Mr. Hodsdon left him. He then returned homewards on a domestic slaver, called the *Cyane*, which he left in Norfolk, Virginia, and shipped on the *John Tunis*, as mate and navigator. He made two voyages to the West Indies, on this vessel, after which he returned to his native State, and rejoined his family. Though Mr. Hodsdon loved the sea and enjoyed its storms and dangers, he began to feel homesick, on these long voyages, away from his wife and children, and resolved on a shore life.

He then moved to Bangor, and went to work in a machine shop and foundry. While thus engaged, he began to receive letters from old friends in Minnesota, who had known him, in Maine, as a Universalist preacher, urging him to come to Minnesota and preach. Hon. J. S. Norris, Speaker of the House of Representatives, was prominent among them. He finally concluded to come, and, after a farewell visit to Castine, he set out for the West, with his family. Mr. Hodsdon was disgusted with Chicago, and remained there but a few hours. With his family, he took the stage from Cherry Valley to Galena, and went from the latter place to St. Paul, on the steamer *Benjamin Franklin*, reaching that city on the 29th of June, 1852. Mr. Hodsdon was unaccustomed to traveling on land, and so was not on the lookout against the various kinds of sharks who preyed on the

traveling public in those days. The consequence was that he paid bills for fellow passengers, whom he never saw again, and so lacked \$5 of having sufficient funds to take himself and family to St. Paul. A stranger from Dubuque, Iowa, urged him to settle in that city, as a Universalist preacher, but without avail. He then gave him money enough to take him to his destination.

July 4th, 1852, which happened to be Sunday, he preached at Cottage Grove, the first Universalist sermon ever delivered in the Territory of Minnesota. July 6th, he moved his family from St. Paul to St. Anthony, going into what was known as the "Officers' House." The next Sunday he preached the first Universalist sermon in St. Anthony, now East Minneapolis. Subsequently he had many theological tilts with other ministers in the place, among whom were Parsons Palmer, Secombe, and C. G. Ames. That fall, Mr. Hodsdon took up a claim, built a house and moved over to the "West Side." His circuit was St. Anthony, St. Paul, Cottage Grove and Stillwater; preaching once a month, in each place, and making all his journeys on foot. At the end of his second year, he resigned his charge in St. Anthony to the Rev. Mr. Barnes, and began to preach in "Chambers Hall," Minneapolis, and, later, in the hall over Isaac I. Lewis' store. Both halls were on what is now known as Bridge Square. His salary, at no time, exceeded \$400 per year.

The question of the name for the growing village, was, at this time, introduced, and quite generally discussed. "Albion," "All Saints," and other names, were suggested, in opposition to "Minnehapolis," which was first advocated by

Charles Hoag. Mr. Hodsdon strongly favored the last name, and that was finally adopted. After a few months the "h" was dropped, and the present spelling adopted.

During the fall of 1852, Mr. Hodsdon was made a mason, in Cataract Lodge, located in St. Anthony, A. E. Ames being W. M. Later, he withdrew from Cataract Lodge, and became a charter member and J. W. of Hennepin Lodge, U. D., located in Minneapolis, D. M. Coolbaugh being W. M. In January, 1854, this lodge received its charter, being the fourth lodge organized in Minnesota, and Mr. Hodsdon was elected and served as its second W. M. There being no "Chapter" in Minneapolis at the time, Mr. Hodsdon took the higher degrees of Masonry in St. Paul, and was much impressed by the ceremonies which made him a "Royal Arch Mason."

In the meantime, he had been honored with "places," and "stations," in the M. W. G. L. of Minnesota, and, in 1859, being a P. S. G. W. he was appointed "Representative of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, residing near the Grand Lodge of Minnesota." His address, on this occasion, was so replete with wisdom and the true spirit of Masonry, that he was urged to reduce his remarks to writing. He did so, and the address was published, with the Grand Lodge proceedings for 1859. In 1860, Grand Master Todd, of Louisiana, alluded to this speech, in the most complimentary terms, and introduced a part of it into his annual address. Mr. Hodsdon says, "I love Masonry. There is a flavor of ripeness about it that we find nowhere else; nor is its code of ethics excelled, even by the 'Golden Rule.'"

During the winter of 1855, Mr. Hodsdon was elected and served as Chap-

lain, in the House of Representatives, in St. Paul. He, however, gradually relinquished preaching, and, in 1860, gave it up altogether.

In 1861, at the outbreak of the Rebellion, he forwarded his seafaring credentials to the Secretary of the Navy, and soon received a commission as Ensign, with orders to report to the officer in command of the navy yard at Philadelphia. His oldest son, Hannibal, being then sixteen, enlisted in Company D, Sixth Minnesota Regiment, J. C. Whitney, Captain. He went as a drummer and never returned.

In 1867, Mr. Hodsdon sold his farm, located on the north side of Lake Street, and east of Minnehaha Avenue, for \$75 per acre, including the crop. He then bought ninety-four acres, on the west shore of Lake Amelia, in the town of Richfield, where he opened a farm, and now resides.

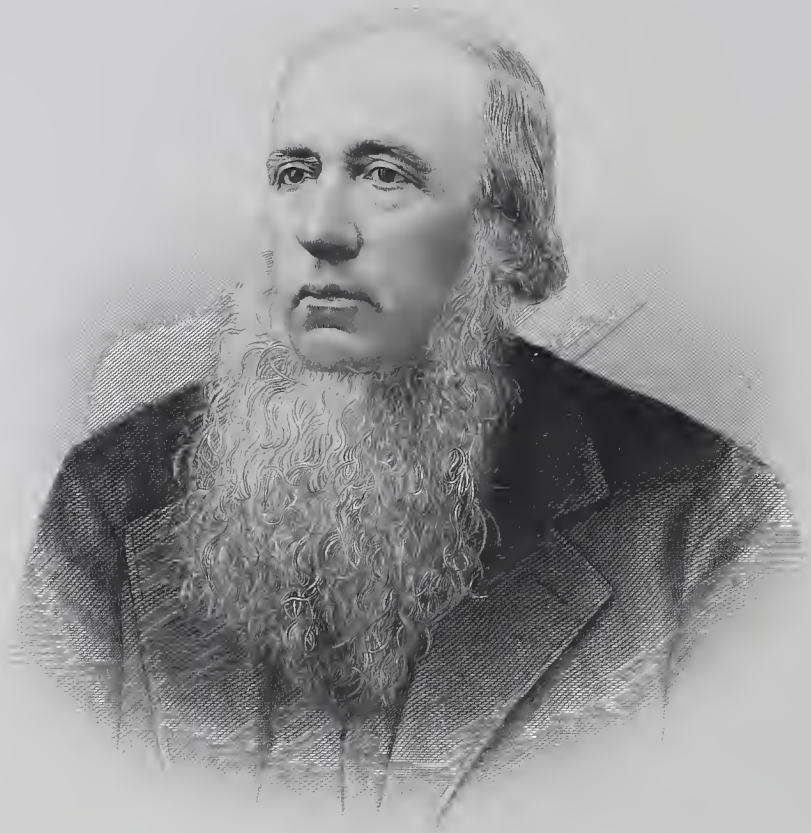
Mr. and Mrs. Hodsdon have raised a large family. Eleven children were born to them, six sons and five daughters. Eight are now living, four boys and four girls. The girls are all married, and settled in Minneapolis. Of the sons, only one, Hamlet is married. He and Conway are living in Minneapolis, Solon, in Wisconsin, and Angelo in Montana.

Mr. and Mrs. Hodsdon, in October, 1877, by *mutual agreement*, signed a paper, releasing each other from the obligations of husband and wife; "but the matrimonial sky," as Mr. Hodsdon expresses it, "grew darker and darker," until in 1879, he gave his son, Conway, a lease of the farm, for six years, in consideration of \$20 per month. His mother kept house for him, and Mr. Hodsdon boarded in the city. This state of things continued

for eight years, when the youngest daughter married and settled in Minneapolis. Her mother has, since that time, lived with her, while Mr. Hodsdon returned to the farm. But before this change took place, the question of ownership of the farm became a matter of litigation, and the courts decided in Mr. Hodsdon's favor. Speaking of the differences between himself and his wife, which culminated in separation, Mr. Hodsdon says, "For the most part, we managed to get along quietly; but my observation has taught me, that there is a turning point in the love of a wife for her husband. In some it occurs early, in others later. It is this period which makes so much business for the divorce courts." Of his later life he says, "I go to see them (wife and daughter), occasionally, and am always welcomed by Mrs. Hodsdon, as well as by all the other members of the family. No one who should witness these meetings would suppose we were husband and wife, and much less would they think there had ever been any differences between us. We are at peace with each other, and at peace with all the world."

JOSEPH MENARD. Full of years and rich in experience, honesty and integrity, one of the early pioneers and worthy citizens of Minneapolis passed to the beyond, July 29th, 1893.

Mr. Menard was born February 3d, 1821, at St. Ours, Canada. His parents were Joseph and Margaret Menard. His father resided on a farm and was a soldier in the War of 1812. The subject of these lines worked on the farm from boyhood, and received no education whatever. He was married in 1848, to Aurelia Giard, who was born in the same place, in 1828.



Eng^d by W. Cather N.Y.

Joseph Monser



A. J. Menard

On the 6th day of May, 1850, with his wife and two children, he started for the Northwest. After a slow journey, of twenty days, he landed at St. Paul, May 26th, and, with that energy which has always characterized the man, he pushed on to St. Anthony Falls. Here he found twenty houses were already erected, but no rooms could be rented in any of these, and he was obliged to construct a rude shanty, 16x16 feet, to shelter his family from a severe rain storm that night.

Mr. Menard was a carriage maker by trade, but, in the New West, he was obliged to turn his attention to the building of houses for the new and ever increasing settlers in this now rapidly developing Territory. However, he soon found time to build for himself a more comfortable home on Main Street, between Sixth and Seventh Avenues Northeast, and, later on, he built another house, on Marshall, near Eighth Avenue, which is still standing. He also built, for Borup and Company, the first large barge to transport supplies from the falls to Sauk Rapids.

After many changes, he received his first order to build a cutter for Louis Robert, of St. Paul, which was the first cutter made in Minneapolis, and this was succeeded by four more to go to Faribault, Minnesota. He also made the first wagon in this city, and was engaged at this trade for several years.

In 1852, he crossed the Mississippi River and settled on a claim located between the river and Lyndale Avenue, and between Twenty-third and Twenty-sixth Avenues North. Here he built a log house, and, later, he erected a brick one, which has been demolished to make room for lumber yards and railroad tracks.

In 1858, he built a ferry, which he operated, across the Mississippi, for three years. In 1864, when Fiske's second expedition started for the gold mines, he was enrolled among the number, leaving his family at home. The "Bad Lands," of Dakota, was reached in safety, when trouble arose with the Indians and the expedition was forced to return to Minneapolis. The expenditures of this trip rendered it impracticable for him to remain in the city, and he, accordingly, removed to his farm, at Medicine Lake, Hennepin County. This, however, did not suit him, and, after three years of hard work, he returned to Minneapolis, and, buying a piece of property on First Avenue South, he built the Menard Block, in 1883. For thirteen years of active business life he was associated with Laraway, Perrine and King in the plow works. His last building was a block of six stores on Washington Avenue, corner of Thirty-second Avenue North. This property, together with other rentals, gave him a very fair yearly income. He, like many others in a new territory, has made and lost several fortunes, but his skill and energy have enabled him to save enough to enjoy a happy rest until he passed hence to the great unknown. His residence, where his family now resides, at 1329 North Oliver Avenue, is a substantial brick house, with twenty-five acres of land, a part of which is platted. The property is reached by two different street car lines and is well adapted for residents. Six of his children are living, but two have died. Mr. Menard has three sons, Alfred J., Arthur L., and Alderic C.

He was married, a second time, in 1877, to a refined and amiable lady, two years younger than himself. She

is an old settler in this city, and is well known among the sick and needy.

Mr. Menard built the first church (Catholic) in St. Anthony Falls, and helped to build three other churches there.

ALFRED JOSEPH MENARD. Somewhat varied and romantic has been the life of the oldest son of Joseph Menard, and the first white boy born in Minneapolis.

He was born April 2d, 1853, and attended the first school in North Minneapolis. At the age of sixteen years, he began work in the sawmills in this city, and continued at the work until he was twenty-two years of age, living at home and giving his wages to his parents. After reaching his twenty-second year, he began to save his wages for himself, and, two years later, he was married, to Miss Leonie Haulot, May 16th, 1877. She was a daughter of John and Petronile (Robert) Haulot, natives of Belgium. Her father died, in 1875, at the age of seventy-four years, and her mother lives with Mr. Menard, now (1894), at the age of eighty years.

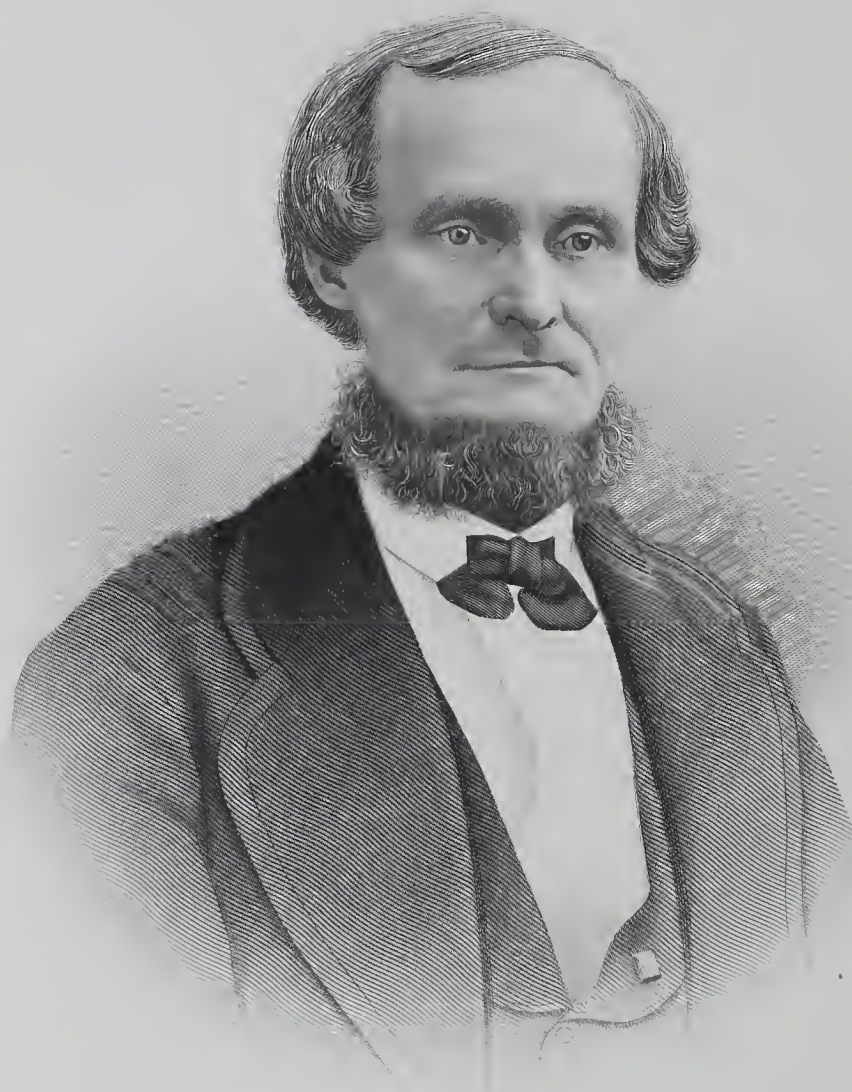
Mr. and Mrs. Menard have five children living, as follows: Joseph, Leon, Alfred, Camille, and Lea. The family are members of the Catholic church, and Mr. Menard is a member of St. Joseph Society, in East Minneapolis. Mr. Menard and his brother, Arthur L., founded this society.

After his marriage, Mr. Menard continued in the sawmills for three years, and then, in partnership with his brother, Arthur L., under the firm name of Menard Brothers, opened a grocery store, at No. 5 Southeast Main Street. Here he did a good business, for two and a half years, when

he sold this business to his father and brother and engaged in the retail feed business. This occupied his time and attention for three years, and, selling this business, he purchased a feed mill, on Nicollet Island, which he operated for seven months, and again sold his business. The two succeeding years he was foreman for the Park Board. He next took an interest in an automatic scale, which he furnished the money to perfect and place upon the market. After investing \$5,000 in this would-be scheme to fortune and success, it was found to be impossible to perfect this scale, and the whole enterprise was thrown up. One of the men in the shop, however, invented an attachment to this scale and it was patented as the Wommer Automatic Scale, and a company organized and incorporated, with a capital stock of \$1,250,000. This is the only automatic scale known in the world today that will weigh accurately, and has some of the best men in Minneapolis at its head, as officers, which speaks well for its success. In this enterprise Mr. Menard has invested his last \$300 and expects that success will return to him all that was lost in the other scale.

Mr. Menard is the administrator of his father's estate.

CALVIN CHURCH. One of the prominent characters in the early history of Minneapolis and Minnesota, and one whose quaint ways and prominent characteristics will long be remembered by the early pioneers of this city, is Calvin Church. He was born among the Green Mountains, of Vermont, but reared in New York, at which place he was educated. Removing to Minnesota, in 1848, he settled in St. Anthony, and became ac-



C Church



John H. Noble



Geo. B. Hush

tively engaged in buying and selling horses, lands and houses. In the buying and selling of horses, he carried on a very extensive business, for many years. At the time of the settlement upon the west side of the Mississippi River, Mr. Church made a claim, of forty acres, where is now located the center of the metropolis of the Northwest. His claim covered the ground where Harmonia Hall now stands and also the new court house. His residence was located where the hall was built, and here his family resided until 1884.

Mr. Church was married to Hester A. Huse, who was born in Maine, at the little town of Machias, a short distance from Machiasport, in the southeastern part of Washington County. The date was March 8th, 1848.

Mrs. Church received a collegiate education, in her native State, and came to Minnesota with her parents, Shurburn M. and Elvira (Crocker) Huse. They settled first in Wisconsin, and there she was married to Mr. Church. Her father was a lumberman and surveyor, and built the first frame house in St. Anthony. He was a member of the Methodist church, nearly all his life. He died, in 1850, aged forty-nine years. Her mother died September 1st, 1888, at the age of eighty-one years, having passed a long and useful life.

JOHN H. NOBLE. Mr. Noble was born at Callas, Maine, August 13th, 1834. His father, James Noble, was a physician. He was also born in Maine, and came to Minnesota with his family.

The subject of these lines came to Minneapolis, with his parents, and, for about twenty years, followed the occupation of a harness maker. He

was, for two years, Chief of Police of Minneapolis. He has always been associated with the Republican party, but has no aspirations for political preferment.

He has been a prominent member of the Masonic order, for about thirty years, and is a member at the present time, having attained the rank of the thirty-second degree. He was united in marriage with Mrs. Hester A. Church, in January, 1876.

Mr. and Mrs. Noble resided on Second Avenue South, between Washington Avenue and Third Street, until 1884, when they built a beautiful home, at the corner of Hennepin Avenue and Twenty-seventh Street, where they now reside, surrounded with all the comforts of a modern city home. They also have a fine summer cottage at Meadville Park, one mile from Excelsior, Lake Minnetonka, where they spend a large portion of each summer. Mrs. Noble attends church at the Church of the Redeemer.

GEORGE BUXTON HUSH (whose father was a Pennsylvania Dutchman, Peter Hush by name, and whose mother, of Scotch-English descent, was Louise Beal, from Virginia), was born in New Dover, Union County, Ohio, September 9th, 1855. He was the sixth, in birth, of a family of seven brothers and one sister, the most conspicuous of whom was Valentine Hush, a banker, formerly, for years, a resident of Minneapolis, but later, of San Francisco, California, who was a member of the State Legislature of Minnesota in the eighties.

The subject of this sketch received his school education at Marysville and Delaware University, in his native State, which was a liberal one,

considering that his father passed away when he was but a lad of nine, so that nearly from that time on, he had to fight the battle of life single handed.

In 1878, he removed to Minneapolis, where, for a period of about eight years, he was employed in his brother's bank, as receiving and paying teller. In 1886, he started into business for himself, in the lines of fire insurance, real estate, rentals and collections, having an office in the Temple Court building, up to 1893. Success attended his venture, from the start, until he accumulated quite a small fortune, for a new country, but, in 1893, he met with a severe loss by fire.

On February 23d, 1886, he took to himself a wife, a most estimable daughter of Dr. John Reynolds, a rather celebrated physician of early Minneapolis, Alice May Reynolds by name, with whom he has since lived most happily, three children already blessing their union, as follows: Howard R., Margaret and Anna.

Mr. Hush carries his practical christianity into the dealings of week days, whereby he has won hosts of friends and a reputation for kindness, industry and strict probity. Physically, he is of the northern type, a pure blonde, and although rather frail looking, seems to come of good stock, for his mother is now living, on the old homestead, at the age of seventy-three, carrying on the place with all the self-reliance of her earlier years.

In the fall of 1893, he removed to Chicago, Illinois, where his sterling qualities will doubtless make themselves felt, both in the advancement of his own prosperity as well as the christian tone of all with which he comes in touch.

AUGUST VON ENDE. Prominent among the names of those sturdy and thrifty pioneers of Minneapolis stands the name of August von Ende. He was among the early settlers of St. Anthony, before there was any Minneapolis, and after she had been founded, upon the western side, he fed and sheltered her people in those dark days, when a cloud hung over the struggling village and the picket line was thrown out around the homes of those brave men who had engaged in that fierce and bitter strife for national sovereignty, and, in later years, he helped to formulate the laws for her people, in the city's brightest and palmiest days.

Mr. von Ende was richly endowed, by inheritance, with a strong physique and a liberal mind, being a lineal descendant of royalty, his parental grandfather being a nobleman, owning about eighteen hundred acres of land in Germany, which was confiscated by Napoleon's invasion.

He was born in the central part of Germany, February 28th, 1829. His parents were Godfry and Hannah (Hembel) von Ende, who were also natives of Central Germany. His father was a farmer and served in the war against France. He died July 21st, 1872, at the age of eighty-one years, in Hennepin County, Minnesota, and was followed by his wife nine years later, her demise being September 11th, 1881, aged ninety-one years. Mr. von Ende's maternal grandfather was a minister in Germany.

Mr. von Ende was educated in the common schools at Emmenrodo, Germany, and at the age of fifteen years began the study of vocal and instrumental music. After two years of hard study, he was interrupted by his father's selling out his estate and sail-



Engl. by W. D. B. 1873

August von Ende



Anna von Fuchs

ing to America. They stopped, for a time, at Baltimore, and then continued westward to St. Louis, where they located. Here von Ende changed his career from the study of music to that of a waiter in a hotel, which was the best he could find to do from 1848 to 1853.

A wedding took place, March 18th, 1853, uniting Mr. von Ende to Miss Amalia Rey, of St. Louis, Missouri. Nine children have resulted from this union, all of whom are living in Minneapolis. After his marriage, he removed to Freeport, Illinois, where, for two years, he was proprietor of a restaurant.

In 1855, he came to St. Anthony, Minnesota, where he opened the Farmers' Hotel. This hotel was called by the above name from the fact that farmers were about the only class of people who patronized hotels at that time. Here he did a thriving business until 1863, when he moved to the west side of the river, now Minneapolis, where he continued the same business and under the name of the old landmark—the Farmers' Hotel. This business was continued until 1882, when he sold out the business, retaining the real estate, which he still owns, and is known as the von Ende Hotel. Since 1881, he has devoted his time and attention to buying and selling real estate. Twice he has represented the Republican party in the State Legislature—the years 1883 and 1885. The first year he served on the finance committee and the second term on the temperance committee.

Mr. von Ende is a past grand member of the I. O. O. F. and also the Encampment. He is the only living charter member of Robert Blum Lodge and is one of the founders of

the I. O. O. F. relief society and has been a leading light in the building up of this organization to its present high standard and large membership. He is also a member of the Knights of Honor. He has a beautiful home, comprising several lots, and two fine residences, on North Fifth Street. He also has a large amount of business property, and is a large owner of real estate, throughout the city. By his prudence, industry and energy, he has amassed a sufficient fortune to enable him to enjoy the last years of his life, surrounded by his children and a large circle of friends, gathered around him by the honorable life he has led, in the beautiful city he adopted for his home while the ground on which it stands today was but an Indian frontier.

MRS. AUGUST VON ENDE. When we look upon the great industries of our modern life, and see the gigantic strides that have been made by man, we pause and reflect, and ask ourselves what influences have been brought to bear upon him to yield such results. And when we have surveyed the whole field of energy, of thought, of human strength and usefulness, we find that those men to whom we give the credit for having built up our great industries are men with families, and we bow our heads to woman, realizing that in her man has found the aid, the sympathy, the courage and the strength to lead him on to increased energy and greater possibilities.

The subject of these lines is only one of the many thousand cases where this is true, and proves that the "true wife" is surely a "helpmate," and, though she labors in a different field and has different duties to perform, to

her is due a large share of the credit for the success of her husband. This early pioneer of Minneapolis was born in the village of Merkan, County Arcou, Switzerland, November 10th, 1831. Her parents were John U. and Amelia (Hesley) Rey, who were both born in Switzerland. They migrated to America, and settled in St. Louis, in the second quarter of the present century, where the mother died, in 1842, aged forty-two years, and the father, in 1883, aged seventy-five years.

Mrs. von Ende received her education at the common schools in Switzerland and in the city of St. Louis, and was confirmed in the Lutheran church, in the latter city, in 1853; was married, the same year, by the same minister, to August von Ende and since that time she has shared with him the ups and downs, the happiness and the prosperity, of one who has ever been her support and shield.

She is the mother of nine children, all of whom are living, and are as follows: Louise (wife of A. H. Runge, chief of Minneapolis fire department); Amelia (Mrs. William Baehr, of this city); Edward, clerk Wyman, Partridge and Company; Emma (Mrs. John C. Wunder); Berthe (Mrs. Louise Sievers); Annie (Mrs. August Doer); Charles, clerk First National Bank, of Minneapolis; Julius, clerk Union National Bank, of Minneapolis; Adolf, at home. All are children of whom any mother might well be proud, and all live in the same city, where they can come together as often as they like. Mrs. von Ende is a member of Martha Rebekah Lodge, No. 23, I. O. O. F., and is one of the prominent members of that order, which is so well known by its many noble deeds of love and charity.

CARL G. STAMWITZ. Minneapolis, like Chicago, is a great city, built up by men of pronounced ability, and, like Chicago, Minneapolis has been the important factor in promoting men to positions of prominence in the fields of commerce throughout the country, during the last two decades. Strange transformation, indeed, is that from a lad of fourteen years, serving an apprenticeship at the milling business in Prussia, to that of founder and proprietor of one of the large mills in the greatest milling center of the world. When Mr. Stamwitz first landed in the town of St. Anthony, after a slow and weary passage up the Mississippi River, from New Orleans, in 1858, he little thought that he was destined to pass his subsequent years in what should be afterwards known as the "Flour City," for it was only a lack of means that prevented his taking passage at once and returning to his mother country.

He was born in Selicia, Prussia, November 17th, 1831. His parents were Gottlieb and Maria (Winkler) Stamwitz. His father was born March 1st, 1799, and died 1838. He was a shepherd, as was his father before him, owning large numbers of sheep. His mother was born October 17th, 1799. When his father died, Carl went to live with his uncle, Gottlieb Winkler, who owned a flour mill and a bakery. Here he worked in the mill and attended school, until fourteen years of age. He then learned the milling business, which he afterwards followed until 1858, at which time he sailed for America. Arriving at St. Anthony just at the close of the financial crisis of 1857, business was almost wholly at a standstill and the first year was spent in working on a farm.

During the year 1858, a small mill



Carl G. Hammitz



G. Schuber

was erected on the island, called the Farmers' Mill, and, in the spring of 1859, he began work in this mill, and was head miller there for six years. In 1865, in partnership with G. Schober, he purchased this mill, which they operated until 1871. In 1870, however, they had purchased an interest in the People's Mill, on the west side, and, in 1875, being unable to obtain a longer lease of the ground on which this mill stood, the mill was torn down and what machinery could be utilized was removed to the mill which they built, on land purchased for that purpose, on the east side of the river. This mill, at that time, was built with a capacity of one hundred fifty bushels and named the Phoenix. In 1880, more land was purchased and the Phoenix Mill was enlarged to its present capacity of three hundred barrels, and Messrs. Stamwitz and Schober continued to operate the mill, making one of the finest brands, for bread purposes, manufactured in the Northwest.

Mr. Stamwitz was married, in 1861, to Miss Carolina Peterson, who was born at Schleswig, then a province of Denmark, but now belonging to Prussia. She was born August 16th, 1840, and is the mother of twelve children, as follows: Carl F., Frederick W., Adolph G., clerk National Bank of Commerce, Otto L., in the same bank, Henry J., Alvin, George F., Anna M. (Mrs. John Witte), Olga M., Augusta W., Bertha L., and Alice M. The family attend the Lutheran church. Mr. Stamwitz is a member of Robert Blumm Lodge, I. O. O. F., and the Turners' society, and his wife is a member of Martha Rebekah Lodge.

GOTTLIEB SCHOBBER. In part first of this history will be found an interest-

ing account of the achievements of the men who founded and built the Phoenix Mill. Mr. Schober, as one of these men, is entitled to a more detailed account of his industrial career in the great milling center of the world.

He was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, November 27th, 1834. His parents were Christ and Marie (Dallacker) Schober, natives of the same part of Germany. His father was a farmer, and served under Napoleon I, during the war. He died, in 1854, at the age of sixty-three years. His mother was born in 1800 and died in 1858.

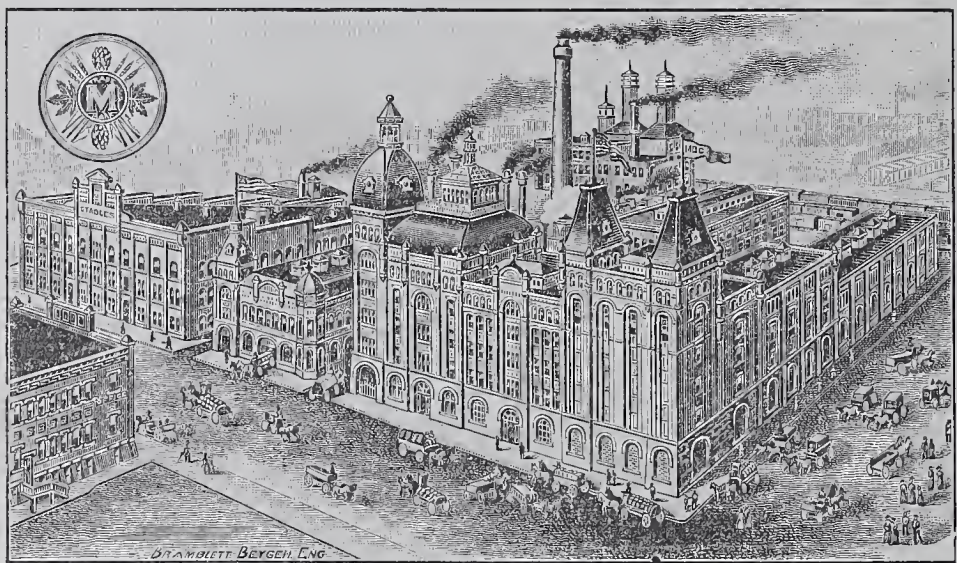
Mr. Schober was educated at the common schools, in his native town, and then served a five years' apprenticeship at the flour milling business, and, when he had completed his trade, sailed for America, arriving at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in February, 1854. Here he worked at carpenter work for one year, and then came to Minnesota, whereupon he made a claim in Maple Grove Township, Hennepin County, where he tilled the soil for five years. He then sold his farm there and moved to Carver County, Minnesota, where he resided for one year.

In 1861, he came to Minneapolis, and was engaged, for two years, in the flour mill owned by Morrison and Prescott. He was then offered a place at Sparta, Wisconsin, which he accepted, and, for two years, had charge of a flouring mill at that place. Returning to Minneapolis, in 1865, he formed a partnership with Carl Stamwitz, under the firm name of Stamwitz and Schober, and from that time until 1870, they operated the St. Anthony Flour Mill. (See chapter on milling in part first.) In 1870, this

firm purchased the People's Mill, on the west side, which they operated for five years. In 1875, they purchased the land and erected the Phoenix Mill, with a capacity, at that time, of 125 barrels. Since that time, they have enlarged this mill to 300 barrels capacity, and have continued to operate it with much success.

Mr. Schober was married, in 1866, to Marie Goehringer, who was a native of the same part of Germany as himself. Five children have blessed this

union, as follows: Carl G., John E., William F., Edward E., Marie F. (Mrs. Thomas Laliberte, of Minneapolis). John is in Milwaukee and the others are in Minneapolis. In politics, Mr. Schober is a Democrat. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and the St. Anthony Turner Society. He has lived a thrifty and upright life and is now in a position to enjoy many of the comforts of the advanced age in which he lives, all of which are the direct rewards of close attention to business.



MINNEAPOLIS BREWING CO'S. BREWERY. (Formerly Orth Brewing Co.)

JOHN ORTH. The German element has, from the first, been an important factor in the development of Minneapolis. The pioneers of that nationality early saw the future possibilities of the city and performed their full share in laying the foundation of her present prosperity.

The late John Orth and wife were the first German family in Minneapolis. He came here, in 1850, on a prospecting tour, and was so well pleased with the locality that he soon returned to Pennsylvania to bring Mrs. Orth. They reached St. Anthony in July, 1850, and, at once, proceeded to settle

down. Here they lived happily together, through early struggles and later prosperity, for thirty-seven years, until parted by death, in 1887.

Mr. Orth was born in Rott, Alsace, then a French Province, but now a part of Germany, on May 20th, 1821. He there learned the trade of a brewer and thus begun a life work which was successfully carried out in this city. In order to perfect himself in his calling, he traveled, when quite a young man, through France, Germany, Italy and Spain, adding largely to his knowledge of the business.

When he had fully mastered the



John Orth



Mrs Mary C Orth

secrets of his calling, he turned his eyes toward America, as the land of promise for future achievements. He arrived in Erie, Pennsylvania, in 1849, and there married Mary C. Weinell, who remained his lifelong, affectionate, and faithful companion.

Soon after they came to Minneapolis, Mr. Orth began the erection of a brewery, on the site where now stands the largest establishment of its kind in the State. The early years were full of hard labor and many disappointments, but with an unfaltering faith in the future, Mr. Orth swerved not from the path he had laid out, until rewarded with abundant success.

Mr. Orth was a member of the first City Council of St. Anthony, in 1855, and also a member of the Council of the city of Minneapolis, after their consolidation. He was re-elected to the same position in 1873, though he never sought that or any other official position. He was one of the founders, and, as long as he lived, an active member of the St. Anthony Turnverein, a member of Harmonia Society, and of the Robert Blumm Lodge, No. 19, I. O. O. F.

John Orth was a man of the people, warm in his impulses, enthusiastic for freedom for all, both physical and mental. As might therefore be expected, he was an ardent champion for the liberty of the slaves, before the war, and a devoted union man during that contest. He helped to elect Abraham Lincoln, and, during the decade of 1860-70, voted generally with the Republicans. But, in the beginning of the seventies, he thought he saw danger to the public welfare in Republican rule, as then conducted, and henceforth acted with the Democratic party, with which he was affiliated until the time of his death.

Mr. Orth was a man of fine personal appearance, tall and powerful of frame and with a face full of intelligence and kindness. He possessed that energy of body and mind which always insures success wherever exerted, and which never fails to command respect and admiration. In his family, he was invariably a devoted husband and indulgent father and his home was the castle to which he retreated to find rest and solace, while engaged in the battle of life.

Six children were born to him in Minneapolis, five of whom are living, three boys and two girls. The eldest child, John W. Orth, was born within two months after the arrival of his parents in Minneapolis, and he, therefore, enjoys the distinction of being the first white male child born in the city. The other children are Edward F. and Alfred H. Orth, Mrs. S. W. Alther and Mrs. V. A. Bofferding.

In the early eighties, Mr. Orth, accompanied by his wife, began an extensive series of travels. They visited many parts of the United States, Mexico, Europe and Africa. It was at this time, after an absence of nearly forty years, that he re-visited his old home, in Alsace, where his brother was still alive to greet him. After traveling extensively in Europe, Mr. and Mrs. Orth made a trip to North Africa, sailing up the Nile for some distance. Here Mr. Orth was stricken with the illness from which he never recovered. He turned his face homeward, but did not reach the city alive. He died, on the train between Chicago and Minneapolis, on the 15th day of June, 1887, and the home, which had been prepared for a festal welcome, was turned into a house of mourning.

As a final summing up of his character, it may be said that his life

was pure and noble. He possessed a well balanced mind and his judgment in business matters was unerring. He had a genial disposition, was always ready to aid those less fortunate than himself, and no amount of wealth or prosperity could induce him to turn from his oldtime friends, however humble. He left a very large estate, which by his will, he bequeathed entirely to his widow.

MARY C. ORTH. It required no little courage for a young woman to leave all the comforts of an eastern home, surrounded by the care of loving parents, brother, sisters and friends, and all the pleasing associations of youth, to come to the western frontier, as it was at St. Anthony, in 1850. Hardships were inevitable, and danger, from the treachery of Indians, often threatened their home and life. Mrs. Mary C. Orth was one of those brave pioneers.

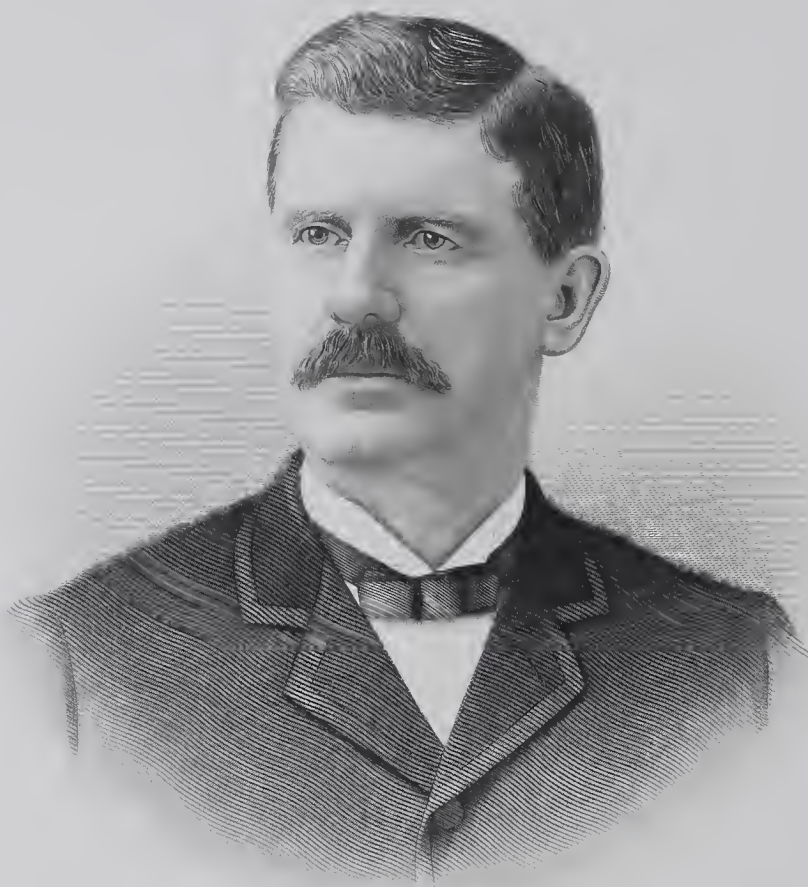
Mrs. Orth's maiden name was Mary C. Weinell. She was born in Prussia, Germany, on the Rhine, August 20th, 1829, and came to America, with her parents, in 1837. They stopped in Buffalo, New York, two years, but, from fear of the cholera, which broke out at that time, they moved to Erie, Pennsylvania. Miss Weinell was married to John Orth, August 6th, 1849. In the following year, they moved to St. Anthony.

Traveling, in those days, was not what it is today. Mr. and Mrs. Orth left Erie, Pennsylvania, June 18, 1850, and arrived in St. Anthony July 18th. They stopped in St. Louis, Missouri, one week, and in Galena, Illinois, one day, the balance of the month being consumed in traveling. When they landed in St. Paul, the stage, which was the means of communication in

those days, had just left for St. Anthony. Mrs. Orth did not wish to wait till the next day, so they planned a novel conveyance for her. They had purchased, in Galena, Illinois, some household furniture, also a spring wagon. A team and lumber wagon had been provided to transfer these goods from St. Paul to St. Anthony. Mr. Orth fastened the tongue of the light wagon securely to the rear of the larger vehicle, made a comfortable seat in the former, with blankets and cushions, and he and Mrs. Orth rode from St. Paul to their new home in this unique procession.

The Indians were numerous, in those days, and very bold. Mrs. Orth received many uninvited visits from them, but she never dared resent their intrusion, nor refuse them anything they desired, for fear of the consequences if they became angry. One day a squaw brought her papoose, and, by signs, made Mrs. Orth understand that she wished to leave it while she went over the river. Mrs. Orth could not refuse, so the little red man, strapped to his board, was leaned to the wall, and the squaw disappeared. But as soon as his mother was out of his sight, the poor little papoose set up a piteous wail, and all the efforts of Mrs. Orth to quiet him were of no avail. The aboriginal squalling frightened "Baby Orth," who joined in the doleful chorus, and before the squaw returned Mrs. Orth was crying, too.

She was more comfortable in her home than most of her neighbors, her house having the first plastered wall in St. Anthony. That, with the furniture brought from Galena, made them "quite civilized," from the beginning. But the lives of the most fortunate were fraught with cares and



1894

John W. Cuth

anxieties, if not for themselves, for their poorer neighbors, and many a "grasshopper sufferer" remembers, with gratitude, the loaf of bread or sack of flour sent from the generous Orth's, which saved them from actual starvation.

Mrs. Orth's brave endurance, in early life, has been richly rewarded by comfort and affluence in middle age, and, though left a widow in later years, she still has the loving care and devoted attention of her five remaining children to cheer her declining years.

JOHN WILLIAM ORTH, the former president of the John Orth Brewing Company, was born in Minneapolis (that part which was then St. Anthony), September 9th, 1850. His parents were John and Mary C. Orth, a full sketch of whom is given above.

Mr. J. W. Orth received his education in the Minneapolis public schools and finished at the German-English school at St. Paul. Upon the completion of his education, he entered his father's brewery, and continued in business with him until his father's death. He then became one of the officers and stockholders in the John Orth Brewing Company, in which he was engaged until the brewery business was sold, in April, 1893. Mr. Orth was president, and the largest stockholder in the company, prior to the sale. His company carried on a real estate business, in connection with the brewery, and since the sale of that plant, he has devoted himself more extensively to the real estate business.

Mr. Orth has been twice married, the first time to Margaret Loftus, a native of Wisconsin. Two children were born to them, John Alfred and Clara J. The former was married and resides in Minneapolis, and the latter

is attending school at the Holy Angels' Academy, in Minneapolis. Some time after the death of his first wife, Mr. Orth was again married, to Minnie Ledeman, who was born in Berlin, Germany. They have one child, Edward William.

Mr. Orth is a life member of the Brotherhood of Elks, No. 44, Minneapolis, and an honorary member of the Harmonia and the Turners' society.

HENRY WACKS was born in Ludwigslust, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Prussia, February 8th, 1831. His parents, Christian and Dorothy Wacks, were born, in 1800, in the same place. His father was superintendent over the masonry building and repairs of the royal buildings of the parks of the Duke, and he followed in the same trade as his father, with the expectation of receiving the same position, but at the death of his father, he was too young to receive so responsible a position.

His maternal grandfather, Witte by name, was a great soldier with Napoleon and was noted for his great strength. He received a fine position at court and a pension for his bravery in battle.

Mr. Wacks received his education in the seminary of his native city, graduating, in 1845, after a course of eight years. He was then confirmed in the Lutheran faith, and at once entered upon the duties connected with the learning of the trade of masonry. At this he worked four years, learning the trade in all its branches, at the completion of which, he traveled throughout Germany and Denmark, until he left for America, landing here in 1853. From New York he went to Chicago, by rail, which was unlike our present mode of transportation,

being two weeks on the road to that city. It was at that point in the development of the "Great West," when new railroad lines were being built, and emigrant trains were being run over them almost as fast as the rails were laid upon the ties. At times, the train was stopped for a period of a number of hours, upon the open prairies, or in the heavy timber, and passengers would leave the train and go back into the country, to obtain provisions.

Arriving in Chicago, Mr. Wacks worked, for a time, at the construction of the Illinois Central Railway, being engaged at that work from 1853 to 1855. In the spring of the year, he took the boat, at Galena, Illinois, to the foot of Lake Pepin, which was still frozen. After a few days, he took passage for St. Paul, on the old historic *War Eagle*, and a number of attempts were made before finally succeeding in plowing the way through the ice of lake and reaching St. Paul. The landing of the *War Eagle*, in the spring of 1855, is a part of the history of that city. She was the first steamer on the river that spring, and the half starved people of St. Paul heralded her arrival with great rejoicing, the captain receiving almost an ovation for his courage and success. In those early days, all supplies to St. Paul, from the close of navigation to the arrival of some steamer, had to be transported from Winona by team, and this winter the snow had been too deep for the teams to pass.

After landing in St. Paul, Mr. Wacks secured employment on the Fuller House. The contractor on this building had a stone building to erect in St. Anthony and sublet the contract to Mr. Wacks, this being the first

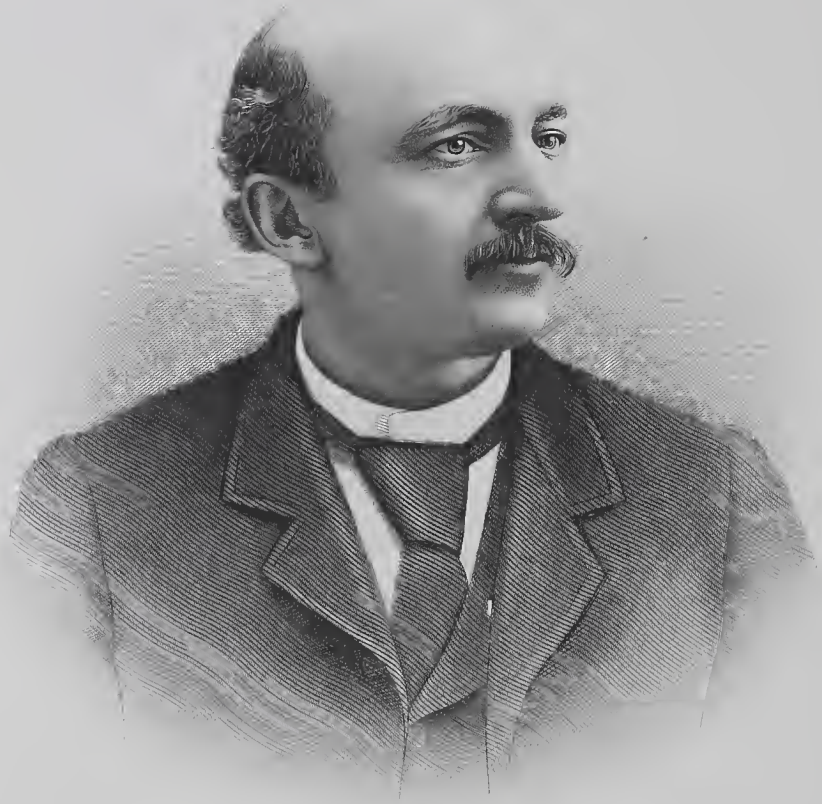
stone building built. Mr. Wacks probably owes much of his success in after life to this fortunate transfer from St. Paul to Minneapolis (then St. Anthony). After finishing this building, Mr. Wacks came to Minneapolis proper, then known as the West Side. There he began a general contracting business, and, the next summer, erected the first store building on the west side of the river. He also opened up his own stone quarries, and, beside doing a general contracting business, delivered cut stone. Ofttimes he was obliged to take a considerable amount of real estate in exchange for work and stone.

Mr. Wacks was married, March 26th, 1858, to Marie Trechow, who was born in the same locality in Germany as himself, but whom he had never met until Providence threw them together in Minneapolis. Mrs. Wacks' father was William Trechow, born, in 1806, in Neustadt, and died at the age of thirty-five years. The Trechows have lived, for generations, in the same house, which is still standing, and is one of the permanent and fine buildings of Neustadt. Mrs. Wacks' mother was born in 1808, and was the only daughter of five children. Her father was Christian Vogel, court tailor for the Duchess and the royal ladies. Her brothers were all noted professional men. She died, in 1889, in Minneapolis.

Mr. and Mrs. Wacks have two daughters living, and three sons died in infancy. The eldest daughter, Marie, is married to Mr. Edward von Ende, who has charge of the dress goods department of Wyman, Partridge and Company's wholesale house, of this city. They have two children, Victor and Edna. Both speak the German as fluently as the English



Henry Wacker



L. W. B. 1877

Rudolph Erth



John Ludlum

language. Miss Fannie Wacks is an accomplished musician, being a graduate from the Cincinnati College of Music and the Royal Conservatory of Berlin, Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Wacks and daughter spent considerable time in travel, both abroad and in America. Miss Wacks has also taught vocal music, for two years, at the Lucy Cobb Institute, Athens, Georgia.

Mr. Wacks has served a long and useful career, in his line of work, in this city, and he has won a long needed and well deserved rest from active life.

RUDOLPH ERTL, one of the most active of the young business men of North Minneapolis, was born in Watertown, Dodge County, Wisconsin, April 17th, 1857. He remained at home until twelve years old when he began to shift for himself, working in Watertown during the day and attending school in the evening. Before long, he reversed this manner of life and began to attend school during the day and worked evenings. His ambition was to obtain a good common education, and, later, he attended the Lutheran college, at Watertown.

After leaving that institution, he went to work in a clothing store, where he remained for nearly ten years, becoming an expert in the business.

He was married, to Sophia Kunert, March 24th, 1881, and came to Minneapolis the same spring. Here he went into partnership with H. J. Dalin. They bought out Ex-Alderman M. Kuse, on First Street and Fourth Avenue North. Mr. Ertl sold to his partner, in three or four months, and started a clothing business, at 1303 Washington Avenue North, where he has since remained.

In politics, Mr. Ertl usually acts with the Democratic party, but in local matters casts his vote for the best man. He belongs to several societies, among which are the Sons of Hermann, Knights of Pythias, Odd Fellows, Druids, etc.

Mr. Ertl has been successful in business.

JOHN LUDLUM, as one of the earliest contractors and builders, has probably done as much as any individual in the actual development of Minneapolis.

He was born in Warren County, Ohio, March 16th, 1821. His parents, Benjamin and Margaret Ludlum, lived on a farm, though his father was a bricklayer and followed that calling until he was eighty-six years old. He died at the age of eighty-nine.

John Ludlum enjoyed but few educational advantages, in his early life, but was taught, at home, by his father, who was a teacher, as well as a bricklayer.

Mr. Ludlum learned his father's trade, and started out to work for himself, soon after he had attained his majority. He has followed the same business ever since.

Mr. Ludlum was married, to Miss Martha Ann Frovillo, in the fall of 1844. In the spring of 1852, he went to California, where he worked at his trade for two years, his family remaining in Ohio during that time. He then returned home, and, in the fall of 1854, taking his family with him, moved to Minnesota, and bought out a claim of one hundred thirty-seven acres near Lake Calhoun.

Mr. Ludlum was one of the first school directors in the Calhoun district, and built the first schoolhouse in district 95, in the fall of 1855. He was, also, one of the first township

trustees, "Uncle Job Pratt" and Mr. Drew being the other two. Mr. Ludlum cut the first tamarack tree for the corduroy road built by his neighbors and himself through the tamarack swamp, on the main road to Excelsior.

Contracting and building have been Mr. Ludlum's business, since he came to Minnesota, and he has greatly assisted in the growth of the little village that Minneapolis was in 1854. Mr. Ludlum's children were eight in number, six of whom, four daughters and two sons, are still living. The mother of his children died August 27th, 1873.

With the exception of being interested in the Minneapolis Baking Company, for three years, Mr. Ludlum has never conducted any business except building, and the means accumulated in that way has been invested in real estate in the city.

On the 30th day of March, 1884, Mr. Ludlum was married to Mrs. Mary Ann Laycock, who was one of the pioneers of St. Louis Park.

Mr. Ludlum is a Democrat, but never took any active interest in politics and never held an office higher than township trustee, and never was ambitious in that direction.

HENRY FREDERICK WILLIAM BUSCH, the well known gardener, is a native of Germany, having been born at Stockhausen, December 12th, 1849. He obtained the rudiments of his education in his native town, but, as his parents were ambitious to see their son advanced, he was sent, at the age of fourteen, to Gottingen, where he remained one year in college. At the end of this time, he entered the University Botanical Garden, and industriously pursued a practical course of study, for the next three years. In

the summer of 1868, he worked in the city of Paris, in the city gardens, and in the fall of the same year lived a short time in the cities of Havre and Erfurt.

In March, 1869, he came to America. After landing, he remained a short time in New Jersey, then went to Pittsburg, where he made a short stay, passed the summer in Columbus, Ohio, and, in the fall, went to Le Seuer County, Minnesota, where he had friends. Here he remained, during the winter, and taught a German school. In the spring of 1870, he came to Minneapolis and worked in the gardening business for two years. Then, feeling confident of his own ability, and profiting by this education and experience, he determined to go into business on his own account. He bought ten acres of land, having to grub it out himself, and, with one horse and four implements, began, in a modest way, his new venture. The beginning was small, and the first results slow to appear, but energy and pluck usually win, and each year Mr. Busch has increased his business, until it has become a large and flourishing industry. His thirty acres of land are under a perfect state of cultivation, and his one thousand sash hot beds cover about two acres.

In 1887, he branched out, on a large scale, and began the building of the first greenhouses in the North, himself, for the cultivation of early vegetables and garden truck. The step was an important one, and the results have justified Mr. Busch's expectations. Minneapolis soon supplanted Chicago as a shipping point to Montana and the Dakotas, and now furnishes all early vegetables to Duluth, Winnipeg, and other northern cities. He has been a pioneer gardener in the



Fred. Busch



W. T. Bathe Engr. N.Y.

Jacob Zang

Northwest, and the venture was one requiring confidence and courage, but his energy and business tact has overcome all obstacles, and his business has become a large and important industry. It is the largest and most complete establishment for raising early vegetable truck in Minnesota.

Mr. Busch was married, April 15th, 1872, to Lena Kleiss, by whom he had four children, Minna Augusta, born April 28th, 1873; Charles Ludwig, born October 22d, 1874; Anne Catharine, born February 13th, 1876; Martha Emilca, born November 2d, 1877. He was again married, September 27th, 1878, to Maria Magdalen Mattle, and by her has six children, Maria Magdalena, born March 9th, 1883; Maria Clara, born September 11th, 1886; Alma Francisca Bertha, born October 6th, 1888; Frederick Bernard, born April 17th, 1890; Ida Adelheid, born December 2d, 1891; Bernard John, born August 13th, 1893.

Mr. Busch is a Democrat, in politics, although independent in his views. He and his family attend the Lutheran church. He is a man of strict business integrity, honest and straightforward in his dealings, and is held in high esteem by his neighbors.

JACOB BARGE. About the year 1863, a young German engaged unostentatiously in Minneapolis in the saloon business. He gave close attention to his business, which grew rapidly in popularity and extent. In course of time, he added a restaurant to his saloon, and obtained a good reputation as a caterer. To the retailing of wines and liquors was added a wholesaling department, and he became quite an extensive importer of the choice vintage of Europe.

The census of 1880 shows that five per cent of the population of the city of Minneapolis were of German nativity. They were, for the most part, an industrious and highly respectable part of the population in the political affairs of the city. In that year, the young wine merchant was elected an Alderman, from the populous and central Fourth Ward, and took his seat in the City Council, which he occupied the three following years. This was Jacob Barge, the subject of this sketch.

He was born in Germany, in 1839, and was twenty-four years old when he made Minneapolis his home. His vivacious manners, pleasing address, and enterprising character had made him not only a favorite among his compatriots, but had given him the confidence and respect of the entire community. He was the candidate and nominee of the Republican party, but received a flattering vote from citizens of all parties, and was elected by a large majority. He at once took a leading part in the deliberations of the city government, showing intelligence, tact and good judgment. During the first year of service he was placed upon the standing committee of ways and means, salaries, public grounds and buildings, gas and printing. The following year he was made chairman of the committee on public buildings and grounds, the last year, chairman of the committee on railroads. He also served, at one time or another, on fire department, police, health and hospitals and workhouse, and remained, during his entire three years of service upon the important finance committee. These various and highly responsible positions were sustained with ability and Mr. Barge became one of the best known and

most influential members of the city legislature.

After retiring from the city council, Mr. Barge has continued his business of dealer and caterer, and has established, on a large scale, the refreshment business, as the Continental Catering Company, of he has been president and manager. He has also engaged in other lines of investments and improvements, notably as proprietor of the Medicine Lake Park, a suburban town, upon the shores of the lake of that name, where he has acquired a large interest, and made many costly and valuable improvements. In addition to his extensive business and political engagements, he has been a liberal patron of music and art.

Mr. Barge has an interesting family. He married Miss Louisa Gessart, by whom they had two children, Louisa and Emma. Mrs. Barge died, quite suddenly, July 16th, 1894.

Their home, on Chicago Avenue, is a comfortable and elegant residence, where endearments of domestic life are mingled with generous hospitality, reminders, amidst the whirl of American life, of the social attractions of the Fatherland.

FREDERICK WILLIAM BUCKENDORF. As one of the leading florists, and the first to cultivate flowers in the city of Minneapolis, (see p. 972 this work), stands the name of William Buckendorf. He was born at Osnabruck, then Kingdom of Hanover, but now a Province of Prussia, January 28th, 1833. He attended school until he was fifteen years of age, at which time he entered the gardens of the Grand Duke of Oldenburg, where he learned the flower business. Here he served three years, under one of the best in-

structors of Europe, learning his trade in the most thorough and systematic manner. From here he went into other large greenhouses, some of them the most prominent in the Kingdom, where he found ready employment, owing to his ability and proficiency, the last being a prominent greenhouse in Hamburg. Here, in 1857, Judge Ames, of Minneapolis, then Minister to Germany, from the United States, formed his acquaintance, and persuaded him to accompany him to his home, where, upon his arrival in Minneapolis, he drew the plans, and directed the construction of the first greenhouse in this city. When the house was completed, Mr. Buckendorf planted it to flowers, and was in his employ for three years.

In 1860, he married, and took charge of the greenhouse for six years, and was given what he could make and pay the expences. In 1866, he purchased some lots, at Fourth Street, corner of Seventh Avenue South, where he built a greenhouse, and began business for himself. Here he did a thriving business until the fall of 1887, when he sold out his business and went to Europe, remaining abroad for nine months. Having returned to Minneapolis, in 1890, he rented a tract of land, at the corner of Fourth Avenue South and Seventeenth Street, where he again started a business, which he has successfully conducted to the present time. Mr. Buckendorf's business has been built up wholly by his way of dealing with the public and with individuals, and he has all the trade he can attend to, although he never advertises at all.

He was married to Lucy B. Weber, in 1860. She was born December 13th, 1835, at Bitburg, Germany, near the Rhine. Three girls and two boys, re-



W. Buckendorf



Wm Marshall



Mary Massolt

sulted from this compact, as follows: Lucy (Mrs. Alvin Eichhorn), Hannah, Dora, Frederick William (died August 30th, 1876), and Louis Henry (died June 14th, 1890). Mrs. Buckendorf died, April 17th, 1876, leaving her husband with five small children.

He was again married, October 27th, 1878, to Maria Gerdes, who was born at Westerstade, Oldenburg, and died April 11th, 1889. By this union there was one child, who was born February 21st, 1881, and christened Frederick William. He is now at home with his father, as are also the daughters, who keep house for their father; he in turn providing for them a pleasant and agreeable home.

Mr. Buckendorf was reared in the Lutheran church, but his family has always attended the Gethsemane church. He has always cast his lot with the Democratic party, and has been a member of the Harmonia society, of this city, for over twenty-five years.

FREDERICK WILLIAM MASSOLT, Mr. Massolt was one of the thrifty, enterprising Germans who have done much towards the building up of Minneapolis.

He was born in Hellinghausen, Germany, January 1st, 1831, and came to America in the spring of 1850, going first to the State of Pennsylvania, where, for two years, he found employment in a brickyard. In 1852, he went from Pennsylvania to Taylor's Falls, Minnesota, where he engaged in farming. He was married to Miss Mary Cossman, at that place, March 29th, 1861, and remained on the farm one year after that event.

In 1862, he removed to Stillwater, where he was engaged in the brick-making business, for two or three

years. From Stillwater, Mr. Massolt moved to Eau Claire, Wisconsin, where he became interested in the manufacture of mineral water. From Eau Claire, he came to Minneapolis, in the spring of 1868. His first home in the city was on Plymouth Avenue, but in 1882 he moved into his new home, on Aldrich Avenue.

Mr. Massolt continued the manufacture of mineral water, in Minneapolis, successfully, to the time of his death, which occurred February 24th, 1892.

His family numbered eleven children, seven of whom survived him—three boys and four girls.

He was a Democrat, in politics, and a member of the I. O. O. F.

MRS. MARY MASSOLT, whose maiden name was Cossman, was born in Prussia, on the 31st day of March, 1842, where she lived, with her parents, until she was nearly fourteen years of age. In 1856, a sister and her husband came over to America, and Mary came with them. Her parents remained in Prussia until 1866.

Miss Mary Cossman was married to Frederick William Massolt, at Taylor's Falls, Minnesota, March 29th, 1861. She remained in Taylor's Falls, living on a farm, for about one year after her marriage. From Taylor's Falls, she went to Stillwater, Minnesota; from there to Eau Claire, Wisconsin, and from Eau Claire, in the spring of 1868, to Minneapolis, where she lived on Plymouth Avenue, until some time in 1882, when she moved to Aldrich Avenue, her present residence.

Mrs. Massolt has led a useful, busy life. She has had a family of eleven children, but only three boys and four girls are now living.

Mrs. Massolt is a member of the Rebekah Lodge, I. O. O. F.

GEORGE ULRICH ERHARDT, one of the the active workers of Minneapolis, from the earliest times, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, December 6th, 1829. He came to America in 1848, stopping at Rome, New York, where he remained for two years. In 1855, he desired to improve his opportunities, and came to St. Anthony, Minnesota, and at once went to work in a large sawmill, continuing that occupation for sixteen years. He was the first person to operate a circular saw at the Falls of St. Anthony.

He was married, June 1st, 1857, to Katharina Kraft, of St. Anthony. They have had seven children born unto them, two boys and five girls, as follows: Mary L., the wife of Frederick Pflugshaupt, was born March 3d, 1858; Julia A., wife of R. G. List, was born February 8th, 1859; Frank C. was born September 25th, 1861, and married Miss Pauline Greenagle, of Fergus Falls, Minnesota; Elizabeth K. was born May 6th, 1868, and is the wife of Eugene W. Naegele; William U. was born August 15th, 1871, and resides, with his mother, on the homestead, in the city of Minneapolis. Two girls died when they were young.

Mr. Erhardt engaged in the bakery business, after leaving the milling business at St. Anthony, and, later, he began manufacturing brick on quite an extended scale. In the fall of 1874, the family moved to their present residence, on the west banks of Lake Calhoun, near the city line, where Mr. Erhardt died, October 10th, 1888.

He was a man that was highly respected by all who knew him. He was a Republican, in politics, and was a member of the order of Odd Fellows, and also a member of the Harmonia society.

MARTIN RING. No citizen of Minneapolis has been more intimately associated with the permanent upbuilding of the city than the subject of this sketch, Mr. Martin Ring, of the long established firm of Ring and Tobin.

Mr. Ring was born in Bruff, County Limerick, Ireland, May 3d, 1835. With limited opportunities for education, most of his early life was spent in learning the trade of a stone mason. With a laudable ambition to improve his condition, he left his native land, for one of greater freedom and better opportunities, at the age of twenty, landing in Boston in 1855. After spending a few days in the city, he went to Portland, Maine, where he worked at his trade, and, also, at laying pipes, for gas, in the streets of that city. He spent three years in the city, removing to Holliston, Massachusetts, in 1858, where he spent five years, a part of which was in farming and the balance at his trade.

In 1863, he came to St. Anthony, where he worked at his trade for McMullen and Weeks, on the woolen mill, at Sixth Avenue, South. From 1864 to 1869, he worked in sawmills of the town, principally for the firm of Eustis and Jones. From 1869 to 1873, he again worked at his trade, for various parties, after which he took contracts and rented a stone quarry, whereby to furnish material for his work. On account of the promptness with which he filled his contracts and the reliability of his work, he was much sought after, to assist in completing work which had been undertaken by other parties, especially if the job was large, requiring the employment of many workmen. Mr. Ring was noted for his ability to manage and secure the best results from



Engd by W.T. Barker N.Y.

G. W. Erhard Jr.



Martin Ring

large bodies of workmen in his employ or under his superintendence.

The great stone viaduct, over the Mississippi, just below the Falls of St. Anthony, was commenced by the Manitoba Railroad Company. The contract for this immense structure was given to the firm of Darrah and Havsland. When the bridge was about half built, Mr. Havsland retired from the firm, and, soon after, Mr. Darrah died. Colonel Smith, chief engineer of the road, then took charge of its construction, giving Mr. Ring the contract for furnishing the stone, which he shipped from his quarries, in Mankato, and the first car of stone from the Mankato quarries, billed to Minneapolis, was sent by Mr. Ring. During six subsequent years, large quantities of stone were sent from the Mankato quarries to various parts of the country.

In 1886, Mr. Ring entered into partnership with J. T. Tobin, since which the business has been largely increased. The firm opened extensive quarries on the Kettle River, in Pine County, from which they have taken large quantities of what is known as Kettle River sandstone. This stone has been largely used in the city, for curbing, and this firm has, during the last six years, put in on an average, each year, sixty-eight thousand lineal feet. This firm also furnished the stone for the foundation for the steel arch bridge. They also furnish the material and do all the stone work for the Great Northern Railroad Company, as well as furnish a great amount of work for the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. They are furnishing stone for bridges across the Missouri River, at Omaha and Sioux City, besides shipping no small amount to St. Louis, Chicago, Duluth,

Omaha, Cleveland, Cincinnati, etc. This firm employs, on the average, three hundred men, the year round.

Mr. Ring was married, to Miss Nellie Corcoran, in 1855, nine children blessing this union, four only of whom are still living. The eldest child, Michael, died, in 1891, at the age of thirty years. This son was greatly beloved and was his father's right hand man in the conduct of his business, having superintended the work, at the quarries, for twelve years. He left a wife and two children. Mr. Ring's second son now superintends his business.

In religion, Mr. Ring is a Roman Catholic, and, in politics, a Democrat. He is generous and helpful to all who claim his kindness, and in numerous instances has assisted his fellow countrymen to come to this country, but he congratulates himself on never having sent one dollar in money across the sea, but, instead, he purchased passage tickets, which he sends to those whom he desires to assist. Mr. Ring's generous kindness, his good humor, and ready wit, which is so common to his countrymen, render him a good neighbor and a genial companion.

ELI WESLEY GRIFFIN. The grandparents of E. W. Griffin were emigrants from the north of England. They were well connected—the maternal grandmother having been a sister of the founder of Yale College. His father was Egbert Griffin, and his mother a Mills. They were living at Scranton, Pennsylvania, at the time of the birth of this the fourth of nine children, five boys and four girls.

Eli W. Griffin was born on the 15th of June, 1844. When he was about twelve years of age, the family re-

moved to Mauston, Juneau County, Wisconsin, where the father engaged in farming and lumbering. The sons were early initiated into the free, laborious life of the lumber camps of the Upper Wisconsin and learned all the mysteries of woodcraft. At the age of eighteen, Eli took charge of his father's lumber camps on the Lemon Wier, and, for several years, superintended the cutting of from two to three million feet of pine logs each winter. Meanwhile, he was not indifferent to the acquisition of an education, attending school during the summers, at Mauston, and was able to graduate from its high school, at the age of twenty-two. Among the school studies he was especially interested in surveying and obtained a fair knowledge of the theory of the art. He soon joined a surveying party in Dodge County, Minnesota, as chainman, and, before long, had displayed such aptness that he was made foreman of the party.

About 1869, his father removed to St. Cloud, Minnesota, where he engaged in farming. Eli preferred to follow surveying, and was employed by General Barrett, to take charge of a surveying party in Dakota, engaged in surveying government lands. In this work he ran the compass, and had the general direction of the work. The next year, he was employed by T. B. Walker, and took charge of surveying parties in Traverse and Crow Wing Counties, Minnesota. Afterwards he took surveying contracts from the government, and was, for thirteen years, in the public surveys in northern Minnesota.

The life of a surveyor of public lands is a peculiar one. His work lies in the unsettled parts of the country—often in the wilderness, far from

contact with civilized life, and from supplies. He lives under canvas, and removes his camp as his work proceeds. In summer's heat and winter's cold, he continues his work. He crosses unbridged rivers, wades through swamps, penetrates tangled thickets, and tramples the rank grasses of the prairie. He is tormented by mosquitoes, pursued by wild beasts, and plundered by Indians and predatory white men. He sees the country in its primeval wildness, and gains an intimate acquaintance with its qualities and resources. He notes upon his field book the forests of hardwood and pine, the meadows and water courses, the swamps and arable land. He follows the retreating savage, and opens the way for the settler. His life is laborious, sometimes dangerous, and generally exhilarating.

Mr. Griffin, during his many years of connection with the public surveys, explored almost every part of northern Minnesota. He traversed the Red Lake and Rainy Lake river country long before the region became known to the general public. In company with General James H. Baker, then Surveyor General of Minnesota, in 1876, he opened up gold leads on Rainy Lake, and made the earliest discovery of iron ore on the western part of the Mesaba Range.

About the year 1880, Mr. Griffin engaged in lumbering on the Upper Mississippi and Platt Rivers. His cut, in different years, has been from two million to seven and a half million feet. The logs were driven to the booms in Minneapolis and there disposed of.

As early as 1875, he had observed indications of a deposit of iron ore in township 57 of range 20, by its dis-



E. H. Griffin



geb. W. F. 1811

C B Moses

turbance of the needle. In 1887, he located and opened the Diamond mine, on section 22, township 56, range 24. Here he developed by shafts and tunnels, an ore body seven hundred feet from wall to wall, and half a mile in length from east to west. The ore is of Bessemer quality, carrying sixty-one and sixty-two per cent. of metallic iron, no sulphur, and but three one-hundredths of one per cent. of phosphorus. He located about seventeen thousand acres of iron lands, and organized, besides the Diamond, the Itasca and Buckeye Mining Companies, in each of which he is still a heavy stockholder. Much development work has been done on these properties, and many thousands of tons of iron ore raised, but the lack of railroad transportation has as yet prevented the shipment of ore.

In 1880, Mr. Griffin married Miss Fanny A. Warner, daughter of George F. Warner, Esq., and removed to Minneapolis, where he has since resided. There have been five children of the marriage, of whom three survive. They are George, aged ten; Augustus, aged eight, and Kitty, six years old.

Mr. Griffin, at the age of fifty years, is in the enjoyment of good health and apparently none the worse for the years of toil and exposure which he has passed in the wilderness. He is in person of medium stature, light complexion and mild blue eyes. His gentle bearing gives no suggestion of the bold spirit which led him to become one of the most persevering and persistent explorers of the country.

CYRUS BRADFORD MOSES. The subject of this sketch, more than most men of the city, has left permanent monuments of his work and skill in

almost every street. The business blocks, private residences, numerous public buildings and many manufacturing establishments with thin soot-coped, monumental chimneys, testify to the industry and ability of one of Minneapolis' most successful contractors and builders, Mr. Cyrus Bradford Moses.

He was born in Wellington, Maine, October 28th, 1828. His ancestors, on his father's side, were Welch, and, on his mother's side, Scotch. From them he inherited a strong and vigorous frame and a constitution capable of sustaining a great amount of exhausting labor, with a recuperative force that quickly, with rest and nourishment, restores the usual vigor. He received a limited education in the common schools of his native town, by attending school during a few months in winter, and working hard in summer, on a farm, till he was nineteen years old, when he was apprenticed, for three years, to learn the trade of a mason. His compensation was not princely, it being twenty-three cents per day, with board for the first year, and nearly twice that amount for the second year, while for the third year he received \$26 per month and boarded himself. One-half of all the money earned during the three years was claimed and given to his father, leaving but a meager amount for clothing and incidental expenses, such as young men of twenty are liable to have.

In 1850, when he was twenty-two years of age, he married Miss Lucy Ellen Jaquith, and went to work on the farm owned and occupied by her father, though working at his trade, occasionally, as country jobs offered themselves, during the summers of three years. In 1854, he bought a farm,

in Wellington, with the view of making farming his chief business, but still he worked at his trade, as opportunity offered. On this farm he labored with untiring industry, for nine years, making small accumulations, till, in 1863, when he gave up agriculture, rented his farm and moved to Showegan, Maine, where for the succeeding nine years, he devoted himself to his trade.

In 1871, he, like many another Maine man, caught the western fever, which brought him to Minneapolis. Here he soon secured employment with the firm of Whetmore and Stevens, contractors and builders, who, at that time, were constructing the Academy of Music, on the corner of Washington Avenue and Hennepin. The following year, he worked in a tunnel for the Water Power Company, under the direction of Colonel Stevens, the engineer. It is a fact worth recording that ninety men out of one hundred who worked in that wet, underground passage were made ill during the winter by this very unsanitary environment. Rheumatism, pneumonia, etc., were the chief maladies.

Subsequently, Mr. Moses became a contractor and builder, and the numerous establishments, both public and private, testify to his unflinching industry and enterprise, as well as to the trust and confidence reposed in him by his fellow citizens. During these years he has built, in Minneapolis, at least ten school buildings, and one in St. Paul. He also built the block now occupied by the dry goods house of Olson and Company, the Corn Exchange, the Buell Block and an indefinite number of smokestacks for various elevators and manufacturing establishments, throughout the city and neighboring towns.

Mr. Moses is a staunch Republican, of the down East anti-slavery type, always taking pride in his loyalty to the best interests of his country and to the city of his adoption.

He buried his first wife in 1858. He has since been twice married and has five children, four of whom are living. He has never occupied or desired public office, but has been a cordial supporter of law and order and has done more, in a literal way, than most of his fellow citizens, in building up our city.

HIRAM VAN NEST. The early settlers of Minneapolis, whose names were household words in the fifties, are rapidly passing away. One of the latest to join the great majority was Hiram Van Nest, whose death occurred October 17th, 1894. His residence here dated from 1850. For a period of forty-four years, he resided in this vicinity, and was always known as an industrious, prudent, temperate and honorable man. In some respects, his history was a typical one, showing the opportunities which the region afforded to young men possessed of industry and prudence to accumulate a fortune by honorable means, and to become influential and respected in the community. His life was one of labor, chiefly devoted to cultivating the soil. He had no political ambition, and yet was actively identified with whatever tended to promote the prosperity of the community and to build it up on the substantial bases of industry and probity.

Mr. Van Nest was a native of the State of Ohio, born near the City of Sandusky, on the 27th of January, 1831. His parents were Addy and Margeret Van Nest. While he was yet a child, the family removed to Southern Illi-



Hiram Van Nest

nois, where he passed his boyhood. His father was a farmer of limited means. At the age of nineteen, the lad left his home to seek self-support and soon found a new one in the vicinity of the Falls of St. Anthony, where he ever afterward resided, with the exception of some winters spent on the Pacific Coast, during his later life, where he sought relief from a wasting disease, which finally terminated his life. He had enjoyed only meagre opportunities for obtaining an education and brought to his new home only a brave heart and willingness to work.

At the time of his arrival, the few hundred inhabitants about the Falls of St. Anthony were grouped in a little settlement on the east side. Not a single human habitation, save the old structure at the Falls and the house of Colonel Stevens, stood on the west side. The military reservation of Fort Snelling extended along the Mississippi River from the Fort to Bassett's Creek, and the Indian title to the lands lying west of it had not been extinguished. The lands lying to the eastward of the river, amongst marshes and sand hills, were not very attractive, so the young man took any work that offered. One winter he worked in the lumber camps. He did farm work, drove teams, and became interested with Mr. L. Parker in the stage line between St. Paul and St. Anthony, and sometimes, himself, drove the stage. Among other work, he drove a breaking plow for land where the Syndicate Block now is, for William Hanson. His earnings were small but were carefully saved and placed at interest. By the time the lands on the west side of the river were opened for settlement and sale and the military reservation was re-

moved, his savings and accumulations were sufficient to enable him to profit by the opportunity to obtain lands and town lots at low prices, and for a number of years his transactions were numerous. The second deed placed on the records of Hennepin County, after its separate organization, of date November 27th, 1854, was from Isaac DeKay to him, conveying, for a consideration of \$1,500, the south half of the southwest quarter of section 29, township 28, range 24, lying southwesterly of Lake Harriet, near the easterly line of the present village of Edina. It was probably to gain access to this land that he cut out a road from Lake Calhoun to Minnehaha Creek. The next year, Christopher C. Garvey conveyed to him lot 6, block 123, town of Minneapolis, at the corner of Hanson Street (thirteenth Avenue) and Third Street, for the consideration of \$100. About the same time, Gilbert S. Hanson conveyed to him lots 5, 6 and 7, block 150, at the corner of Washington Avenue and Vine Street (fourteenth Avenue), for \$400, and also block 133, a fractional block on First Street and Huy Street (Twelfth Avenue) for \$1,000. Isaac I. Lewis sold him lot 4, block 40, on Washington Avenue between Helen Street (Second Avenue) and Oregon Street (Third Avenue) for \$100. L. K. Russell sold him the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section 11, township 28, range 24, now occupied by the Catholic cemetery. But the most valuable purchase which he made was in the fall of 1865, the northwest quarter of section 10, township 28, range 24, the homestead which he occupied until his death, and which was, for many years, a productive and well tilled farm. His grantor was George A. Brackett, and the price

\$2,200. The claim had been taken by Thomas H. Perkins, who sold it to Ovid Pinney, in 1855. In July, 1857, Pinney sold it to the late Judge Cornell, for \$8,000. At that time Minneapolis enjoyed its first real estate boom, which was soon to be checked by the panic of that year, which had not spent its force when Mr. Van Nest bought it and made it his home. He probably had little conception of the rise in price which he would eventually realize from the farm. It has long since been taken into the city limits and parts of it sold and platted. C. P. Jones', Hinkley's, Van Nest's and Best's Nicollet Avenue Additions have been carved out of the farm, leaving about thirty acres to constitute the homestead of Mr. Van Nest at the time of his death.

Upon taking possession of the farm, there was a pretty frame farmhouse upon it. This was subsequently destroyed by fire, and Mr. Van Nest replaced it with a fine brick house. He surrounded this with barns and convenient farm buildings. The farm, for many years, before its fields were invaded by the restless town lot platter, was a famous one. Mr. Van Nest was an enthusiastic and progressive farmer. He belonged to the agricultural and horticultural societies of the county and State and was a leading member of the Patrons of Husbandry and of the local Grange. In addition to field and garden crops, he raised fine cattle, sheep and swine, from imported stock, and often bore away premiums from the State Fair for the best stock. With good judgment, Mr. Van Nest invested a portion of the sums realized from the sale of his farm in improved city property. He was the owner of the fine Medical Block, on Nicollet Avenue.

About 1859, Mr. Van Nest joined with other friends of temperance in the organization of a lodge of Good Templars, which was, for many years, a useful and flourishing society.

Like many self-made men, Mr. Van Nest desired to furnish the facilities of education, of which he had been scantily furnished, to others. He was a trustee of the school district where he resided, and, in 1882, took charge of building the Lyndale school house, one of the best in the city, even before the district was taken into the city.

He was, at one time, Assessor of the town of Minneapolis. When obliged to reside, during the inclement season, in California, his active habits and agricultural taste led him to the purchase of forty acres near Los Angeles, which became a beautiful and productive ranch, growing in abundance the various fruits for which that region is celebrated. A part of it has become the site of a flourishing village.

An incident is related showing the rude jollity of the early days. It was on the occasion of the opening for travel of the first wire suspension bridge, in 1855. It had been arranged that one of the officials of the bridge company, an old and respected citizen, should be the first to cross the new structure, which was the first to span the Father of Waters. Having procured his team, at a near by livery stable, he was leisurely approaching the bridge, the whole town having assembled to witness the notable event, when Mr. Van Nest procured a buggy, whipped up the horse, and cutting in ahead of the official, crossed ahead of him.

Mr. Van Nest married, January 1st, 1861, Miss Rachel E., daughter of



Biley F Stillman

Robert Blaisdell, Senior. She was a native of Maine, born July 16th, 1840, and came to Minneapolis, with her parents, in 1851. Of this marriage there were three sons, the elder of whom, Robert Addy, was born January 31st, 1862; was married, November 1st, 1888, to Miss Emma L. Silteau, and resides at Windom, Minnesota, where he has a farm of two thousand two hundred acres, mostly under cultivation. Mr. John H. Van Nest, of the firm of Babendrier and Van Nest, proprietors of the Homœopathic Pharmacy, of 608 Nicollet Avenue, was born November 3d, 1867, and married Miss Laura E. Sprague, November 4th, 1891. Charles Elliot, born April 15th, 1881, lives with his mother, at the old homestead. An infant daughter, born in 1865, died at the age of eighteen months.

Mr. Van Nest was, in many respects, a notable man. He had a strong character. He had great firmness and independence, with a pleasing address. His features, indicating a vein of cynicism, did not belie his disposition. His business qualifications were excellent, combining caution, good judgment and a reasonable degree of enterprise. He had the respect of the community, the friendship of those who knew him best, and his career was more than ordinarily successful. While he was not among the wealthiest of the old settlers, he left a large estate, and what is better, a reputation for honesty and integrity—virtues which are highly characteristic of the pioneers of Minneapolis.

RILEY F. STILLMAN. One of the earliest settlers on the west side of the river, in Minneapolis, was Riley F. Stillman, who came, with his family, in 1854, and resided one year at the

corner of Second Avenue South and Fourth Street, and for the six following years at the southeast corner of Hennepin Avenue and Fourth Street, in a neat white cottage, known as the Ames Cottage.

During these seven years, he was prominently identified with the fortunes of the rising town. He brought with him, in mature life, from his home, on the western reserve of Ohio, the radical views on the subject of slavery which characterized that portion of the country, and became a prominent factor in the establishment of the Republican party in Minnesota, on an anti-slavery basis.

He was one of the early members of the Free Baptist church, which was, at the time of his arrival, under the pastorate of Rev. C. G. Ames, associated with such brethren as Allen Harmon, H. C. Keith and Judge Jones.

He became the owner of several lots in the central part of the city, which have become very valuable, but the title to which he parted with some years before his death.

While living here, he was engaged in freighting goods to the lumber camps and rising villages of the interior, while the Mississippi River was the only avenue for receiving freight from the East.

In August, 1859, while the Sheriff was looking for a colored woman, who was held in slavery by a Southern visitor, with a writ of *habeas corpus*, Mr. Stillman and a few others rescued her, with much personal danger to themselves.

Mr. Stillman was born at Austinburgh, Ashtabula County, Ohio, June 11th, 1822. His parents, Roswell and Mary (Marvin) Stillman, were natives of Connecticut, whence they removed to the Western Reserve, in the early

days of the Connecticut emigration to that favorite colony. His early years were passed on the farm. Afterwards, he attended school at the Geauga Seminary, at Chester, near his home. After leaving school, he became a farmer, and engaged largely in the live stock business. In this he was associated with Mr. Billings, of Vermont.

He married Miss Esther Clark, of Chester.

In the spring of 1854, his health having become impaired, he sought a change of climate, and came to the Falls of St. Anthony, which from the first settlement has been celebrated as a sanitarium for miasmatic and pulmonary complaints.

Upon the breaking out of the Rebellion, Mr. Stillman volunteered in the celebrated First Minnesota Regiment, in which he held the position of Lieutenant, but was rejected for physical disability, upon a surgeon's examination. Soon afterwards, he returned to Ohio. He took up his residence at Chester, where he continued to live until his death, April 8th, 1876.

His family consisted of three children. The eldest, Ellen A., was born in Chester Ohio, August 12th, 1848. She married an English gentleman, by the name of Drane, whom she survives, and now resides in California. Ransom L. was born in Chester, August 18th, 1851; resided with his parents, in Minneapolis, from 1854 to 1861. He received his education at the Geauga Seminary, and Hillsdale College, Michigan, from which institution he received the Bachelor's and Master's degrees. Having entered the law, he returned to Minneapolis, in 1880, where he has since resided, engaged in the practice of his profession, and in various enterprises. Among others, he

was the builder of the fine block on Fourth Street, known for years by his name, but now rechristened "Rochester Block." George C. was born in Minneapolis, August 10th, 1858, where he now resides, and is one of the active business men of the city.

The early homestead of Mr. Stillman is now the site of the Brunswick Hotel. The Public Library occupies one of his lots.

CHARLES WITT is a good example of the successful foreign born citizen. Coming to this country with very little besides indomitable courage and two strong hands, he has, by hard, honest work, strict attention to business, and some good fortune, attained a large measure of prosperity and success.

He was born, November 9th, 1827, in Mecklenburg-Schverin, Germany. At the age of fourteen years, he left school to learn the trade of a butcher. When barely of age, Mr. Witt was recruited into the army and took some part in the war of 1848. Later, he went to Hungary, worked, for a time, on the historic ground of Kossuth's battlefield, following his trade, and finally set out for America, in a sailing vessel, reaching this country on the 3d of July, 1852. He settled in Cleveland, Ohio.

On the 13th of April, 1853, being then twenty-five years of age, he married Miss Lucinda Sump, a native of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Germany. The young married couple remained in Cleveland for a year, and, in 1854, having heard that people could get rich in four or five weeks on the southern banks of Lake Superior, they started west for that Eldorado. They stopped at Intenegen, on the upper peninsula of Michigan, during the



Charles Witt

winter and then went to Superior City, Wisconsin. From that point, Mr. Witt went to the site now occupied by the city of Duluth, where he pre-empted quarter section 33, range 14, St. Louis County, where now stands Duluth. That part of the country was not surveyed, at the time, but surveyed a year later, and, in 1855, placed on the market. That region was then a complete wilderness, where Indians and wild beasts held sway. The land office was at Buchanan, on the lake. In 1857, he proved up the land pre-empted and went back to Superior, where he took contracts to furnish timber and meat for a number of mines. He remained in that locality for twelve years.

In 1868, he came to Minneapolis and started a butcher business, on the west side, at Second Avenue and First Street, North. He remained at that stand for ten years and then moved up to Twenty-sixth Avenue, North, where he has since lived. Here he bought a tract of land, which proved a very fortunate investment.

The rapid increase in the value of the real estate in his possession, in Minneapolis and Duluth, has made Mr. Witt a wealthy man, and he can now enjoy well earned ease. Of late years, he has traveled much in all parts of the world, revisiting the scenes of his early life and wherever his fancy may have taken him. His wife, always a hard worker by his side, has borne him twelve children, five of whom are living, three boys and two girls.

Mr. Witt has taken no active part in politics, farther than casting his vote for the man of his choice. He helped to elect Lincoln President and at first acted with the Republican party, but of late years he disregards party lines and casts his ballot for the best man.

PIERRE BOTTINEAU was born January 1st, 1817, at a place on Turtle River, Dakota Territory, once called Rats' Point, but afterwards named Bottineau's Point from its being the residence of his father, Joseph Bottineau, who was engaged with the Northwestern Fur Company. The mother of Pierre Bottineau was a native of the Ojibwa tribe, whose father was a captive Dakota, and mother an Ojibwa. By this marriage there were several children, with only one of whom, Pierre, we have to do. In 1816, one year before the birth of Pierre, hostilities arose between the Hudson Bay Company, the old company established in 1670, under a grant by Charles II, of England, to Prince Rupert and others, and the Northwestern Company. These were both English companies. The Red River settlement was founded by Lord Selkirk, a Scottish peer, under a grant from the Hudson Bay Company. The Northwestern Company, whose headquarters were Canada, traded by the way of the lakes, and had virtually pre-empted this territory before the Selkirk colony arrived and did not recognize their claim as a part of the Hudson Bay Company's territory, as this company had never before extended their lines so far south. The Hudson Bay Company transported goods by way of Hudson Bay. After the establishment of the Red River settlement, in 1812, petty strife began, which, in 1816, culminated in open hostilities. Lord Selkirk had demanded troops from the Governor General for the protection of his colony, without avail, but, instead, was enjoined against repetition of hostilities. In spite of this injunction some more blood was shed, but at last, as neither party received the support of the government,

an amalgamation took place, and the united company controlled the country. In consequence of these hostilities, the little colony of Red River was greatly weakened by emigration to the territory of the United States and Canada.

Pierre Bottineau's father was commanded by the Northwestern Company to take part in the struggle, but he absented himself on one of his hunting expeditions. On his return he was imprisoned, but owing to his influence with the tribe from which he had taken his wife, he was soon released, as worse troubles were liable to arise.

Amid these bustling scenes, in a wild country, among Indians, and half-breeds, more dangerous than the Indians themselves, Pierre Bottineau was born. He was early trained by his father for the hunt. He possessed a strong frame and rugged constitution, and became a skilful horseman, and a sure marksman with a rifle, learning, as well as inheriting these qualities from his father, who was unsurpassed in the chase. His father died when he was fourteen years of age, and LeCompte, a famous guide, but lame in consequence of an injury, pleased with the early accomplishments and promise of the boy, took him to live with him, promising to instruct him in the mysteries of his art. LeCompte was, at this time, the only man conversant with the country, and familiar with the duties of a guide. He held out brilliant prospects of high wages, ending in a fortune, especially because he needed the sure foot, strong arm and quick eye of this young half-breed. During the years 1832-3 Pierre made a few short trips in company with LeCompte, carrying messages between trading posts, but his first long trip was in 1834, at the age of

seventeen. LeCompte was then employed by the Hudson Bay Company to carry messages and the mail from Fort Garry to Fort Snelling, and Pierre accompanied him. They started the first of November and reached their destination December 28th. Communication was difficult and expensive, and sometimes not undertaken oftener than once a year. They went down on the east bank of the Red River, and after eight days reached Red Lake River, which it was necessary for them to cross, though very high and full of drifting ice. A feeble old man named Alard went with them, and a pony with a Red River cart carried the mail, baggage and provisions. A raft was quickly built and the cart and its contents were safely transferred to the other side by Pierre and Alard. They next returned for LeCompte and the pony, the current carrying them down some distance at each crossing. On attempting to cross again, with all hands and the pony, their clumsy raft foundered on a stump, and was soon piled with ice so that the upper end was submerged, and the lower end stuck up at a sharp angle. The situation was critical and promised at the best, a cold bath to all.

Here Pierre proved himself equal to the emergency, for cutting loose a few pieces of timber, he secured them together by a cord made of buffalo hide, and making his two companions straddle the logs, since neither could swim, he took the chances of keeping on the little raft and poling it to shore. It floated, however, much farther, and struck a bend in the river that was frozen over, in consequence of there being less current. Here he was obliged to jump on the ice, after securing a long cord to the raft, one end of which he held in his hand. The ice

would not hold the weight of a man, and Pierre went in, all over, in very deep water, but holding fast to the rope. When he came up, he swam, breaking the ice before him, to the shore, and hauled his companions after him. They were fortunate in having dry suits at the cart, and soon were all right in dry clothing. The pony was rescued, and they started again. After traveling four days they reached the Wild Rice River, and crossed the ice and encamped near its bank. By some means, here, the pony, who had escaped narrowly one danger of drowning, got into this stream, in the night, and was drowned. In this dilemma it was decided, as Alard could not travel, to leave him in charge of the cart and stuff while LeCompte and Pierre went on to Lac Traverse, a trading post of the American Fur Company, in charge of Mr. Moore. The journey, it was thought, would take four days. Pierre was loaded with bedding and provisions supposed to be sufficient for LeCompte and himself for the four days' journey, and they set out. The lameness of LeCompte and the burden of Pierre rendered traveling slow, but it proved that the estimated distance of fifty or sixty miles, increased every day they traveled. LeCompte seemed not to be familiar with the country, and, arriving at Goose River, he called it the Cheyenne, and the Elm, he supposed the Wild Rice. They traveled thus for several days, until their provisions were gone, hoping to reach the Bois des Sioux, where LeCompte declared he should recognize the country. On the eighth day they reached this river, having been already four days without food, and found a fresh Indian trail, which they followed to the camp. It proved to be the camp of a party of

Sioux, numbering ten men with five tepees. The strangers were kindly received, and their hunger appeased, by a repast of otter and skunk meat. The next day they reached the trading post, and, obtaining a horse and man returned for Alard and their stuff. The old man's joy cannot be described, as the twentieth day after their departure he saw them returning. He had improvised a sled and loaded it with blankets and provisions, determined to start the next day, dragging his sled, trusting to good fortune to take him to some habitation. After staying a few days at the post, LeCompte bought a horse of Mr. Moore and they proceeded to the trading post of Mr. Renville, at Lac qui Parie, and, from this point they set out for Traverse des Sioux, another trading post, distant four days' journey. The post was in charge of Mr. Louis Le Blanc. Alard was left at Lac Traverse on account of the depth of snow and difficulty of traveling. Trouble arose again in attempting to find Traverse des Sioux and the two companions were near starving, as their supplies had given out; when, fortunately, a coon was killed and their hunger appeased. After traveling in a circuitous route for several days in search of the trading post, Pierre insisted upon taking a direct course for Fort Snelling or as near direct as the Minnesota River would conduct them, disregarding Traverse des Sioux altogether. It is a difficulty matter to divert a guide from an old route but at last the point was conceded and they set out. On the following day they came on an Indian camp and were received in a friendly manner and directed on their way. It appeared that the guide was mistaken in reference to their location and they soon reached

Traverse des Sioux, and without further accident arrived at Fort Snelling, December 26th, 1834.

Among those whom Pierre met at the Fort at this time he mentions Mr. N. W. Kittson. After spending a short time visiting friends and relations who had formerly lived at Red River, he returned, and, for two years, spent his time trapping in the winter and hunting buffaloes during the summer. Two hunts were usually made each year.

The outfit for these hunts was as follows: Each hunter was supplied with a good hunting horse, gun and ammunition, and with two or three ponies, drawing each a Red River cart. The latter were used to carry their families and baggage, as well as to transport the results of the chase. Frequently these hunting parties would number several hundred hunters, besides their families.

After reaching the hunting grounds, each found occupation in killing the buffaloes, dressing, drying, cooking and making pemmican. Pemmican was an important article of food and merchandise with the Hudson Bay Company in furnishing supplies to their employes, and still continues to be used. It was made in the following manner. The lean buffalo meat was cut into thin strips, and a skillful woman would cut these strips round and round, making them quite long. These were spread in the sun during the day, and gathered at night in order to protect them from rain or dew until they became as dry as a bone. They were then placed over the fire to cook. After this the meat was beaten in a buffalo hide until completely pulverized, when it was mixed with melted fat and packed in skins for market. The lean and fat of two animals is

condensed in one sack of pemmican. No salt or seasoning was used in its preparation, but properly prepared it would never spoil. Besides the process had driven out the water and so reduced the bulk that a very little would satisfy hunger and furnish food in the most condensed form for long journeys. When the carts were loaded with pemmican and hides the party returned from the hunt. Encounters with hostile Indians, and accidents frequently occurred which caused much danger and risk.

December 1st, 1836, Pierre Bottineau married Genevieve Larance, daughter of John Baptiste Larance, a farmer of the Red River settlement. A few months after, he undertook the memorable journey across the plains, as guide for Martin McLeod, from La Fourch, Red River colony, Territory of Hudson Bay, to Fort Snelling. The time consumed was fifteen days, and only the indomitable hardihood of Pierre Bottineau brought Mr. McLeod and himself to the Fort in safety, at which place they arrived April 16th, 1837. May, 1838, he undertook his next trip across the plains as guide for a large party, consisting of forty families, of Swiss, French and Scotch.

June 1st, 1840, he crossed the plains once more with a large party, and brought his own family to settle here. Here, for the first time, he met Franklin Steele. Bottineau went to St. Paul with his family and made a claim in 1840, camping on the bluff opposite the site of the old National Hotel, and in the following spring he put twenty acres in crop. In the summer of 1845, he moved to the Falls of St. Anthony and became identified with the interest of that place until 1852, when he removed to Bottineau Prairie, in Maple Grove Township.



Math. Gross

CHAPTER XXXIII.

HENNEPIN COUNTY—ITS GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS—DERIVATION OF NAME—ITS BOUNDARIES—ITS HISTORY COINCIDENT WITH THAT OF THE NORTHWEST—DISCOVERY OF THE FALLS—VISIT OF CARVER—THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE—LIEUTENANT PIKE'S VISIT—HIS TREATY WITH THE INDIANS—HENNEPIN COUNTY A BATTLE GROUND—A FAITHFUL SOLDIER.

HENNEPIN is the most important county in the State of Minnesota. It derives its name from Louis Hennepin, a Franciscan *Recollet* Missionary, popularly known as "Father Hennepin," who was taken prisoner by a party of Sioux Indians in April, 1680, and who discovered and named the Falls of St. Anthony directly after having been released from such imprisonment. It comprises more than six hundred square miles of territory, is one of the most beautiful and fertile scopes of country on the American continent, studded with clear lakes and drained by crystal streams, and was divided by nature into prairie and timber land, hill and valley, grove and meadow. It is bounded on the east by the Mississippi River, on the south and west by the Minnesota River and Carver County, and on the north by Wright County and the Crow or Has san River. Its capital and chief city, and also the chief city of the State, is Minneapolis, a city of 200,000 (1893) inhabitants, and the greatest flour milling centre of the world.

The history of the Northwestern exploration inaugurates the history of Hennepin County. It was visited by the first European ever known to have penetrated the Northwestern wilderness (Father Hennepin), who gave an account of his visit to this locality in his book published in 1679. In that work this novelist-explorer fully describes the Falls of St. Anthony, and also the topography of the land lying on both sides of the stream, so that explorers of a later date could readily testify that he had actually been here. The Falls of St. Anthony thus became known to the learned world, and was henceforth one of the recognized geographical features of the unexplored wilderness of Central North America, and was frequently visited by the Indian traders and Canadian *voyageurs* during the next century.

The next important event in connection with this locality was the visit of Jonathan Carver to the Falls of St. Anthony in November, 1766. Carver was an American explorer, born in

Connecticut in 1732. In the account of his visit to St. Anthony Falls, he speaks of "a small island about forty feet broad and somewhat longer" in the middle of and dividing the falls. It would thus be seen that the small island, now some distance below the falls, was at that time directly on or over the cataract, and that there has been a very considerable recession of the waters during the past hundred years.

Since their discovery by Father Hennepin, the Falls of St. Anthony have been a land-mark of the explorer, the *voyageur*, the trader, trapper and hunter, for more than two hundred years. This spot is one of the few on the North American continent that is already overgrown by the mosses of an assured antiquity. The music of this sublime waterfall sounded an anthem of adventure in the ears of the *Sieur Du Luth* in "La Belle France," during the reign of the "Grand Monarque," Louis XIV. It whispered to La Salle a story of prospective wealth and fame, and brought him from a pleasant fireside in his native land across the half concealed paths of the stormy Atlantic to find treasures more real and palpable than the fabled Golden Fleece.

The history of the scope of country now known as Hennepin County, Minnesota, so far as it is directly connected with modern civilizing influences, commenced not quite one century ago. Thomas Jefferson was President of the United States, and with the far reaching, statesmanlike vision, for which he is so justly celebrated, he looked to the great unexplored Northwest as the future seat of empire of a progressive and intelligent people. The "Northwest Territory," comprising the present great

States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin—then a comparative wilderness—had been claimed as the patrimony of Virginia after the Revolutionary War, but was patriotically ceded to the nation by the State in 1803. President Jefferson completed the so-called "Louisiana Purchase" from France, and thus for \$15,000,000 gave to his country the magnificent domain that now constitutes the empire extending from the Mississippi River on the east to the Pacific Ocean, and from the British line on the north to the north line of California on the south.

Soon after consummating this purchase, Mr. Jefferson was seized with a desire to explore the newly acquired territory, to establish military posts, put the fur trade on a solid foundation for his countrymen, and open the way to immediate settlement. Following this design, an exploring expedition, under the command of Lewis and Clarke, two officers of the United States Army, was started for the Pacific coast, by St. Louis and the Missouri route; while Lieutenant Zebulon Montgomery Pike, also of the army, was instructed to proceed into the wilderness of the Northwest with a small party of soldiers and execute treaties with the Indian tribes for the establishment of forts and military reservations, and to expel British traders violating the laws of the United States. The story of Lieutenant Pike and the calamities of his journeyings through the practically unknown wilderness, skirting the Mississippi River from St. Louis to Pokegoma Falls, is one of the most interesting chapters in the annals of early exploration. This work, however, has only to do with that portion of it which directly concerns this particular locality.

On the 21st day of September, 1805, Lieutenant Pike, after having breakfasted with the Little Crow of the Kaposia band of Sioux Indians (whose village at that time was some three or four miles below what is now the city of St. Paul, and on the western shore of the river), arrived at the confluence of the Mississippi and St. Peters (or Minnesota) Rivers. He crossed the Minnesota River, where now stands the village of Mendota, and pitched his camp on the northeast corner of Pike Island—named for the Lieutenant afterward. This spot was directly under the lofty point afterward utilized for and still occupied by Old Fort Snelling. At this time Jean Batiste Faribault, for whom the city and county of Faribault were afterwards named, conducted an Indian trading post on the site of the present village of Mendota. On the 22d (Sunday), Little Crow, chief of the Kaposia band of Indians, and grand-father of the chief of the same name who was leader of the horrible massacres of the Minnesota Indian War of 1862, visited the Lieutenant on the plateau now occupied by Fort Snelling, accompanied by one hundred and fifty warriors. They held a preliminary talk or council on this day, and on the same day the Lieutenant visited Mr. Cameron, another trader who lived just above Mendota. On Monday the 23d of September, 1805, the council was held, and the following treaty subscribed:

WHEREAS, At a conference held between the United States of America and the Sioux Nation of Indians, Lieutenant Z. M. Pike of the army of the United States and the chiefs and warriors of the said tribe have agreed to the following articles, which, when ratified and approved by the proper

authority, shall be binding on both parties:

ARTICLE 1. That the Sioux Nation grant unto the United States for the purpose of the establishment of military posts, nine miles square at the mouth of the St. Croix, also from below the confluence of the Mississippi and to include the Falls of St. Anthony, extending nine miles on each side of the river: That the Sioux Nation grants to the United States the full sovereignty and power over said district forever.

ART. 2. That in consideration of the above grants the United States shall pay—(Filled in by the Senate with the sum of \$2,000.)

ART. 3. The United States promise on their part to permit the Sioux to pass and repass, hunt or make other use of the said districts as they have formerly done, without any other exceptions than those specified in Article First. In testimony whereof, we, the undersigned, have hereunto set our hands and seals at the mouth of the river St. Peters on the 23d of September, 1805.

Z. M. PIKE (L. S.)

First Lieutenant and agent at the
above conference.

LE PETIT CORBEAU.

His X mark. (L. S.)

WAY AGO ENAGEE.

His X mark. (L. S.)

Following the execution of the treaty, Lieutenant Pike made the Sioux chiefs a long speech, a copy of which he preserved in his diary, and it has thus come down to this generation complete. In this speech he sets forth the facts of the war of the Revolution, and the establishment thirty years before of our government; the cession of Louisiana to the United States, by the French Government; and the wish of the United States Government for the establishment of military posts in the Indian country of the Northwest. He alludes to the fact that these forts are intended as a

benefit to the Indians; and that the government intended to establish factories, so that the red man might obtain cheaper goods and at a lower price. The sale of liquor to Indians has every way in the history of this barbaric race proved an unalloyed curse, and Lieutenant Pike so expressed himself, saying that this contraband traffic by traders must cease unconditionally. Then with the utmost sang froid he concluded his remarks by making them some trifling presents, adding, finally, "and before my departure I will give you some liquor to clear your throats." But it is always somewhat difficult to keep up an exactly correct mean, between precept and example.

The spot now known as Hennepin County, has for nearly two centuries been the border land between the two great Indian nations—the Sioux and Chippewas. Nominally belonging to the Sioux, at the beginning of this century, it was always and continuously a battle-ground between these war-like people. This fact was known to Lieutenant Pike, and hence he devoted a considerable portion of his speech to informing his red brethren that he should expect wars to cease between them and the Chippewas, and that one of the objects of establishing the military posts in this vicinity was to compel a cessation of hostilities between the men of these two races.

On the morning after the council, Lieutenant Pike found that the flag which he had hoisted upon his boat was gone. Evidently he was a strict disciplinarian, for he informs us himself that he immediately assembled the guard, and had one of the soldiers whipped for neglect of duty. Flogging was at that period a legal punishment in the military service of the United States. Next morning, before he was out of bed, Little Crow returned the flag, it having been found

floating down the river past Kaposia Village, by some of his people.

On Friday the 26th, while his men made the portage around the Falls of St. Anthony, he occupied his time in writing a report to his commanding officer in the East and a very affectionate letter to his wife, in which letter he expressed the not unnatural fear that he might never return alive from the land of the savages. He did, however, and lived to do most gallant service for his country in the war of 1812, being killed in action at the battle of York, Upper Canada, during that struggle.

On the 21st of September, 1804, Pike entered what is now Hennepin County, held the important council, the account of which is given above, and went beyond the confines of the county, pursuing his journey on the 4th of October. The fact we know, because in his journal he gives an account of finding on that date, opposite the mouth of Crow River, a canoe cut to pieces with tomahawks, which inspired him with the belief that there had been a fight between the Sioux and Chippewas.

It would be out of place to pursue the account of Lieutenant Pike further, except to say that it seems somewhat remarkable that the name of this man has not been redeemed from oblivion by some past Minnesota Legislature attaching it to some lake, stream, county or city. Adventurers without number, possessing neither character, ability or virtue, have procured their names to be attached to all of these; and yet this early explorer, faithful officer and patriotic soldier, who finally died on the field of battle for his country's honor and glory, has been entirely ignored by our modern geography makers. Such is the reward the world gives the faithful amongst mankind. Pretense, assurance and impudence are immortalized, while excellence and worth are too often neglected or ignored

CHAPTER XXXIV.

EVENTS BETWEEN 1804 AND 1819 ORDER FOR THE FIFTH REGIMENT TO GARRISON THE
 NORTHWEST—FORT SNELLING ESTABLISHED—ARRIVAL OF THE FIRST TROOPS—
 THEIR LABOR AND HARDSHIPS—BUILDING THE CANTONMENT—REMIN-
 ISCENT OF THE FIRST WINTER—SUFFERING FROM SCURVY—GOV-
 ERNOR CASS VISITS THE FORT—COL. SNELLING ARRIVES—
 ARREST OF TWO INDIANS—ARRIVAL OF THE FIRST
 STEAMBOAT—INDIAN FIGHTS—RUNNING THE
 GAUNTLET—FIRST MISSIONARIES.

FOURTEEN years must now elapse before the broken thread of the history of this locality can be resumed. During that period of fourteen years the nation has passed through its second war with the Mother Country; Congress has been looking after more vital matters, and the Indians, traders, adventurers and *voyageurs* must be left to care for themselves. The settlements have crept a little further west of the Allegheny Mountain chain, and the villages are scattering themselves among the forests of Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana. The year 1819 has arrived and with it comes a return of the government to the Jeffersonian policy of caring for our widely extended frontier, and exploring the interior wilderness of our national possession.

On the 10th day of February, 1819, the War Department issued an order concentrating the Fifth Regiment of Infantry, U. S. A., at Detroit, it being the intention to transport this organi-

zation to the then far West and establish garrisons, cantonments and military posts along the valley of the upper Mississippi River. From Detroit the troops, during the summer of 1819, came West around the southern extremity of Lake Michigan, and via the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers. A post was established at Rock Island, another at Prairie du Chien, and still another at the mouth of the St. Peters (Minnesota) River—the latter being the one in which our readers are chiefly interested.

The bold and magnificent headland which juts out between the Mississippi and Minnesota Rivers, as the latter sweeps onward to form the junction, is now recognized as one of the beauty spots of the American continent. The view from this point is sylvan, but commanding. Over a view of nearly twenty miles to the southwest the eye sweeps up the valley of the Minnesota; while to the southeast for a dozen miles the prospect is

equally lovely. Six miles northward is the Falls of St. Anthony, now chained to the myriad wheels of labor, to sing the everlasting hymn of human labor, while two miles above, Minnehaha pipes its infantile treble, joining in the chorus of the industrial anthem. It was on this lovely spot that it had been determined to build the outpost of American civilization in the year 1819. It exhausted the entire summer for the troops to assemble at Detroit, and then distribute themselves along the Mississippi Valley. At that time the present State of Minnesota was a part of the Territory of Michigan, and General Lewis Cass was the Governor. The county of Crawford was organized that same season, which comprized the greater portion of Minnesota east of the Mississippi River, and the wheels of civil government were placed in motion coincident with the arrival of the military at the mouth of the Minnesota River. Lieutenant-Colonel Leavenworth commanded the detachment of troops which came to construct the new fort. After establishing the post at Prairie du Chien, the soldiers proceeded up the river in keel boats, making very slow time—only four to six miles per day—for the water in the river was very low that season, and it was with the utmost difficulty that the boats could be dragged and pushed over the sand bars.

It was not until September that the party finally reached their destination. Still making their homes upon the keel boats, the soldiers, under direction of their officers proceeded to fell trees and construct a temporary cantonment on the south side of the Minnesota River, immediately above the present village of Mendota, on the bottom lands near where the present

grade of the C., M. & St. P. Railway runs before crossing the bridge. Only a few years ago the evidences of this original cantonment were plainly visible, and there may still be some remnants of it left.

The quarters were constructed of unhewn logs daubed with clay, but were pronounced fairly palatial by both officers and men, when they finally removed from their close quarters in the boats to their new residence. Winter—the vigorous winter of this far northern clime—had fairly opened before the cantonment was completed.

Mrs. Ellet years afterward took from the lips of Mrs. Clark, wife of the post commissary, an account of this first winter in Minnesota, from which we make the following extract:

Huts had to be built, though in the rudest manner, to serve as shelter during the winter from the rigors of a severe climate. After living with her family in a boat for a month, it was a highly appreciated luxury for Mrs. Clark to find herself at home in a log hut, plastered with clay and chinked for her reception. It was December before they got into winter quarters, and the fierce winds of that exposed region, with terrific storms now and then, were enough to make them keep in doors as much as possible. Once in a violent tempest the roof of their dwelling was raised by the wind and partially slid off; there was no protection for the inmates, but the baby in the crib was pushed under the bed for safety. Notwithstanding these discomforts and perils, the inconvenience they had to encounter and their isolated situation, the party of emigrants were not without social enjoyments. They were nearly all young married persons, cheerful and fond of gaiety, and had their dancing assemblies once a fortnight.

The soldiers were variously employed. Some of them policed the camps, stood guard, and attended to

various routine camp duties; while others fished through the ice, or hunted for partridges and larger game through the woods that skirted the valley to the south of the camp. The writer remembers frequently listening to Mr. Joseph R. Brown, when that gentleman was in a reminiscent mood, tell the story of this first winter in Minnesota. Mr. Brown was a drummer boy of fourteen years of age, and accompanied this first detachment of troops to Minnesota. He was wont to say that this was one of the most notable and also one of the most delightful winters of his long life—a life filled with frontier adventure and energetic activity. He told the writer that the flat on both sides of the Minnesota River, below the fort, was covered with a close, heavy growth of hard and soft maple timber, the shores lined with willow and immense cottonwood trees. The cantonment was established in the edge of the forest, the heavy timber serving to protect it from the cold northern blasts. Game was abundant in the early part of the winter, notwithstanding that hundreds of Indians pitched their camps in the vicinity of the soldiers, so as to partake with them the comforts of civilization—an unlimited supply of whisky and tobacco.

Toward the close of the winter, however, which was unusually severe and protracted, the game mysteriously disappeared, and the entire cantonment was thrown back upon salt provisions for sustenance. Scurvy broke out, and for some weeks ravaged the camp fearfully. A large number of soldiers died from this fell disease, and Col. Leavenworth was driven to his wits end to secure antiscorbutics to stop its frightful ravages. Soldiers would retire to rest at night apparently in

perfect health, and be found dead in their beds the next morning. "I avoided the scourge," said Mr. Brown, "by learning the ways of the Indians; I was a boy, with only slight military duty to perform, and the sights being new and strange to me, I was everywhere. I haunted the Indian camps and learned their ways, and lived upon their food. I soon became expert in spearing fish through the ice, and could capture a muskrat as readily as the most experienced brave. None of my mess in the camps suffered from scurvy, because I kept it fully supplied with fish and game—small game at times, such as muskrats and beavers, but still we had plenty of fresh provisions."

In the month of May, 1820—the spring having finally opened—the camp was removed to the Hennepin County side of the river, and "Camp Cold Water" established on the high plateau back of where Fort Snelling now stands, and near the beautiful spring which still pours its crystal waters down the bluff to the river. Most of the summer was devoted to getting together material for the fort, and recuperating from the hardships of the past winter. It was not until the 10th of September that the ceremony was gone through of laying the corner stone of "Fort St. Anthony," although considerable headway had been made in other directions. Again the troops crossed the river and took up their quarters at the old cantonment, where they passed the winter of 1820-21. During this winter a squad of soldiers, under the direction of a non-commissioned officer, cut the first pine logs in the Minnesota lumber regions on Rum River. In the spring they were floated down to the falls, and the lumber industry inaugurated

by the construction of a rude mill to convert these logs into boards for building the fort.

On the 30th day of July, 1820, the first incident to break the monotony of camp life, occurred at Camp Cold Water—this was the arrival of Governor Lewis Cass and a party of about forty from the north. Governor Cass had suggested to Secretary of War Calhoun, the propriety of making explorations in the northwestern portion of Michigan Territory, and formulating treaties with the Indians; also to make the effort to establish a permanent and enduring peace between the Sioux and Chippewa Indians. His suggestion was approved, and about the middle of May the Governor and his party had left Detroit with this object in view, via the great lakes. The chief men of the expedition were Lewis Cass, Governor of the Territory of Michigan; Doctor Walcott, Indian Agent at Chicago and Surgeon; Captain Douglass, Military Engineer; H. R. Schoolcraft, Mineralogist; Lieutenant MacKay; James Doty, Secretary of the expedition; Major Forsyth, Private Secretary to the Governor; C. C. Trowbridge, Topographer; Indians, soldiers, *voyageurs*, and the whole amounting to a party of about forty persons.

The company was received with military honors and true American hospitality, and found a busy scene. Soldiers, Indians and camp hangers-on were all busily engaged in getting material ready for building the permanent post; while still others had plowed, planted, and were now cultivating a few acres of land. The soil having proven very fertile the crop of cereals and vegetables was in a most thrifty state. Colonel Leavenworth had determined to have no more scur-

vy in his camp. Green peas had been in use in the camp since the 15th of June. Green corn was placed before the Governor and his party, and the wheat—a splendid crop—was ready for the harvest. This year—1820—has the distinction of being the first in which wheat was grown in the great Northwest, and Hennepin County claims the proud fact of being the pioneer in demonstrating the wondrous capacity of Minnesota soil and climate in producing the cereal that now furnishes bread for the people of the entire globe.

On the fifth day of August, Governor Cass and party arrived at Prairie du Chien, on his return to Detroit, via the head of Lake Michigan, Chicago, and there met Colonel Snelling, commanding officer of the Fifth regiment en route to Camp Cold Water to assume command and relieve Lieutenant-Colonel Leavenworth. A few days after the arrival of Colonel Snelling, and while occupying quarters at the cantonment, south of the Minnesota River, the wife of Colonel Snelling gave birth to an infant—the second* child of white parents born within the limits of what is now Minnesota. The little one lived to be only thirteen months old, and passed to the beyond. It remains where interred in the old military cemetery at Fort Snelling, and as late as during the war, the marred remnants of its tombstone could be seen.

*A letter from the late Hon. I. R. Brown to the writer, dated February, 1856, states that soon after the arrival of the troops, in 1819, at the mouth of the St. Peter's, a child was born to Mr. and Mrs. Hubbard, which was the first white child born in what is now Minnesota. The Hubbards were connected with the army, the husband a private, the wife employed in the culinary department. At the date of the letter in 1856, they were residents of Green Bay, Wis. It will be remembered that Mr. Brown accompanied the expedition up the river in 1819. It would seem by this that Mrs. Col. Snelling's was the second child born in Minnesota.

Shortly after the arrival of Col. Snelling, Wanata, a chief of the Yankton Sioux, manifested a disposition to prove treacherous, and organize armed resistance to the United States troops. He and a number of his companions were seized and imprisoned in the military prison, and their intentions thoroughly exposed. Their medals, given to them by the British agents, were taken from them, and they given to understand that at the slightest sign of outbreak they would be severely dealt with. This brought the chief and his band to their senses, and they afterwards showed themselves very friendly to the American officers and soldiers.

No incident worthy of mention occurred during the year 1821, except the arrest of two Sisseton Indians, charged with having murdered two soldiers on the Missouri River, near Council Bluffs. These delivered themselves at Fort Snelling, through the influence of a trader named Colin Campbell. One of them was sent to St. Louis for trial, but was acquitted for want of evidence. The other was afterwards released.

In the summer of 1822, the fort, built entirely of logs, was so far completed as to be occupied by the troops in October of that year. It was also during this year that the first flouring mill was built at the Falls of St. Anthony. N. B. *vide* p. 535. It was constructed under direction of officers of the army, on the west side of the river, and was constantly guarded by a party of soldiers from the fort; being used for grinding the grain raised by the military.

Joseph R. Brown, above alluded to, accompanied by a young son of Col. Snelling and another companion, this year discovered Lake Minnetonka.

The boys followed the windings of Minnehaha Creek, and camped one night on the shores of this beautiful sheet of water, returning like conquering heroes to report their discovery.

In the spring of 1823 the first actual white settlers came to Hennepin County. It seems remarkable, but these home seekers came from the north instead of the east. Lord Selkirk had issued in Europe a prospectus for his colony in the Red River Valley, and in the vicinity of Lake Winnipeg. In response to that prospectus, and because of other reasons of self-expatriation, a number of families from the mountains of Switzerland had left their homes and proceeded by way of the Hudson Bay to Winnipeg. Growing dissatisfied with their environment there, they determined to seek homes further south, and came via Lake Traverse to Fort St. Anthony, arriving here, many of them, in the most abject state of destitution. These immigrants were generously provided for and assisted by the officers at the fort, and some of them remained permanently in the vicinity.

But the great event of this season was the arrival of the first steamboat. The art of navigation by steam was still in its infancy, and the event gained new interest and importance from this fact. It was not alone the Indians who had never yet seen a "fire canoe;" even the officers and soldiers at the fort had never beheld any water craft with other motive power than the winds of heaven or the muscular arms of strong men. It had even been a question whether the rapids of the river above where Keokuk now stands would not permanently impede the navigation of the great river by steam.

On the second of May, 1823, the steamer Virginia left her moorings at

the levee at St. Louis, and proceeded northward, bound for Fort Snelling "and intervening landings." The vessel was 118 feet long, 22 feet beam, and drew six feet of water. It was nearly two weeks in making the voyage from St. Louis to Fort Snelling, and brought as passengers Maj. Taliaferro, Indian Agent to the Sioux tribes, and Beltrami, the exiled Italian Count, who afterwards made quite a reputation as an explorer and geographer of this region; Great Eagle, a Sauk chief, and some others of lesser importance.

The fort continued to be called by the name, "St. Anthony," until the year 1824, when, upon the recommendation of General Scott, it was changed to "Snelling," after its able and brilliant commander—the name it still bears—perpetuating the patronymic of one of the bravest and best military officers that ever honored his country in war or peace.

The affairs at the fort continued quiet one year after another. The duties of the little army were chiefly confined to settling difficulties between those obstreperous tribes of Indians, the Sioux and Chippewas. One treaty after another was made between them, but to be broken with perfect looseness. The born condition of the native Indians is warfare—or rather assassination, misnamed war—and the Sioux and Chippewas were hereditary foes. Hence, as soon as a treaty of peace was made, it was too often by the men of either tribe, simply as a blind to future treachery. Hennepin County (or that subdivision of the country now known by that name), was too often the scene of these murderous and bloody raids.

The early military officers at Fort Snelling were often men of Southern birth, and slavery was tolerated in the

beginning without protest or objection from any source. The hour of the abolitionist had not yet struck. Major Taliaferro, the Indian agent, retained several slaves in his possession, and on the 26th of May, 1826, he writes: "Captain Plimpton wishes to purchase my servant girl." A few years later that identical girl became the wife of Dred Scott, of historic fame in the slavery annals, and who at this very time was held in chattel slavery at the fort—the personal property of Surgeon Emerson.

On May 28th, 1827, a Chippewa chief called Flatmouth, appeared at the fort, accompanied by a party of twenty-three men, women and children, and asked of Colonel Snelling protection against the Sioux, who were threatening to attack his party. Colonel Snelling commanded them to camp under the guns of the fort, assuring them that so long as they were under the United States flag they were safe from their enemies. Relying upon this assurance, the party encamped in front of the main gate, and within musket range of the fort. During the afternoon, the party was visited by nine young Sioux braves. These were invited to and did feast with the Chippewas, who prepared a banquet of fish, meat, corn and sugar in their honor. The feast over, they smoked the peace pipe with their ancient enemies, arising to depart about nine o'clock in the evening. Once outside the Chippewa tepees, the whole party turned with a malice prompted of the devil, and discharged their guns into the tent where they had been just entertained, killing and maiming men, women and children indiscriminately.

This outrage could not be overlooked. It had amounted to an absolute defiance of the power of the

United States Government. Early on the morning of the 29th, Colonel Snelling ordered Captain Clark to take one hundred men and proceed to arrest the assassins. The Captain led his company about one mile above the fort on the north side of the Minnesota River, to a trading post of the Columbia Fur Company, where the Sioux were encamped. At first they manifested a disposition to fight, and drew up in battle array, but soon turned their backs and tried to escape. They were pursued, and thirty-two of them were captured and taken to the fort. The whole party were brought before the Chippewas by order of Colonel Snelling, and two of them singled out as having been parties to the assassination. Two more were soon after delivered up by the Sioux themselves, and these four were turned over to the Chippewas by the military authorities to be dealt with according to Indian law. The Chippewa warriors levelled their muskets and the Sioux assassins were told to run. They bounded away across the prairie, but were all brought down by the ready

bullets of the outraged Chippewas. The heads of the criminals were scalped by the Chippewas, and their dead bodies cast over the high bank into the waters of the Mississippi River flowing beneath.

In September, 1829, Rev. A. Coe, a missionary of the Presbyterian Church, accompanied by J. D. Stevens, arrived at the fort for the purpose of doing religious service among the Indians. These gentlemen were kindly received by Agent Taliaferro, and the old saw mills and buildings of the government at St. Anthony Falls, were placed at their disposal, as was also the Indian farm, which had been established at Lake Calhoun by the government authorities and called Etonville.

This was the first missionary station established within the limits of Hennepin County, although some of the officers at the fort had labored with some slight success toward the civilization of the Indians, during the ten years since the post was first established.

CHAPTER XXXV.

MRS. VAN CLEVE'S REMINISCENCES—EARLY LIFE AT FORT SNELLING—JOURNEY UP THE RIVER—ARRIVAL AT THE MOUTH OF ST. PETER—BUILDING THE CANTONMENT—NAMES OF EARLY OFFICERS AT THE FORT—FIRST AGRICULTURAL EFFORTS—NAMING LAKES HARRIET AND CALHOUN—FIRST STEAMBOAT—FIRST RAILROAD.

ONE of the most charming and instructive works concerning the early history of Fort Snelling is that entitled "Three Score Years and Ten," being the personal reminiscences of Mrs. Charlotte O. Van Cleve, of Minneapolis, published in 1888. Mrs. Van Cleve was the daughter of Major (then Lieutenant) Clarke, of the regular army, who was the first commissary of subsistence at Fort Snelling, and, with his wife, accompanied the first troops to the mouth of the St. Peter River in 1819. She was born at Prairie du Chien (or Fort Crawford), July 1st of that year, and spent all the days of her youth at the "Old Fort," witnessing the entire process of the evolution of civilization from the most abject intellectual and moral darkness and barbarism. A brief account of the journey of the troops up the river, and their settlement in their new quarters in the temporary cantonment, told in the simply eloquent language of the lady (now more than seventy years old) will be interesting to the readers of this history:

Of the difficulties and delays of

that eventful journey up the Mississippi, few of the present day can form a clear conception. The keel boats, similar in construction to a canoe boat, were propelled by poles all that three hundred miles in the following manner: Several men stood on each side of the boat, on what was called a running board, with their faces to the stern, and, placing their long poles on the river bottom, braced them against their shoulders, and pushed hard, walking toward the stern. Then, detaching the poles, they walked back to the bow, and repeated this operation hour after hour, being relieved at intervals for rest.

The perfect safety of this mode of travel commends itself to those who are in no hurry, and desire to learn all about the windings of the river and the geological and floral attractions along its banks. At night the boats were tied up, camp fires were lighted, tents pitched, sentinels posted, and everything made ready in case of an eruption by Indians.

Arriving at Lake Pepin, a few days were spent on its beautiful shores, resting, during which time the stores were overhauled and arranged and the boats regulated and put in perfect order. The sick were growing stronger, and the little baby (Charlotte Quis-

consin Clark, the author of the memoirs), who was living on pap made of musty flour and sweetened water, tied up in a rag, which did duty for a patent nursing bottle, grew wonderfully, and bade fair to be a marvel of size and strength.

Some time in September the Pioneer Regiment arrived in pretty good condition at—where? No fort, no settlement, no regular landing, even; simply at the mouth of St. Peter's River, where we had been ordered to halt, and our long march was ended.

For many weeks the boats were our only shelter, and the sense of entire isolation, the thought that the nearest white neighbors were three hundred miles away, and that months must elapse before they could hope to hear a syllable from home, proved, at times, exceedingly depressing to these first settlers in Minnesota. I record, with pleasure, what has been often told me, that in that trying time the courage of the ladies of the party did not fail them, and that their cheerful way of taking things as they came and making the best of them, was a constant blessing and source of strength to that little community.

Without loss of time, a space was cleared very near the site of Mendota; trees were cut down, a stockade built enclosing log houses, erected for the accommodation of the garrison; everything being made as comfortable and secure as the facilities permitted. The Indians proved friendly and peaceable, and the command entered upon their life at "St. Peter's," as it was first called, cheerfully and hopefully. A few days after their arrival, Col. Leavenworth, Major Vose, Surgeon Purcell, Mrs. Captain Gooding and my father made a keel boat trip to the falls of St. Anthony and were amazed at the beauty and grandeur of the scene.

A prediction at the time that some then living would see these mighty falls turn the machinery of the greatest mills in the world, and a great and beautiful city arise on the adjacent shores, would have been called a visionary and impossible dream by those

early visitors who saw this amazing water power in its primeval glory.

Mrs. Van Cleve gave the following names of officers on duty at Fort Snelling in 1820, and as the writer finds them recorded nowhere else they are here inserted for convenient reference in the future:

Josiah Snelling, Colonel Fifth Infantry, commanding; S. Burbank, Brevet Major; D. Gooding, Brevet Captain; R. A. McCabe, Lieutenant; N. Clark, Lieutenant; Joseph Hare, Lieutenant; P. R. Green, Lieutenant, Acting Adjutant; H. Wilkins, Lieutenant; Dr. Edward Purcell, Surgeon. In addition to these I give the names of some of those who came afterwards. All of them are among my earliest recollections, and I can remember each by some peculiarity of speech or characteristic anecdote. In my old age I find myself dwelling upon these recollections of my early years with pleasure, till the flight of time is forgotten, and in fancy I am back again at the old fort, a happy, light-hearted, petted child: Major Hamilton, Captains Russell, Garland, Baxley and Martin Scott; Lieutenants Alexander, Hunter, Harris, St. Clair Denny and Johnston; Major Lawrence Taliferro, Indian Agent; Captain Lomard and Mr. Ortleby.

Of the first effort looking toward agricultural pursuits in this new country, these memoirs speak as follows:

Soon after the establishment of the fort, my father, as commissary, was requested by General Gibson (commissary general of the army), to learn by experiment if wheat could be raised in this part of the world, and the result proving that it was a possibility, he was ordered to supply the garrison, at least in part, with flour of their own raising. A letter bearing date August 5th, 1823, informs him that having learned by a letter from Colonel Snelling to the quarter-master general, dated April 2d, that a large quantity of wheat may be raised this summer, the assistant commissary of

subsistence at St. Louis had been directed to send to St. Peters (as the fort was then called) such tools as should be necessary to secure the grain and manufacture the flour, adding, "if any flour is manufactured from the wheat raised, please let me know as early as possible, that I may deduct the quantity manufactured at the post from the quantity advertised to be contracted for;" and here follows the bill for the articles ordered for the purpose specified above:

One pair of burr mill-stones.....	\$250.11
337 pounds plaster of paris.....	20.22
Two dozen sickles at \$9.00.....	18.00
	<hr/>
	\$288.33

This, then, was the outfit for the first flour mill in that part of the great Northwest which was to be named Minnesota in later years, and to become the greatest flour manufactory in the world. Remembering clearly the great complaint of the destruction of grain by black birds, I cannot think that the amount of wheat raised ever made the command independent of outside supplies; but, having played around the old mill many times, I know it was used for the purpose for which it was fitted up.

In the next chapter is given a charming picture of the diversions and recreations of the isolated garrison, which incidently records how two of our beautiful lakes obtained their names.

And we went strawberrying, too, children and mothers and fathers, young men and maidens; and often now when passing through the crowded streets of our great city, I feel that I am walking over our old strawberry patch. How sweet those berries were, and how delicious the fish we caught in the pretty lakes Calhoun and Harriet—the one named for the great statesman, the other for Mrs. Leavenworth. We generally carried our treasures from field and lake to the old government mill at the big falls—St. Anthony—and had our feast prepared and set in order by the miller's wife. And we had games, not croquet,

or any of those inventions, which were then in the far future, but hide-and-seek, blind man's buff, hide the handkerchief, hunt the slipper, and such old-fashioned sports, which all enjoyed most heartily, till warned by the lengthening shadows that it was time to go home, which we generally reached in time to see the flag lowered to the roll of the sunset drum.

The writer, forty years later, or in the summer of 1864, while an officer at Draft Rendezvous, Fort Snelling, during the war, in company with a troupe of romping children, gathered wild strawberries over the portion of the same ground as did Mrs. Van Cleve in her childhood—the ground now covered by the busy marts of trade, and made sterile to nature's free gifts, by the footsteps of men busy with the affairs of life—some of these men the very children who then romped by his side. For the present let us lay aside Mrs. Van Cleve's touching and truthful story, closing with an account of the arrival of the first steamboat. Information had been received that the boat would arrive at the fort during the summer (of 1823), but no definite time had been announced. We quote Mrs. Van Cleve's words:

At last, one bright summer morning, while amusing myself on the piazza in the rear of the officer's quarters, there came a sound new and strange. All listened a moment in awe and gratitude, and broke out from many voices, "The steamboat is coming! The steamboat is coming!" and look! There is the smoke curling gracefully through the trees; hark! the puffing of the steam, startling the echoes from sleep coeval with the creation; now she rounds the point and comes into full view. I stand upon tiptoe but cannot see all I long to, till Lieutenant David Hunter, my special favorite, catches me up and holds me on the balustrade; and now I clap my hands and almost cry with delight;

for there she is, just landing in all her pride and beauty, as if she felt herself the pioneer steamboat, and knew she would become historic. Officers and soldiers, women and children, are hurrying down the hill; terrified Indians rush from their wigwams and look on in amazement, utterly confounded, refusing to go near what they called the Bad Spirit.

Greetings and congratulations, warm and heartfelt are exchanged, and speedily the mail is opened, papers and letters are distributed; all search eagerly for news from home, and my joy is turned to grief, for my friend, Lieutenant Hunter, who learned by the very boat whose coming he hailed with so much pleasure, that he was fatherless. All sympathized deeply with him; few know how closely drawn together are the occupants of a frontier post; but the common joy, although dampened, was not destroyed, and civilities were tendered to the captain and officers of the boat, who were real gentlemen and became great favorites at the fort. They came again the next year—perhaps more than once—and pleasant excursions on the boat relieved the monotony of fort life.

The steamboat was the topic of conversation for a long time. The day of its arrival became an era from which we reckoned, and those of the first occupants of Fort Snelling who still survive can hardly recall a more delightful reminiscence than the arrival of the first steamboat in 1823. Years passed away; childhood, with its light-heartedness, gave way to youth, and that again to womanhood, and then came middle life with its many cares, its griefs, its joys, too, and its unnumbered mercies, with bright anticipations of a blessed rest from toil and pain—when one pleasant day in 1864 I find myself, with a party of friends who have come to visit Fort Snelling and its many interesting surroundings, standing side by side with my mother on the bastion of the fort, recalling days and scenes gone by. Leaning against the railing and contemplating the river, so beautiful from

that height, she remarked to me: "Can you remember, my child, when the first steamboat came up this river?" I answered, "Yes, oh yes. Most distinctly do I remember it." And then we talk over the event and recall the many pleasant things connected with it, when lo! a whistle, and the loud puffing and snorting of the iron horse. Captain Newson (at this time commissary of subsistence at the fort), standing near and listening to our conversation, exclaimed, pointing over to Mendota: "And there goes the first train of cars that ever started out from Fort Snelling." Hushed and breathless we gaze at the fast vanishing train, feeling as we stand there, we two alone of all who saw that other great event, *over forty years ago*, like links connecting the buried past with the living dead.

Mrs. Van Cleve is still an honored resident of Minneapolis. After an eventful life of more than seventy years, filled with good works and large and ceaseless charities, she rests in her old age surrounded by the sons she bore and reared, and their families, and by a large circle of the most devoted friends. The husband of her youth, with whom she lived more than fifty years, preceded her "over the river, to rest under the trees," some years ago. Her delightful little book of memoirs was a most valuable and timely contribution to the earliest pioneer history of the Northwest, of Minnesota and Hennepin County. All who know the infinite kindness of heart, the persistence in good works, and the strong, almost masculine sense and courage of this noble woman, will join in the hope that she may have many years of earth life yet before her, and that the good angel of eternal rest may bear her very tenderly across the dark river when the clock of fate shall toll the hour of her departure.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

CLOSE OF THE FIRST HISTORIC PERIOD—FRANKLIN STEELE—SCHOOLCRAFT'S EXPEDITION OF 1831 AND 1832—BLACKHAWK WAR—FIRST LAND MAIL ROUTE ESTABLISHED—VISIT OF CATLIN AND MATHER—NICOLLET ARRIVES—THE SOURCE OF THE MISSISSIPPI, A DISQUISITION—PIONEER SQUATTERS—THE FARIBAULT CLAIM TO PIKE ISLAND.

THIS decade practically closes the first period in the History of Hennepin County, which, when all is said, is merely the history of an isolated company of the military, together with such traders and adventurers as wandered away from the restraints of civilization and cast their fortunes in the wilds of the then far West. But there are henceforth faint glimmerings of the dawn of that higher and brighter civilization which we of the later generation have lived to see. The Christian missionaries have arrived, and this bodes well, for a new civilizing influence will thus commence its work. Around the fort small tracts of land are being put under cultivation, and thus the possibilities of our wondrously fertile soil are being tested. Once, talking with the Honorable Franklin Steele, who came to Fort Snelling in 1837, he said to the writer:

I used to wander out upon the point upon a summer morning and gaze up and down the lovely valleys surrounding the fort and wonder—why do they not come? Here was the most beautiful and perfect climate and country I had ever seen, wanting only the touch

of labor to make it a veritable paradise. Why don't they come? Rolling away to an indefinite distance were the most fertile prairies that the hand of man had ever converted into a garden spot. Why don't they come? Back in the eastern cities and throughout Europe, men, women and children were suffering, starving, living in filth, idleness and all the squalor of abject poverty. Why don't they come to this beautiful land, and create for themselves and their children homes and independence?

But for years and years they lingered. They would not come; and the heritage of which an emperor might be proud was given over to the Indian and the wolf."

In 1830 the soldiers at the fort commenced building the stone barracks, some portions of which still stand to prove what honest labor was put upon them. [It is to be hoped that in reconstructing the post nothing more will be destroyed, but that all the old walls will be permitted to remain, and if the vandal Improvement must be kept busy, that he will build new buildings, and not strive to reconstruct the old, but leave some few monuments of the primitive period.]

The work progressed slowly, but the building was done faithfully. The entire series of stone buildings was not completed until after the Mexican war, though each successive commanding officer continued to labor at the work.

In the month of April, 1831, H. R. Schoolcraft, Indian agent at the Sault Ste. Marie, was ordered by the authorities in Washington City to proceed to the upper Mississippi River country and make another effort to effect a treaty that would give a lasting peace to the Sioux and Chippewa tribes. The expedition was composed of twenty-seven officers and men, and went by way of Lake Superior to the mouth of the Mushkeg River, which enters the lake below Bayfield, Wisconsin, and, after various adventures, succeeded in patching up the customary temporary peace between the bloodthirsty aborigines. Again, in 1832, Major Schoolcraft was ordered by the department to visit the headquarters of the Mississippi, with a general roving commission to make peace between the Indians, and also to throw what light might be possible on the geographical situation.

This expedition was one of the most important, from a geographical standpoint, that had, up to this time, ever visited the northwestern section of the country. It arrived from Sault Ste. Marie at the mouth of the St. Louis river (now Duluth) on the 23d day of June, 1832, and the latter part of July arrived at St. Anthony Falls and Fort Snelling. Here another council was held with the Sioux chiefs, Little Crow and Black Dog, in relation to violations of treaties made with the Chippewas, but the question was not settled, and these bronzed sons of the forest and prairie were left to slaughter and assassinate each other

to their heart's content, which they continued to do with unabated vigor for another full generation, or until the great Sioux massacre in Minnesota, in 1862, finally drove the Sioux so far away that they could not hunt Chippewas without too great a loss of time and waste of vital energy.

The Black Hawk war took place during this year, 1832, but the troops stationed at Fort Snelling appear to have taken no active part in the struggle—which only lasted a few weeks—and there being an abundance of soldiers at Prairie du Chien and other points to conquer this famous chief and his band. The Sioux of the upper Mississippi valley, however, contributed their part toward restoring peace, and slaughtered a few of the Sacs and Foxes during the last engagement, in which Black Hawk was finally conquered and surrendered.

During this year of the Black Hawk war (1832) the first regular United States mail route by land was established to Fort Snelling. It was carried by a soldier on foot from Prairie du Chien, and took fourteen days to make the round trip, hence the troops and camp followers at the old fort could receive news of what was going on in the world every two weeks. At that period there were no white families within the boundaries of what is now Minnesota, and but very few in either Wisconsin or Iowa, Illinois, Michigan and Indiana being frontier States. The entire white population of Minnesota was concentrated at and around Fort Snelling and comprised soldiers and Indian traders.

In 1835, Fort Snelling was visited by George Catlin, the landscape painter, and by Professor Mather, who made a cursory and partial geographical survey of the Minnesota valley for some

distance. The latter was accompanied by an English adventurer named Featherstonhaugh, who, upon his return to England, wrote a vulgar and abusive book on the officers of the fort, entitled, "Canoe Voyage up the Minnaysotor."

In July, 1836, the fort was visited by Jean N. Nicollet, a French mathematician, scholar and savant, who came to explore the sources of the Mississippi. *En passant*, it may be remarked that the sources of the Mississippi have been more widely, thoroughly, entirely and persistently discovered than any other geographical point on the known earth, including the source of the Nile. Although there is no published record known to exist, the fact is patent that Lake Itasca was visited more than a century and a-half ago by French *voyageurs* and *bois brules*, who were hunting for valuable furs instead of the sources of rivers. Late last century, William Morrison, an early Minnesota settler and Indian trader, visited this spot and recorded it in a letter to his brother—and he never presumed to set up the claim of being the first white man who had put his foot upon that classic spot. Then came Beltrami, Lieutenant Allen and Schoolcraft. Then Nicollet, and finally, in 1888, the champion geographical crank and humbug of all the centuries, Captain Willard Glazier. Let us hope the everlasting source of the great river has been finally and irrevocably discovered.

The main incident in the career of Monsieur Nicollet in Hennepin County, was being robbed of all his provisions by the Indians at St. Anthony Falls. These were replaced by the generosity of the officers at the fort, and the savant proceeded gaily on his voyage of discovery. M. Nicollet ren-

dered actual and valuable services to the world of science by his visit, and fully deserves all the honors that have been conferred upon his memory by the grateful people of the State. Nicollet Island, in the river within the limits of Minneapolis, Nicollet Avenue and Nicollet County are cognominal monuments to the memory of this astute scholar and adventurous gentleman. M. Nicollet returned to Fort Snelling the early part of October, 1836. He was given a room at the Stone Agency house, near the garrison, where he employed his time in learning the Dakota language and making astronomical observations. Here he remained all winter, excepting a few weeks in which he was visiting Hon. H. H. Sibley, agent of the American Fur Company, at Mendota. The full account of Nicollet's explorations in the Northwest, his tireless energy, his unswerving faith and perfect constancy, is one of the most beautiful and touching chapters in Minnesota and Northwestern history, but it can be touched upon only briefly in a work of this character. He died in Washington City in 1844, and is buried in the congressional cemetery there.

Notwithstanding the treaty made by Lieutenant Pike, in 1805, it was adjudged by the authorities at Washington that the Indian title to the Fort Snelling reservation was not extinguished until the treaty of 1837, which did away with the Indian title to all lands east of the Mississippi River, and, by special clause, to this reservation, which is west of the river. This treaty was sanctioned by the Senate of the United States in 1835, and the United States entered into full possession thereafter.

In 1836, the hangers-on about the

fort began to discover in what direction the finger of manifest destiny pointed. It was believed that somewhere in the neighborhood of this frontier post would some day spring up a great, prosperous and opulent city, and so several discharged soldiers, Indian traders, citizen-clerks and general camp hangers-on began to "squat" upon claims both east and west of the river on the reservation. October 21st, 1839, the President of the United States issued a proclamation by virtue of the act of March 3d, 1807, "An act to prevent settlement made on lands ceded to the United States, until authorized by law," directing the United States marshal to remove squatters from the Fort Snelling reservation, giving the marshal power, if found necessary, to call upon the mil-

itary to assist him in such removal. Several of the squatters were recalcitrant, therefore the marshal, on the 6th day of May, 1840, called upon the commandant at the fort for troops and proceeded to forcibly remove such squatters as had refused or neglected to obey the proclamation of the President. The removal was made without bloodshed, and the entire reservation was restored to uses of the garrison.

In 1837, John Batiste Fariabault presented a claim to the government for a portion of Pike Island, based upon a treaty with the Little Crow band of Dakota Indians in 1820. The claim never was allowed, as the treaty of Lieutenant Pike antedated the Fariabault claim by about fifteen years.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE MISSIONARY PERIOD—MR. NIELL'S ACCOUNT—ARRIVAL OF THE POND BROTHERS AT FORT SNELLING—T. S. WILLIAMSON—ORGANIZATION OF THE FIRST RELIGIOUS SOCIETY AT THE FORT—BARBAROUS MOURNING—THE MISSIONARY INFLUENCE—ITS RESULT WITH WHITES AND INDIANS.

WE HAVE thus far chiefly dwelt upon the slow but certain evolution of this particular locality toward assured material prosperity. It has been viewed, first, as the home of the Indian and the wild beast, then of the trader, the *voyageur* and the *bois brule*, then of the soldier and the government factor and the agent of the great fur companies. It now becomes our duty and privilege to speak of the premonitory whisperings of the spirit—the first struggle of the immortal part of man to utter its sublime truth and eternal verities into the dull ear of degraded barbarism.

The earliest efforts toward christianizing the Indians in the Northwest was made in conjunction with the first efforts to trade with the aboriginals, by French Jesuits and priests of the Roman Catholic Church. Here God and mammon seemed, for the moment, to enter into partnership, for the priest was often as intent upon making money, by the trade in furs, as he was in saving souls by saying prayers. But there were very many true Christians and faithful followers of the Master among the early Catholic

clergymen; although, ultimately, their efforts proved abortive; and after the American revolution we find an almost total cessation of Catholic endeavor toward christianizing the Sioux and Chippewas of the Northwest.

Rev. E. D. Neill, the able, scholarly and conscientious pioneer historian of Minnesota, in his exhaustive treatise on the subject, says:

"It was not until the year 1834 that any formal attempt was made to instruct them (the Indians) in the arts, letters or the morality of the Bible. The Rev. Samuel W. Pond, at that time a layman and school teacher in Galena, Illinois, hearing accounts of the Dakotas from Red River emigrants, became interested in their welfare, and wrote his brother, Gideon H. Pond, then a young man in their native place in Connecticut, proposing that they should cast their lot with this tribe of Indians and try to do them good."

This brother accepted the proposal, and in the spring of 1834 joined his brother in Galena, and the two came direct to Fort Snelling; being commissioned by no missionary society nor other organization, and having no salary guaranteed from any source.

These self-sacrificing young men arrived at the fort in May, 1834. They were kindly received by Major Taliaferro, Indian Agent, and by Major Bliss, commandant of the military. Gaining the consent of these gentlemen, without fee or reward, or the hope thereof, further than the approving whisperings of conscience, they proceeded to the east shore of Lake Calhoun, in the neighborhood of which dwelt small bands of the Sioux or Dakota Indians. With their own hands they erected rude cabins and established the first religious mission. Here, for years, these devoted young men spent their time in striving to enlighten the savage mind by the light borrowed from the sublime teachings of the Christ. During the same summer, the Rev. T. S. Williamson, a native of South Carolina, educated at Jefferson College, in Pennsylvania, and who, prior to entering the Presbyterian ministry, had been a physician in the state of Ohio, was elected by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions to proceed to this section, see what could be done toward christianizing the Sioux, and to report thereon. After visiting Fort Snelling, he reported that the field was favorable, the harvest ready, but the laborers almost entirely absent.

Acting upon this report, the Presbyterian and Congregational churches, through their joint missionary society, appointed Rev. Thomas Williamson, M. D., missionary and physician; Rev. M. D. Stevens, missionary; Alexander Higgins, farmer; together with the wives of the above, with Miss Sarah Poage and Lucy C. Stevens, teachers. These did not enter upon their labors until the next year (1835).

Fort Snelling had, as yet, never enjoyed the ministrations of a chaplain,

but during the winter of 1834-35, one of the officers stationed at the fort (Major Gustavus Loomis), held religious services in his quarters, and succeeded in creating quite a spiritual revival. In May, 1835, Dr. Williamson arrived at the fort, with his missionary party, and was most hospitably welcomed to his new and uncultivated field of labor. On the second Sunday of June, 1835, the first regular Protestant society ever organized within the boundaries of the present State of Minnesota, was formed in one of the company rooms at Fort Snelling—a Presbyterian society—and the communion administered to twenty-two persons of the white race, composed of soldiers, officers and citizen residents and employees in and around the fort. At this meeting is heard almost the first word in history of General Henry Hastings Sibley, at that time a young officer of the American Fur Company, who had come to the far Northwest to have charge of the interests of that corporation, and whose home was at Mendota. This gentleman lived to see the country of his heart and home develop into one of the great States of the Union, and died full of years and honors, at St. Paul in the year 1889. The missionaries here divided their party. Dr. Williamson and wife, Mr. Higgins and wife and Miss Poage proceeded into the wilderness and established a mission and school at Lac qui Parle; while Mr. Stevens and family located on the banks of Lake Harriet, in this county, where they long labored at their chosen task of bringing the lost sheep of barbarism into the fold of the Master. In addition to attending to the spiritual wants of the Indians at his station, and learning their language, Mr. Stevens took upon himself

the task of preaching once each Sunday to the newly organized Presbyterian church at the fort.

An incident told by Mr. Stevens, as happening with the band with which he was associated at Lake Harriet, will be instructive as well as interesting. He writes, on January 27th, 1836:

Yesterday a portion of this band of Indians, who had been sometime absent from this village, returned. One of the number, a woman, was informed that a brother of hers had died during her absence. He was not at this village, but with another band, and the information had just reached here. In the evening they set up a most piteous crying, or rather, wailing, which continued with some little cessation during the night. The sister of the deceased brother would repeat, times without number, words which may thus be translated into English: "Come, my brother, I shall see you no more forever." The night was extremely cold, the thermometer standing between ten and twenty degrees below zero. About sunrise next morning preparations was made for performing the ceremony of cutting their flesh, in order to give relief to their grief of mind. The snow was removed from the frozen ground over as large a space as would be required to place a small Indian lodge or wigwam (*teepee*). In the center a very small fire was kindled up, not to give warmth, apparently, but to cause smoke. The sister of the deceased, who was the chief mourner, came out of her lodge, followed by three other women, who repaired to the place prepared. They were all bare-footed and nearly naked. Here they set up a most bitter lamentation and crying, mingling their wailings with the words before mentioned. The principal mourner commenced gashing or cutting her ankles and legs up to the knee with a sharp stone, until her legs were covered with gore and flowing blood; then in like manner her arms, shoulders and breast. The others cut themselves in the same way, but not so severely. On this

poor, infatuated woman, I presume, there were more than a hundred long, deep gashes in the flesh. I saw the operation, and the blood instantly followed the instrument, and flowed down upon the flesh. She appeared frantic with grief. Through the pain of her wounds, the loss of blood, exhausting of strength by fasting, loud and long continued bitter groans, or the extreme cold upon her almost naked and lacerated body, she soon sank upon the frozen ground, skaking as with a violent fit of the ague, and writhing with apparent agony. "Surely," I exclaimed, as I beheld the bloody scene, "the tender mercies of the heathen are cruelty."

Such were the horrible deeds transacted upon the banks of our lovely suburban lake, now the beauty-spot of this splendid municipality, where every summer evening thousands and tens of thousands of our citizens are wont to gather to listen to the charming music, and where the youths and maidens tell "the old, old story, that is ever new," of love, and faith and joy. And this incident happened at Lake Harriet, in the midst of a wilderness, only a little more than half a century ago.

During 1837, S. W. Pond succeeded his brother, G. H. Pond, as teacher of the mission at Lake Harriet. Rev. S. R. Riggs, a graduate of Jefferson College, in Philadelphia, accompanied by his wife, arrived at the Lake Harriet mission during the same year, and after remaining some months, proceeded to Lac qui Parle, where they remained for years, or until civilization had usurped the seat of abject barbarism.

This brief and unsatisfactory chronicle of the earliest struggles of religion to gain a foothold in a land of absolute spiritual darkness, must suffice. The record, everywhere and always, is the

same. The mammon of avarice invariably pioneers all paths into the wilderness. Human selfishness and greed for gain will endure any physical hardship, risk all physical evils and disasters, if the promise of material wealth is offered. The way once opened, there follows the spiritual teachers—men and women, whose only object is to instruct their blind and barbarous fellows in the eternal light of the spiritual system first taught by “the Man of sorrows.”

The truth of history forces the statement that the self-sacrificing endeavor of these noble men and women of the pioneer missionary period did not directly bear the fruits they had hoped and prayed for. The Indian, with rare exceptions, has remained barbarous, and generation after generation has dropped into forgotten graves, leaving but little trace of the spiritual teaching of the men and women who sacrificed all to spend their lives among them. But who shall tell the story of the indirect and collateral influence exerted by these earliest soldiers of the spirit? What historian shall write, what poet sing, of the silent power, the still, small sway of righteousness, which has left its impress everywhere, over, within and around our existing society.

Not the least among all the forces for good in founding the modern social system of Minnesota, is that of the early Christian missionaries to the Indians of Minnesota and the Northwest.

Rev. S. R. Riggs, from 1837 a missionary to the Sioux or Dakota Indians, in his account of the Indian outbreak of 1862—the most barbarous and inhuman affair ever known in the history of Indian warfare thus alludes to the services of the christianized Indians.

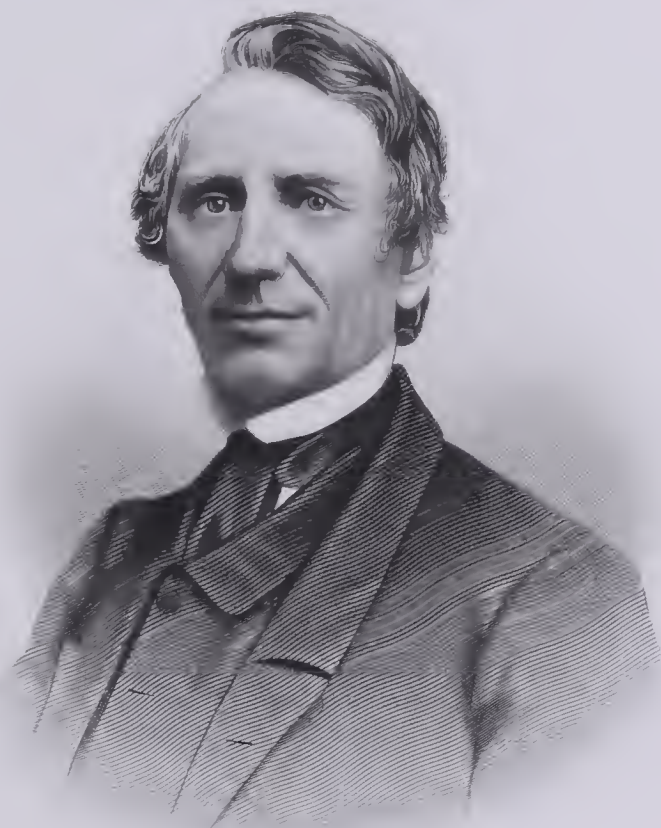
The world has a right to know what part our Christian Indians took in this emeute. Bishop Whipple testifies: “Every Christian Indian was faithful during this terrible war. The lives of white captives were saved by members of the Presbyterian and Episcopal churches. They rescued more than one hundred women and children from captivity. The story of their heroism reads like tales of the early church.” Let us see how far this statement is true. Laopi, Good Thunder, Owanca-Maze and others breasted the storm of the outbreak at the lower Sioux agency. The next morning John Otherday started with a company of white people, sixty-two in numbers, from Yellow Medicine, and brought them safely to St. Paul. Our missionary company, of forty odd persons, were materially assisted in making our escape by more than a dozen of our Christian men. Peter Big-Fire went with a war party which was likely to follow our trail until they had passed over it, and then returned, having accomplished his object. While General Sibley's force still lay at Fort Ridgely, Lorenzo Lawrence brought down two canoe loads, in one of which was Mrs. Dr. Camp and her children. About the same time Simon Anawangmane brought to our camp, in his one-horse wagon, Mrs. Newman and her children. In the meantime, Paul Mazakootemane, backed by John B. Renville and his noble wife and others, worked in the hostile camps to bring about a counter revolution, got into their possession the white captives, and were ready to deliver them up after the battle of Wood Lake. This was done at Camp Release. These were all prominent men in our mission churches. Surely Christianity is sufficiently vindicated. True, Peter Big-Fire, Robert Hopkins, and one or two other members of our churches were condemned and imprisoned, because they had carried their guns, and had been present at some of the battles. But this imprisonment, like the apostle Paul's, at Cesarea and at Rome, was for the furtherance of the gospel.

This extract is inserted here because many of these christianized Indians—notably John Otherday—had been converted at the missionary stations in Hennepin County. There has, ever since the massacre, been a difference of opinion as to the part taken in the outrages by the educated and semi-christianized Indians. Some well informed people proclaim and believe that the so-called Christian Indians were, in many instances, the head devils in the work of murder and outrage. Others, like Mr. Riggs, seem to have proved, by their personal experience, that the converted savages were the agents in saving many lives. We give, therefore, Mr. Riggs' conclusions; but probably the truth here, as elsewhere, lies between the two extremes—some of the Christian Indians acting the part of humane men and good Samaritans, while others, claimed as members of various church organizations, reverted again to their original barbaric type and became, like their surroundings, assassins, robbers and murderers. It would be natural that some of them should prove recreant to their later training, for even among the most enlightened people, civilization is often the thinnest of golden plate to conceal the pewter of the lowest, most depraved and most barbarous instincts.

GIDEON HOLLISTER POND. This early missionary among the Indians of Minnesota showed all the zeal of the early Christians in his labors in behalf of the heathens, and to which he ungrudgingly devoted the best years of his life. Though he might, at times, have felt discouraged over the results of his work, he never lost an opportunity, whether in season or out of season, to proclaim the glad tidings of the gospel. He was no philosopher, in the

modern sense of the term, and did not perceive the natural law which requires long years of gradual development to change the habits of life and thought in an ignorant people, whose customs have been ingrained into their very being through centuries of savage living. He expected good results from his labor too soon.

Gideon Hollister Pond was born in Washington, Litchfield County, Connecticut, June 30, 1810. His father's name was Elnathan Judson Pond, and his mother's maiden name Sarah Hollister. His parents were descendants from old English stock, and lived on a farm. Gideon remained at home until 1834, when he came west on a proposal from his brother, Samuel W. Pond, who was a teacher at Galena, Illinois, that they should go out as missionaries among the Dakotas. They arrived at Fort Snelling, May 6th, 1834, without means of their own, or influential support, and began their labors at once among the Indians located in the vicinity of lakes Calhoun and Harriet. Here they worked together for three years, when Gideon Pond went to Lac qui Parle and labored among the savages there two or three years. At that place, on November 2d, 1837, he married Miss Sarah Poage, also a missionary, and, after a few years, returned to Lake Harriet. In 1843, the Dakotas moved from the vicinity of the lakes to the banks of the Minnesota River, in what is now known as the township of Bloomington. Mr. Pond went with them and located on the farm where the family has since resided. He built a dwelling house for himself which is still standing (1893), and a school house for the Indians. In 1849 he was elected a representative to the first territorial legislature, which met at St. Paul,



C. A. Pond

September 3d, of that year. His constituents wished to send him back for another term, but he declined the honor. He was a Republican in politics, and served his neighbors in various ways, being for a number of years superintendent of schools, etc.

In 1852, the Sioux were removed from Bloomington, in accordance with a treaty with the government, but Mr. Pond did not further follow their fortunes. He settled down permanently on his farm in Bloomington and became the minister of a white Presbyterian congregation there, having some years previously returned to Connecticut to be ordained, as he had begun his missionary labors as a layman.

His first wife died in 1853, and in the following year he married Mrs. Sarah Hopkins, the widow of a missionary who was drowned in the Minnesota River, near St. Peter, July 4, 1851. He had seven children by his first marriage, five daughters and two sons, and six by his second, four sons and two daughters. He served his congregation for twenty years, and died January 20th, 1878.

Mr. Pond was a thoroughly self-made man. He had received only a common school education, but studied Greek, French and Latin in later years, during spare moments in his busy life, and became familiar with those languages. He also learned the Dakota tongue, so that he could preach to the Indians in it, and, in conjunction with his brother, Samuel W. Pond, helped to reduce the Dakota language to writing. He was the first editor in Hennepin County. In November, 1850, he began the publication of the *Dakotah Tawaxitka* (the

Dakota Friend), a monthly paper, partly in the English and partly in the Dakota language. It was published in St. Paul, and was continued for nearly two years, but the Indians failed to appreciate this journalistic enterprise for their benefit.

Gideon H. Pond probably worked as hard and persistently to improve the condition and the morals of the savages as any missionary who ever engaged in such labors of love in this country. He not only preached to them, but he worked for them, helped plan their lands, to teach them cultivation of the soil, assisted in the building of houses for them, accompanied them on their hunting and war expeditions, in order to familiarize himself more fully with their language and customs, but the results were meager when compared to the lavish outlay of time, work, and youthful enthusiasm. Mr. Pond often felt discouraged, and long before he died began to realize the untamability of the Sioux nature. The massacre of 1862 showed how small was the fruit of all these early efforts to civilize the Dakotas. The early Catholic missionaries had abandoned their work in the same direction, in previous years, and Mr. Pond finally ceased his direct attempts to convert them to Christianity. It is not to be understood, however, that his work was wholly unprofitable. Although he failed to make Christians of the Dakotas, as a whole, he succeeded in winning over many individuals to a better mode of life. His work as a pioneer had large and lasting results, and his personality has been indelibly stamped upon the early history of the state.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

THE FIRST SAW AND GRIST MILL—THE INDIAN BATTLE GROUND—THE VENDETTA OF CENTURIES—A BATTLE BETWEEN SIOUX AND CHIPPEWAS—REMOVAL OF THE LAKE HARRIET BAND TO OAK GROVE—THE KILLING OF A DAKOTA GIRL BY CHIPPEWAS—THE FINAL BATTLE—REFLECTIONS UPON THE WAR BETWEEN THE SIOUX AND CHIPPEWA INDIANS.

THE latest date touched thus far is 1839. The history of Hennepin County still clings to Fort Snelling and its immediate surroundings. A flour and a grist mill—each of the rudest and most primitive pattern—have been built by the soldiers and government agents on the western shore of the Mississippi River at the Falls of St. Anthony. A missionary station has been permanently established on the banks of beautiful Lake Harriet. Only these two insignificant evidences exist within the county of the coming march toward civilization that is so soon to be. Mendota is the headquarters of the American Fur Company, with young Mr. Sibley as their accredited agent. On the south side of the Minnesota (still called St. Peter) River, ten miles from the fort, is the village of Black Dog's band of Sioux Indians. Nine miles below the fort is Kaposia, the home of Little Crow and his band of Sioux. The Chippewas are scattered all over the northern portions of the country from Lake Superior almost to the Red River, and the savage warfare of skir-

mish and midnight assassination between the two nations is constant. The strip of country now embraced in Hennepin, Ramsey, Washington, Wright and Carver Counties, is to this locality what Kentucky formerly was to the war-like tribes further south: "the dark and bloody ground." It is in this belt that bands of hunters meet and slay each other. It is the locality of murder and reprisal—the place where the terrible vendetta of centuries is being fought out and finished between two of the strongest and most war-like of the Indian nations, who were the primitive inhabitants of the continent of North America.

One of the battles occurring in this immediate neighborhood may be mentioned. In the summer of 1839, a small band of Chippewas started on a hunt through the northern section of Hennepin County, and finally found themselves in the vicinity of Lake Calhoun, where there was a permanent village of Sioux, numbering perhaps five hundred souls. While sneaking about this camp, the Chip-

pewa hunters discovered a Sioux stripling, not yet out of his teens, and shot, killed and scalped him, leaving his body where it fell. This created the most intense excitement in the Sioux camp. The boy was a nephew of the chief, Red Bird, and the ties of blood were very strong in the aboriginal breast. A council of war was at once held, on the eastern shore of the Mississippi River, just above the head of Hennepin Island. A Chippewa camp of very considerable size had for days existed on Rum River, near the site of the present city of Anoka. It was determined to attack this camp at dawn the next morning. As soon as darkness had fallen, the Sioux war party took their silent way toward the camp of their hereditary enemies. Just before dawn the attack was made, and with terrible results. The surprise was complete, and although the Chippewa camp largely outnumbered the Sioux war party in fighting men, they were completely defeated. The Indian shows no mercy. Neither the innocence of youth, or the helplessness of womanhood protect their victim, and in this attack the spirit of retaliation and revenge called to the very skies. More than seventy scalps were taken, representing all degrees, from the grizzled woman of eighty years to the infant in the arms. Excepting those who were fortunate or cowardly enough to escape in the darkness of the early morning, the entire camp was annihilated. The victorious Sioux returned next day to the Falls of St. Anthony, and divided the spoils of the excursion, and, having procured whisky from some trader, got drunk, and for three days and nights made the very air hideous, on the banks of Lake Calhoun, with their horrible scalp dance. These facts are

gleaned from an account written at the time by Mr. Gideon H. Pond, who was domiciled with the band which constituted the main portion of the war party. At the same time another party of Chippewas was attacked, where Stillwater now stands, by warriors from the Kaposia band, and almost exterminated.

Soon after these fights, in 1839, the Lake Harriet and Lake Calhoun Sioux, with which Mr. G. H. Pond had cast his fortunes, becoming alarmed for fear of a general attack from the Chippewas of the north, removed their permanent camp to the banks of the Minnesota River, at Oak Grove, now in the town of Bloomington. The missionaries, who had resided with these bands for so many years, now took up their quarters near the fort in a stone building known as the "Old St. Louis House," which was placed at their service by the commanding officer. Later, Mr. Pond joined the band at Oak Grove, and again lived with them.

Early in the spring of 1841, in a thicket close to the walls of the fort, three Chippewa warriors concealed themselves, watching for an opportunity to murder and scalp some of their hereditary enemies. The occasion soon presented itself. A Sioux chief, accompanied by his son and another warrior, soon passed. The Chippewas shot from their place of concealment, killing the chief and his son. The third escaped uninjured. The assassins hurried to the bank of the river, where they had concealed a canoe, and escaped to the eastern shore of the Mississippi River, unscathed for that time. In retaliation for this attack, however, a large band of Sioux organized during this summer and attacked the semi-christian-

ized Chippewas at Pokegoma Lake, between the St. Croix River and Mille Lacs. Indeed, the entire summer was devoted to war in the Chippewa country by various bands of Dakota warriors, and innumerable touching and horrible incidents are related by the missionaries and traders among the Chippewas of that season's bloody work.

In a public address of ex-Governor Alexander Ramsey, delivered many years ago, he spoke of the region between the St. Croix and Mille Lacs as "a Golgotha"—a place of skulls. With equal force he might have so called all the line that divided the Dakota and Chippewa Indians. Warfare was perennial from the Red River on the northwest, along the entire border southeasterly to Green Bay, on Lake Michigan. War was the trade of these people, hunting and fishing their recreation. When food was plenty among the Sioux, there was nothing so important or so desirable as an incursion into the Chippewa country in search of scalps. When the season had been propitious with the Chippewas a war party down among the prairies in search of Dakota scalps occupied the season of relaxation and enjoyment. It was, in short, one perpetual state of warfare, and all the powers of the government, combined with the limited influence of the missionaries, was not sufficient to stop the business of professional assassination.

As late as 1856, a civilized, christianized and educated Dakota girl, who had been reared among the whites and was a member of the family of a Mr. Whallon, residing in this county, one mile below Bloomington Ferry, on the Minnesota River, was dragged from the house where she was surrounded by friends, and

slaughtered in open daylight by a war party of Chippewas.

The last known contest between the two nations, occurred the same year in this county and Scott. A war party of Chippewas had crossed the Minnesota in the night, almost within the city limits of Shakopee, and killed a young Sioux. The alarm was given, and the Dakota braves cut off the retreat of their enemies, who were hastening to recross the river into Hennepin County; a running fight took place, in which several of both nations were killed and wounded. The main body of Chippewas succeeded in making their way across the river, however, and started rapidly toward the north. The Chippewa corpses left on the south side of the Minnesota were submitted to the most disgusting outrages and finally burned.

This practically closed the warfare of centuries between two of the largest, strongest, most barbarous and bloodthirsty tribes of aborigines on the American continent. Even Indian tradition fails to give an account of the origin of this terrible tribal vendetta—a feud which never terminated so long as they were within killing distance of each other, and which spared neither age, sex nor condition. After the massacre of whites by the Sioux, in 1862, these savages were driven to the plains west of the Red and Sioux Rivers, and afterwards across the Missouri, while the Chippewas, who had refused to join them in murdering white settlers, remained upon their reservations. This separation, and this only, put an end to the warfare of centuries—a warfare that but for this event would never have ceased until one or the other of these fierce nations had been absolutely annihilated. It was prosecuted in summer's

heat and winter's cold, by daylight and in the darkness—persistently, steadily and remorselessly. It was handed down as a horrible legacy from father to son, from mother to daughter, until it finally came to be the chief part of the religion as well as the daily business of both tribes.

Some writers strive to assign the responsibility as well as to fix the degree of courage upon one or the other of these tribes. In the judgment of the writer, there is no degree of responsibility possible. These men fought as the lion and the wolf rend and lacerate, as the flowers blossom, as the robins sing—because it was their nature, and they could not resist the

strong impulse to destroy human life. As to courage, they both possessed the same variety and in the same degree as other wild animals. They were assassins, but when brought face to face with wounds or death they endured—what could not be avoided—with a degree of stoicism which tickled the imagination of white men and provoked their admiration. This was all. Both the Sioux and Chippewas are savages, and hence cowards. They will remain savages and, from a civilized standpoint, cowards, until they either die off or are surrounded by the white race and the savage strain in their natures is modified by breeding and environment.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

THE OPENING OF IMMIGRATION—SETTLERS FROM THE NORTH—SQUATTERS ON THE RESERVATION—THE EARLIEST AGRICULTURAL EFFORTS—FRANKLIN STEELE—HIS WIDE INFLUENCE UPON THE DEVELOPMENT OF HENNEPIN COUNTY—OTHER SETTLERS OF OLD ST. ANTHONY.

AS STATED heretofore, the first immigration coming into Hennepin County, for actual settlement, came from the north. These were the Switzers, who, in *1826, being driven out from Lord Selkerk's colony by high water and prospective starvation, came south to Fort Snelling, and were kindly received by the officers at the fort. Most of them remained here, or in this vicinity. Two years later other parties from the same locality joined them, and gradually small farms came to be opened around the fort on both sides of the river, and always on the military reserve. Finally the officers at the fort received strict instructions from the War Department, and the United States marshal was compelled to remove all settlers from the reservation—some of them by force and arms.

The first ground actually plowed, sowed and reaped in what is now the State of Minnesota, was in Hennepin County, on the plateau back from

Fort Snelling, cultivated in the season of 1820. Corn, potatoes, peas, and, in short, all varieties of garden vegetables, were planted, and all came to maturity. It will be remembered that Gov. Cass, arriving at the fort in July, 1820, after making the tour of Northern Minnesota in the interest of peace between the Sioux and Chippewas, very much to the surprise of himself and party, was regaled with all varieties of fresh vegetable luxuries. Three years afterward (1823), Lieutenant Camp established a post farm. This "post farm" thereafter became a regular yearly feature of this outpost of civilization, the soldiers, under the direction of the officers, cultivating all the cereals, grains and esculent plants possible in a northern climate.

The first house built by residents, outside the military, in the State was also erected in Hennepin County. This was a log structure on the eastern shore of Lake Calhoun, constructed by the Pond brothers, who came to Fort Snelling as self-appointed missionaries in the year 1834, and commenced their unselfish labors with a band of Dakotas, whose permanent

*In a former chapter it is stated that the first actual settlers arrived in Hennepin County in 1823. It should be stated that these were but a few scattering families, and that the date of the first actual settlement may be safely stated as above.

home (as much as an Indian can be said to have a permanent home) was in that locality. These men also cultivated the fertile soil to a limited extent, raising most of the cereals and vegetables which have since become the standard productions of the State and the Northwest. In 1830, however, Philander Prescott, Indian farmer, had raised grain and vegetables on the shores of Lake Calhoun.

Others slowly and gradually came to follow these excellent examples, although the process was very slow, as the earliest settlers were not in any sense farmers, either by inheritance, education or instinct. The exception to this rule was the Swiss, who came in 1826 from the Selkirk colony. Accustomed to the sterile mountain regions of the Alps, in their early youth, and toughened by their experiences in the new Red River colony in the north, they only desired to be permitted to plant and reap, and make for themselves new homes under the protecting guns of the fort, upon their arrival here. At first there was no obstacle placed in their way, but after several years had passed, strict instructions were received from the War Department in Washington commanding the removal of all trespassers upon the military reservation. This was about 1836, and all settlers were compelled to betake themselves outside the limits controlled by the army authorities. Some of them went to the vicinity of what afterwards became the St. Paul mission and trading post, and others wandered away down toward the new settlements now beginning to be formed in Wisconsin, west of Lake Michigan.

After this, the records do not speak of any systematic effort toward opening farms in Hennepin County. We

learn that Joseph R. Brown settled upon a claim on Minnehaha Creek (then known as Brown's Creek), below the falls, on the high land. That Mr. Brown did not long retain his domicile at this point is very apparent, because in the year 1839 we find him on a claim on the St. Croix River, just above where the business center of Stillwater now is—a location he had taken with remarkably clear judgment for a town site, as he gives it the euphonious title of "Dakotah City." Mr. Brown resided on the St. Croix when he was chosen as a representative—the first one in history—to the Wisconsin territorial legislature.

As long as furs were to be purchased cheaply of the Indians, and whisky and cheap glass ornaments could be sold at exorbitant prices, these first settlers preferred the easy life of traders to the hard, persistent work of the farm. Hence, in the most beautiful and productive, pastoral and agricultural country on earth, farming, as a business, was neglected. But the period was rapidly approaching when the magic touch of labor would make the wilderness "laugh with the harvest." It will be remembered as yet the Indian title to the lands of Minnesota had only been extinguished east of the Mississippi. The military reserve extended nine miles north from the mouth of the Minnesota River, and nine miles east and west from the Mississippi, and as no settlements were permitted on that reserve, there was little room for farms, under the protection of the guns of the fort, at any rate. Hence, settlement for agricultural purposes lagged.

During the ten years that elapsed from 1839 to 1849, we hear of the establishment of the Catholic mission and trading post of St. Paul, the founding

of the St. Croix lumbering emporium of Stillwater, and the projection of other municipal giants, but nothing of moment in what is now the County of Hennepin.

We now come to consider, briefly, the career of the man, who is most closely identified with the pioneer history of Hennepin County—a gentleman who lived to a comparatively late date, and the impress of whose sturdy and sterling character everywhere impresses itself upon the social and business evolutions of this particular section of Minnesota. This sketch is not intended to be in every sense biographical, and yet a history of Hennepin County would be incomplete that omitted a brief account of the life of Franklin Steele.*

He was born in Pennsylvania. He came to Minnesota as a sutler at Fort Snelling in 1838, having been appointed to that place by President Van Buren. He had been a favorite of President Jackson, and had come to the Northwest upon strong encouragement from that great man.

Mr. Steele cast his fortunes with the Northwest in the primitive period of its history. Young, intelligent, educated, alert, strong in mind and body, and with an ambition that counted "no such word as fail," he became an individual power in shaping the destinies of this prospective commonwealth, equalled by few. His position at Fort Snelling gave him unusual opportunities to assist in the development of the commonwealth. His intelligent foresight discovered its wonderful possibilities, and he was always foremost in every labor for its upbuilding. Before he had spent his first season at Fort Snelling he was better informed as to the country's possibili-

ties for material development than other men who had lived here for years. We find him exploring all the surrounding country—the Minnesota and Upper Mississippi valley, the Falls of St. Croix. He hunts buffalo with the Sioux in the Red River valley, and visits the pine forests of the Upper St. Croix and the Rum River with the Chippewas. His eyes are open to the hidden wealth of every section, his keen and alert intelligence quick to grasp any possibility of growth anywhere within the range of his vision.

This sketch, however, only has to do with his connection with the early history of Hennepin County, and will, therefore, be confined to that. After the extinguishment of the Indian title to lands east of the Mississippi, some of the officers at the fort (among them Mr. Steele) applied to and received permission from the War Department to make land claims on the reservation around the falls. There was a struggle, of course, for the claim adjacent to and on the east side of the falls, as it was generally assumed that the water power here would, in a few years, be of immense value, and that a city of very considerable proportions must, of necessity, grow up in this vicinity. Mr. Steele secured the coveted prize against all comers, and was, in 1847, awarded the claim upon which the future city of St. Anthony (now East Minneapolis) was to be built. In 1847, Mr. Steele commenced the erection of a sawmill at the falls, in connection with Boston parties, the improvement being completed the following year. This mill was supplied with logs from the Rum River lumbering country and furnished the raw material out of which the first homes ever built in Minneapolis (St. Anthony) were constructed.

*For sketch of Franklin Steele see page 387.

The second claim at the falls—on the east side—was taken by R. P. Russell and S. J. Findly, above that of Mr. Steele. This claim was afterwards sold to Pierre Botineau, one of the early mixed bloods who came to this section from the Red River region. A French Canadian gained possession of the claim next adjoining Mr. Steele's on the south, but it soon passed from his ownership to that of Calvin A. Tuttle. The University of Minnesota now occupies a portion of this claim. Mr. Wm. A. Cheever

secured the claim south of Tuttle's, and, early in the history of the new community, proceeded to build a hotel thereon. He also erected "Cheever's tower," an observatory, which was, for many years, utilized by incoming settlers for looking over the beautiful surrounding country. Within a year or two—or before the close of 1850—all the lands in Hennepin County east of the Mississippi River were occupied by resident claimants, and the actual building of permanent homes had been inaugurated.

CHAPTER XL.

ORGANIZATION OF THE TERRITORY—ARRIVAL OF GOVERNOR RAMSEY—COLONEL STEVENS ARRIVES IN THE STATE—ENTERS THE SERVICE OF FRANKLIN STEELE—TAKES HIS CLAIM AT THE FALLS ON THE WEST SIDE—EXTRACTS FROM COLONEL STEVENS' "RECOLLECTIONS."

BY FRANK J. MEAD.

ON THE third day of March, 1849, the Territory of Minnesota was created by act of Congress, and our beautiful commonwealth had taken the first steps in the direction of self-government and independent civil autonomy. On the 27th of May, Alexander Ramsey, the newly appointed Governor of the Territory, accompanied by his family, arrived in St. Paul, which had been constituted the capital.

In April, 1849, the universally recognized "old settler" of Hennepin County and Minneapolis, arrived in the Territory. This was Colonel John H. Stevens, the gentleman who has the distinguished record of having taken the claim, and settled upon it, where now pulsates the business heart of the city of Minneapolis. The history of our pioneer period cannot be written more entertainingly or more truthfully than by liberal quotations from the "Personal Recollections of Minnesota and its People," Colonel Stevens' excellent book, and the writer

will take the privilege of giving many facts pertaining to the early annals of the county in the language of this work.

Colonel Stevens went from the Territory of Wisconsin in the Mexican war, and, returning, found himself broken in health. He had almost determined to move south to Texas, when a fortunate episode changed his purposes and sent him toward the North Star State, an honored resident of which he has been from that auspicious day until this. Here is the way in which he tells of his start for Minnesota:

On the 20th day of April (1849), the good old steamer *Dr. Franklin*, Captain Pres. Lodwick, with Captain Russell Bleakely in the office, entered Fever River and landed at Galena. On going aboard, to secure passage to St. Paul, we found the cabin full of passengers. Among them was Honorable Henry H. Sibley, Honorable Henry M. Rice and his bride, the late Joseph McAlpine, so long bookkeeper of the old St. Anthony Mill Company, and several others who have since become

prominent citizens of Minnesota. Messrs. Sibley and Rice were returning from Washington, where they had put in a good winter's work in behalf of the Territory. Governor Sibley had been admitted during the session as a delegate, and had made many friends in Washington. Mr. Rice was no less active than Governor Sibley, during the session, and to the united efforts of these gentlemen, and those of the late Franklin Steele, who spent a considerable portion of the year 1849 at the seat of government, is Minnesota indebted for the early organization of the Territory.

Colonel Stevens arrived safely at St. Paul, and on the 27th day of April made his first visit to Hennepin County. Arriving at St. Anthony, he discovered that he could find accommodations for neither man nor beast, and was referred to one John Banfil, who was said to keep a tavern at Rice Creek. Being hungry, the Colonel and his party exhausted every resource before proceeding to Rice Creek, and finally the whole outfit was taken in, and fed upon baked beans and coffee by the mess cook for a gang of hands engaged in building the mill. The object of the party was to take a general survey of the country, with a view to securing claims for settlement.

After several days, spent in exploring both east and west of the river, the party returned to St. Paul and disbanded. Early in May, Colonel Stevens entered the employ of Mr. Franklin Steele (who, beside other extensive business interests, was still the post trader at Fort Snelling), as bookkeeper, clerk and accountant. Colonel Stevens thus speaks of his employer:

At the commencement of my acquaintance with Mr. Steele, he was the foremost business man in the Northwest. His numerous enterprises were distributed from the head of

Lake Superior to the Iowa line, and from the Mississippi to the Missouri. Gentlemanly and generous, every member of the community was his friend. He was a philanthropist—a lover of man. His principal business was at Fort Snelling, where he occupied the position of sutler. His pleasant home was just outside the walls of the fort, where his accomplished wife presided.

After some reminiscences concerning the officers and soldiers at that time stationed at the fort, the Colonel begins the story of securing his claim on the west bank of the river at the Falls of St. Anthony, as follows:

On the morning of the 10th of June, 1849, Mr. Steele came into his counting room in the rear of the sutler's store, and asked if I could spare a day to accompany him to the Falls of St. Anthony. He added that he had an object in view, which might possibly be of advantage to me. Having decided to go with him, I did not inquire at that time in relation to the proposed visit.

On the way up to the falls with Mr. Steele, he said, that from the best information he could get, the military reservation of Fort Snelling would soon be reduced in size; that many valuable claims could be secured on it, provided the Secretary of War would grant permission to occupy them; that Honorable Robert Smith, M. C., from the Alton District, Illinois, had secured such a permit to hold the old government property, which included the west bank of the falls; that the claim immediately north of Mr. Smith's was equally as desirable, and he thought, if I wished, there would be no difficulty in obtaining War Secretary Marcy's approval of its occupation.

During the journey up to the falls we completed our plans, and marked out the claim that became my home for many years. I readily obtained permission from the Secretary of War to hold the claim, but was under bonds to maintain a free ferry for the cross-

ing of government troops. There was constant communication between the government forces at Fort Snelling and Fort Ripley. Thus, through the engagement with Mr. Steele, I became an occupant of the land I had so much admired a few weeks before, on the occasion of my first visit to the falls.

Had anyone intimated such a thing as possible at that time, I should have considered it the most visionary of all earthly matters. The idea of such a result did not enter my mind at my first visit. There, on the bank of the river, just above the rapids, I commenced building my humble house, to which, when finished, I brought my wife as a bride, and in it my first children were born, the eldest being the first born white child in Minneapolis proper.

Under that primitive roof many important historical events occurred; among them the organization of the county of Hennepin, and election of the first officers of the county. Indian councils were held in it. Little Crow, Good Road, Grey Eagle, Shakopee and other Dakota chiefs held consultations with the government agents, Major Murphy and Major McLean, in that house, while the Winnebagoes, when residents of the upper country, seemed to think they had a pre-emption right on their old down-country friend when making portage around the falls. Hole-in-the-Day and his Chippewa braves frequently dropped in. The nearer the dinner hour the better it suited the different tribes to make their call. A barrel or two of crackers, and a good supply of salt pork, was a special delight to the red brothers. It was thought advisable that these Indian luxuries should always be on hand and ready for emergency. They prevented depredations on the garden, growing crops and stock. If the Dakotas did not always respect the property of the missionaries—such men as Dr. Williamson, Dr. Riggs and Rev. M. N. Adams—it could hardly be expected they would exhibit any greater respect for the possessions of a man who lived almost alone on the borders of their territory.

The United States Judges, in the Federal Court, frequently sat "in chambers" in the little parlor of the old house, and decided questions of law that were brought before them—much to the disgust of the officers at Fort Snelling. Sometimes soldiers would be brought before a Federal Judge, in relation to the legality of their enlistment. At one time, when Judge Chatfield occupied the bench, he ordered Colonel Lee, the commanding officer at the fort, to discharge from the army two privates, who had enlisted before they were twenty-one years old and without the consent of their parents.

Then, again, the pioneer ministers of the gospel would hold meetings on Sundays, and sometimes on week days, in the lone house. The congregation would consist pretty much of my family, and those employed to work for Mr. Steele and myself.

Once in a while this old house would be honored with the presence of politicians. For instance, when the fourth legislature met in St. Paul, on the 5th of January, 1853, the house failed to secure a majority of votes for any one man for speaker. Two or three weeks were spent in voting, without any choice. Many of the members became almost discouraged. When it adjourned, one Saturday, without an election, the Whig members held a caucus, at which it was decided to invite all the Whig members of both houses to be at the little dwelling under the hill, up at the falls, on Saturday, to see if measures could not be devised for the election of a speaker, and to effect an organization. They all came. There was Dr. Day, Hon. John D. Ludden, Hon. Justus C. Ramsey, Colonel N. Greene Wilcox, and others of the house; Hon. Martin McLeod, D. B. Loomis, George W. Farrington, L. A. Babcock and N. W. Kittson, of the territorial senate. Messrs. Bass, Brunson, J. P. Owens, and other prominent citizens of St. Paul accompanied them. Suffice it to say, a program was arranged, and on the morrow, at the opening of the session, the

dead lock was broken, and Dr. David Day elected speaker.

The permission granted to Colonel Stevens, by the War Department, and his making settlement thereunder, prompted others to make location upon the reservation. A perfect raid upon

the lands north of Minnehaha Creek was inaugurated, and before the close of the succeeding year (1850) every inch of land was occupied between Minnehaha and Shingle Creeks, and from the Mississippi to Lake Harriet.

CHAPTER XLI.

OPENING OF THE THIRD HISTORICAL PERIOD—HEAVY IMMIGRATION—SOME OF THE NEW
SETTLERS—FORMATION OF THE SETTLERS' PROTECTIVE UNION—LAND SALE
POSTPONED—VISIT OF A COMMITTEE TO WASHINGTON—ACTUAL
SETTLERS FINALLY SECURE CONGRESSIONAL ENDORSE-
MENT—TITLE SECURED TO LANDS.

WE HAVE now arrived at the inaugural limit of the first "boom" period of Minneapolis. After years of waiting, public attention has been attracted to the wonderful possibilities, from an agricultural standpoint, of this newest community—the latest prospective number of the sisterhood of states in the American Union.

Gold had only recently been discovered in California, and thousands of adventurers, eager for the rapid accumulation of wealth, were pouring into the new Eldorado of the Pacific Coast. Kansas and Nebraska were on the direct line of overland travel to California, and in the Missouri valley, bordering these two states, sprang up towns and cities as outfitting points for those contemplating a journey across the plains. Even the gold excitement, however, did not prevent a tremendous and steady influx of people into the new Territory of Minnesota.

The Falls of St. Anthony was a favorite place for location, especially for the hardy immigrants from the State of Maine, who, as one of them expressed it in those pioneer days, had

"Come west to cut off what little pine timber there was in the country, intending, afterward, to go back home to Maine." They made an assault upon the pine woods all along the line. Rum River was the favorite resort for the Hennepin County (St. Anthony) lumbermen, the St. Croix for those from Stillwater. Sawmills sprang into existence as if by magic, and were not allowed to rest, day or night, converting the pine timber into lumber for the use of the army of settlers, who were pouring into the country.

Calvin A. Tuttle and John P. Miller, early in 1851, became neighbors to Colonel Stevens, west of the river, building houses and occupying them as "squatters," or men holding land without a permit from the Secretary of War. In 1848, Hon. Robert Smith, M. C., from the Alton, Illinois, district, had, by permission of the Secretary of War, taken the claim south of Colonel Stevens, including the water power. Soon—or before the season of 1850 had passed—quite a little community had gathered around "Old

Settler" Stevens, and squatted on the beautiful lands which now constitute the metropolis of Minneapolis. Dr. H. Fletcher, John Jackins, Edward Murphy, J. B. Bassett, Charles Hoag, J. H. Canney, and many others, are recalled by Colonel Stevens, as among his earliest neighbors.

Many of these early settlers still live, some of them yet engaged in the active and useful pursuits of life. And what a sturdy brigade they were—those old settlers of the early '50's. Nearly all American born, with a large percentage from New England, they brought with them all of the virtues and many of the foibles of their Puritan ancestry. Energetic, prudent, careful in their business management, enterprising, but forehanded. Liberal wherever the public weal demanded generous expenditure, but excessively cautious in disbursement for their personal pleasure. These men laid the foundation of the new community carefully and prudently, but solidly—so substantially that this succeeding generation is reaping the fruits of that which they sowed and cultivated.

The new settlers on the reservation were merely tolerated. It was a foregone conclusion that a city must eventually grow up around the Falls of St. Anthony. The pouring thunders of the mighty cataract had resounded throughout the nation, and it was known to every one that this tremendous force must sooner or later be utilized to turn the millstones and spindles of one of the great manufacturing centers of the world. Hence the military were lenient. Many of the officers at the fort were themselves silent partners with the citizen squatters, and anticipated making something outside their salaries out of the infant municipality, which was now

feeling the first pulsations of the strong and vigorous life which was so soon to follow.

But the forms of law must be complied with. These squatters were in possession of the land against the plain letter of the law, and when the military title was extinguished, the plats must be forwarded, and these lands—now made valuable by actual settlement—must be put upon the market and sold to the highest bidder. These facts were known, and speculators and land sharks from all the surrounding country, and from cities further south, crowded to the country in hopes of securing a portion of this property, to which the settlers had clung as with a death grip, for months—some of them for years. The headquarters of the speculators—the enemies of the actual settlers—was, of course, at St. Paul. There they schemed and laid plans for purchasing the valuable realty at the falls, when the military title should be extinguished. But the squatters, too, were on the alert. A private meeting was called and an organization formed, composed of actual settlers, called "The Equal Rights and Impartial Protection Claim Association, of Hennepin County, M. T." The secret understanding between the men composing this organization was that a certain fair and equitable price should be fixed upon the lands at the falls, that the actual holder or occupant of the land should bid that amount, and that no outside wolf should be allowed to bid against him. If the speculators made their appearance at the sale, they should first be gently warned not to bid against actual settlers; if this was not sufficient, they were to be removed by force from the reservation, and thus not be allowed to disturb the

orderly, quiet, dignified and reputable process of purchasing homes in Hennepin County. This incident seems to have been the incipient commencement of forty years of unpleasantness between the two communities of St. Paul and Minneapolis. One hundred and twenty-five determined men composed this association or league, and a man named Thomas W. Pierce was appointed and constituted the official bidder on the part of the settlers. The speculators were informed of the arrangement, and notified that their presence as bidders on the day of sale would not be tolerated. They protested, but in vain. Public opinion was almost unanimously on the side of the settlers. The officers and soldiers at the fort were all interested in them, and the territorial authorities (General Willis G. Gorman was the Governor) were also determined not to allow the actual people of the new settlement to be cheated out of their rights by a gang of cormorant speculators.

The settlers had figured upon war, and were prepared for it, but circumstances so shaped themselves that there finally was no need for the exercise of force. The sale had been advertised for a certain date, but, for some reason, the plats were not forthcoming from the general land office at the time appointed, and it became necessary to postpone the sale. The settlers took advantage of this delay, and sent a delegation to Washington to protest against a public sale. Dr. A. E. Ames, Franklin Steele, Judge Bradley B. Meeker, H. T. Welles, and other leading citizens, composed the delegation. They left the falls for Washington City on the 9th day of October, 1854, proceeding to the Capital with all possible speed. Arriving

in Washington, they appealed to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, but that official was obdurate, declaring that he had no discretion in the matter; that, according to the letter and spirit of the law, he was compelled to sell the lands to the highest bidder. The Secretary of the Interior was appealed to, and he confirmed the decision of the Commissioner. The serious state of affairs was placed before the Secretary. It was represented to him that the settlers had been tolerated on the reservation by the military; that they had made homes, cultivated the land, built houses and expended, in the aggregate, a vast sum of money here. That, with the spirit of true Americanism, they were determined to protect their rights, and that blood would be shed if there was an attempt on the part of the land sharks to rob these men of their homes and their possessions. Finally, after many consultations with these frontier envoys, the Secretary consented to postpone the sale until after Congress had assembled and been given an opportunity to untie the Gordian knot.

Congress assembled in December. A portion of the delegation had remained in Washington, with Dr. A. E. Ames as spokesman and chairman. These appeared before the land committee of the House and Senate, and placed clearly before them the condition of affairs at St. Anthony Falls. After an entire winter, spent in the most arduous labors, the committee was successful in securing the passage of a law reducing the reservation, and giving actual settlers the customary right of pre-emption, and acquiring title to all lands at the usual price of \$1.25 per acre. The settlers were

triumphant, and the speculators broke camp at St. Paul and scattered.

Dr. Ames returned, bearing the attested copy of the law of Congress, and a message from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, authorizing the local officers to permit

settlers to pay for their lands and acquire title. In April and May, the settlers proved up on their lands, and before the 1st day of June, 1855, the people were rejoicing in having substantial titles through which to convey town lots.

CHAPTER XLII.

PASSAGE OF THE ACT ORGANIZING HENNEPIN COUNTY—ST. ANTHONY JOINED TO THIS COUNTY—FIRST OFFICIAL APPOINTMENT—FIRST COUNTY ELECTION—THE NEW CITY IS CHRISTENED “MINNEAPOLIS”—COLONEL STEVEN’S MANSION—
 RAPID SETTLEMENT OF THE COUNTY—TAXABLE VALUATIONS—
 FIRST COUNTY ROAD—B. B. MEEKER—FIRST TERM OF
 COURT—A FLOUR MILL BUILT—WM. H. WELCH—
 SUSPENSION BRIDGE—THE UNIVERSITY—
 FIRST AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

WE HAVE now arrived at the period of rapid settlement and development of Hennepin County, and the phenomenal city at the Falls of St. Anthony. The day of the trader, the *voyageur* and the Indian approached its termination; the hour of the farmer and merchant, the “home-maker,” had struck.

The law providing for the organization of Hennepin County and establishing the boundaries thereof, passed the Territorial legislature at the winter session of 1852. Before this event, Hennepin County’s territory had been included in the County of Dakota, the county seat of which had been Mendota. Dakota County had been created and organized by the legislative session of 1849. Previously, Fort Snelling, and the lands on the west side of the Mississippi River—including the site of the original city of Minneapolis—had, at different periods, belonged to Des Moines, Dubuque, Alamakee and Clayton counties, of the

Territory of Iowa. Prior to the creation of Iowa Territory, it had been a part and parcel of the Territory of Missouri, and of Michigan, and it was also a part of the original “Louisiana Purchase,” made by President Jefferson, in 1804, from the French Emperor, Napoleon the First.

The boundary of Hennepin County, as fixed by the legislature of 1852, was much more extensive than at present. It was confined to the western bank of the river, and included portions of Carver and Wright. Later, the boundary line was extended across the Mississippi River, to include the city and township of St. Anthony, and was reduced to its present boundaries on the north and west. These boundaries are probably permanent, unless, at some indefinite period in the future (now extremely improbable), they should be extended to include the county of Ramsey, when the people shall finally determine that it would be wise and profitable to constitute

one municipality of the two cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul.

On the 27th day of August, 1852, Governor Ramsey made the first official appointment for Hennepin County—that of Isaac Brown, as County Assessor and Collector. About the same time, Dr. H. Fletcher was appointed Justice of the Peace. One month later, Congress passed the bill reducing the military reservation of Fort Snelling.

The act, which passed the legislature the previous winter, constituting Hennepin County, contained the important provisions that upon the reduction of the military reserve by Congress, the citizens of the county should, at the next succeeding annual election, hold an election for county officers. This election was taken, and that fall a full corps of county officials were chosen, and the machinery of civil government put in full operation.

This county election is notable, as having been the only one ever held in Hennepin County which was unanimous. Only one ticket was in the field, and there was no disposition to create an opposition. Congress, in reducing the reservation, had made no provision to protect actual settlers, and therefore the holders of claims were thrown upon their own resources to secure and retain their holdings against the omnivorous town site speculator. Hence, the settlers elected a full complement of officials pledged to their interests. Following was the first list of officials elected for Hennepin County.

Representatives, B. H. Randall, of Fort Snelling; Dr. A. E. Ames, of All Saints; County Commissioners, John Jackins and Alex Moore, of All Saints, and Joseph Dean, of Oak Grove (now Bloomington); Sheriff, Isaac Brown; Judge of Probate, Joel B. Bassett;

Register of Deeds and Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners, John H. Stevens; Coroner, David Gorham; Surveyor, Chas. W. Christmas; Assessors, Eli Pettijohn, Edwin Hedderly and Wm. Chambers; Treasurer, John S. Mann; Justice of the Peace, Eli Pettijohn, of Fort Snelling, and Edwin Hedderly, of All Saints; Constables, E. Stanley and C. C. Jenks; Supervisor of Roads, George Parks.* Each of these gentlemen received twenty-seven votes, none scattering.

It will be seen that the name "All Saints" is used. This name had been selected as a proper one by the *St. Paul Pioneer*, and, through the persistency of that enterprising newspaper, it had been almost fixed upon the new community west of the Falls of St. Anthony. At the first meeting of the Board of County Commissioners, however, one of the Board suggested the name "Albion," and another the name "Lowell." A vote was taken, and Albion was selected. Immediately, upon the news going abroad, there was almost a universal disapproval of the name manifested. A

*It may be well to note, briefly, what became of these pioneer officials, or, at least, a portion of them: Dr. A. E. Ames remained in Minneapolis until the day of his death, which occurred nearly twenty years ago (1874). He continued the practice of medicine, and died in the prime of life, regretted by all. John Jackins removed to California, where he died recently. Joseph Dean removed to Minneapolis, from Bloomington, achieved a large fortune in the lumber and pine land business, and died (May 20, 1890,) a director of the Security Bank, one of the strongest financial institutions of the city. Joel B. Bassett still abides with us, actively engaged in business, one of the wealthiest mill owners and lumber men in the city. John S. Mann sold his beautiful claim on Lake Harriet long years ago, and died, only a few years since, in Mandan, N. D. Maj. B. H. Randall, resides at Winona. He has occupied many high positions of honor and trust. Hon. Alex. Moore is a resident of Sank Centre, in this state. Sheriff Brown died, many years since, in Minneapolis. David Gorham died, recently, at Medicine Lake, in this county. Chas. W. Christmas died, several years since, in Chicago. Eli Pettijohn is a resident of California. Edwin Hedderley died, in this city, a few years since.

public meeting was called, but no name suggested that was immediately popular. Meantime the blanks for the new county had been printed, with the name Albion as the county seat. After the adjournment of the Board, the discussion of the name became general. Charles Hoag, who had been a Philadelphia school teacher, lying in bed one night, was struck, as with an inspiration, "Minnehapolis"—a compound of the Dakota word "*Minne*" (water), and the Greek word "*Polis*" (city)—Minneapolis—"Water City." Its exceeding fitness was at once universally acknowledged. On the 5th day of November, the *St. Anthony Express* was issued, and contained a communication from the pen of Mr. Hoag, suggesting this name. The next week, Mr. George D. Bowman, editor of the *Express*, endorsed Mr. Hoag's suggestion in the following editorial comment:

When the communication, proposing this name (Minnehapolis) for the promising town growing on the other side of the river, was last week handed us, we were so much engaged as to have no time to comment on it. The name is an excellent one, and deserves much favor by our citizens. The *h* being silent, as our correspondent recommends, and as custom would soon make it, it is practical and euphonious, the nice adjustment of the Indian *Minne* with the Greek *Polis*, becomes a beautiful compound; and, finally, it is, as all names should be, when it is possible, admirably descriptive of the locality. By all means, we would say, adopt this beautiful and exceedingly appropriate title, and do not longer suffer abroad from connection with the meaningless and outlandish name of "All Saints."

Everybody absolutely ignored the name, Albion, which had been chosen by the Commissioners, and no one lent sufficient dignity to it to permit it

to enter into the discussion. The Commissioners were wise, and did not undertake to override this clearly defined and unanimous expression of the *vox populi*. An accidental meeting of old settlers and leading men, at the residence of Colonel Stevens*—the building so intimately connected with the pioneer history of this locality—settled the affair, when it was unanimously agreed to back the name Minneapolis (dropping the *h*) against the field. The Commissioners registered a gentle kick by striving to fix the name Wirona to the prospective city. This failed, and Minneapolis it is to this day—a name now known around the world.

The town was not yet platted, and, hence, there were no improvements made during this year. About ten or twelve buildings stood upon what afterward became the original town-site, but these were, most of them, mere claim shanties, built by the settlers as temporary homes, for the purpose of holding down their claims.

This condition of affairs existed until 1855, during which year the settlers obtained patents to their lands, and then there was a rush to get their lots on to the market. Meantime the surrounding country had been rapidly settling up with a class of sturdy farmers, as will be dwelt upon later in our account of the settlement of the various country towns and villages. The taxable valuation of all the property in the county, as returned by the assessors, in the February of 1853, was \$43,605. The revenue, derived from a levy of thirteen mills on the dollar

*This old house, while these lines were being written—the first erected on the site of the city of Minneapolis—has been purchased by the Park Commission, and will, hereafter, find a resting place on Riverside Park. It was originally built on the spot now occupied by the union railway station.

thereof, amounted to \$566.87, and was amply sufficient for all expenses of the county government for that year.

The first petition ever presented to the County Board for action was that of A. E. Ames, and others, for a county road from Little Falls (Minnehaha) Creek to Crystal Lake. The petition was granted, and that road was laid out. It is now Minnehaha Avenue, a short section of Cedar Avenue, and Washington Avenue, of the city of Minneapolis, and nearly every mile of it lies in the city limits. Then it was a country cart way.

The first term of the District Court ever held in Hennepin County, after its organization, convened on Monday, April 4th, 1853, Judge Bradley B. Meeker* on the bench. The prominent men noted as present at the opening of the term were as follows:

Henry L. Moss, U. S. District Attorney; Warren Bristol, County Attorney; J. W. Furber, U. S. Marshal; Isaac Brown, Sheriff; J. H. Cannay, Deputy Sheriff; Sweet W. Case, Clerk of the Court.

The names of the lawyers present were as follows: John W. North,*

*Bradley B. Meeker was appointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Minnesota, from Kentucky, in 1819, by President Monroe. He was assigned to the Second Judicial District, which included the new county of Hennepin. He finally became a resident of Minneapolis, and one of our most active and intelligent business men. This name is perpetuated in Meeker County and Meeker Island, in the Mississippi River, below St. Anthony Falls. He died many years ago.

*Hon. John W. North was prominent among the early settlers of St. Anthony. He was a member of the early Territorial legislative bodies, and of the constitutional convention, and was largely interested in securing the charter for the "Minneapolis & Cedar Valley Railroad" (now the Iowa and Minnesota division of the C., M. & St. P. railway), of which he was afterwards president and manager. He founded the city of Northfield, which was named in his honor. He was appointed to a judicial position in Nevada, by President Lincoln, in 1861. He died in California, in 1890.

Isaac Atwater,† David A. Secomb‡ Geo. W. Bassett, J. H. Fridley and A. D. Shaw.

These gentlemen were all residents of St. Anthony; Minneapolis, as yet, having no resident attorney.

On the 6th day of May, 1853, Mr. Richard Rogers completed the first flouring mill ever erected at the falls (excepting the old government mill erected by the soldiers). This was the pioneer effort in the direction of that industry, which has become the leading one of that locality. Less than forty years ago this mill was completed. Minneapolis today grinds more wheat, and manufactures more flour, than any other city in the world, and takes rank as the leading primary wheat market of the world.

On the 4th of March, of this year, Franklin Pierce had been inaugurated President of the United States. Soon afterward, he announced the appointments for the Territory of Minnesota, and, among them, named Wm. H. Welch, of St. Anthony, as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. Judge Welch was a pioneer attorney at the falls, and, at the time of his elevation, was Judge of Probate of Ramsey County.* Being assigned to the lower district, Judge Welch removed to Red Wing, where he lived until his death, many years ago. He was the father

*St. Anthony town and city had not, as yet, become a portion of Hennepin County.

†Hon. I. Atwater was one of the pioneer attorneys of St. Anthony, having settled here in 1850. He has filled a large sphere in this community, having been Associate Justice of the State Supreme Court, County Attorney, and occupied other prominent positions. At this writing, he is still living, and active in the business, religious, and social life of the community. He is ranked among the active and most useful citizens of Minneapolis.

‡Hon. D. A. Secomb spent a large portion of his active and useful life in this county, where he enjoyed a large and lucrative practice. He was rightfully regarded as the Nestor of the Hennepin County bar, and died March 18th, 1892.

of Abraham E. Welch,* who achieved distinction as a soldier in later years.

In the distribution of the new judicial officers, appointed by President Pierce, Judge Andrew G. Chatfield was assigned to the Hennepin County district, and, for four years, dispensed justice here. He made his home at Belle Plaine, and remained there until the date of his death, many years ago.

On the 17th of June, in this year, books were opened for subscriptions to the capital stock of the Mississippi River Bridge Company. This was the inception of the scheme for the building of the old suspension bridge—the first bridge of any kind that ever spanned the Mississippi River. This bridge was built the next year, and, for more than twenty years, carried all the traffic between the eastern and western sides of the river. It was demolished, in 1876, to make way for the new suspension bridge, and that, in turn, was removed, to be replaced by the magnificent steel arch bridge, which now spans the river, at the same spot.

The first newspaper had been issued at the falls (*St. Anthony Express*) on the 31st day of May, 1851. This was the ancestor, in the direct line, of all the army of newspapers, which have, since that date, risen, thriven and perished, in this city and county.

It was in this year, 1851, too, and on the same date, that a much more important event happened—an occurrence of greater single importance and of more widely reaching influence

than any other in the history of the development of this community—the organization of the Board of Regents of the University of Minnesota.

The Legislature of that year had chartered the University, and, by an equitable arrangement, it had been located at St. Anthony. On the 31st of May, the Regents met and organized. The Board consisted of the following named gentlemen:

Franklin Steele, President; John W. North, Treasurer; Isaac Atwater, Secretary; William R. Marshall, Librarian; Henry H. Sibley, Henry M. Rice, Alex. Ramsey, B. B. Meeker, C. K. Smith and A. Van Vorhees. Probably no more representative body of men were ever associated together in the history of this State. Every name has been a household word in Minnesota—and every one of these men will, even at this late day, be recognized as a power for the widest and most permanent good in the State. How fortunate for the welfare of Minnesota that such men as those named above should have been active in founding our central seat of learning; and how equally fortunate it has been that men of the breadth of view of Governor John S. Pillsbury, and his associates, should have been called to the task of perpetuating their work and consolidating it.

On the 18th of September, the Hennepin County Bible Society was organized, and the following officers chosen: Dr. A. E. Ames, president; Rev. Harris, vice-president; Dr. H. Fletcher, treasurer, and Miss Mary A. Schofield, secretary.

On the 7th of September, the Hennepin County Agricultural Society was organized, and the following officers chosen: President, Rev. J. W. Dean; treasurer, E. Case; secretary,

* Major A. E. Welch entered the U. S. service as First Lieutenant of Company F., First Minnesota Infantry. He was wounded and captured at the first Bull Run. After being discharged, he was made Major of the Fourth Minnesota Infantry. He commanded the Third Minnesota Infantry, at Wood Lake, in the Indian War. He died, soon after the close of the war, of consumption.

E. Carney; executive committee, John H. Stevens, N. C. Stoddard, Wm. Chambers, W. W. Getchell and Stephen Hull.

At this meeting, preliminary steps were taken to hold a farmers' convention at St. Paul, to organize a Territorial Agricultural Society. From this beginning dates the Minnesota State Agricultural Society.

It was during the fall of this year (1853) that the pioneer store was opened. Thomas Chambers and Edwin Hedderly were the gentlemen who inaugurated the enterprise. Both of them lived to see this small beginning blossom into the great commercial emporium of the Northwest. Mr. Chambers died at his residence in Minneapolis in June, 1893. In his memoirs, Colonel Stevens remarks, with a sigh: "At last the citizens of the west side at the falls could buy their tea and coffee and other necessary goods at home."

Speaking of the concluding events of the year 1853, Colonel Stevens has this to say in his memoirs:

The citizens of Hennepin County, outside of Minneapolis, at the close of the season, had great reason to be thankful for the progress made during the year. The farmers had harvested a bountiful crop, and had a large breadth of land prepared for the reception of seed the next spring. Some five hundred farmers had made claims to lands since the opening of navigation. Mills for the use and con-

venience of the farmers had been erected and completed in Minneapolis, St. Anthony, Minnetonka, at the outlet of Minnehaha stream, and on that water course in Richfield.

The year 1853 had been the most prosperous of any in the history of Minnesota's development, thus far. The foundations of a future civilization were being broadly and deeply laid. The settlers, who were coming to cast their fortunes and their destinies with the new community, were of the most approved character. Intelligent, progressive and enterprising, no incident that could add to the righteous evolution of free people was forgotten or neglected. Schools, churches and colleges sprang into life beside the pioneer mills, mercantile houses and factories. Men began to build for eternity, spontaneously with providing for time. While the transient and material wants of all were provided for, the spiritual and the eternal were in no wise neglected.

How much the existing generation, which now resides here, and those that will, in future, people this splendid metropolis, owe to those early settlers will never be told. Nor is it necessary. They simply did their duty to posterity, thus repaying their obligation to their own ancestors, who, in far away countries and states, had paved their way to the higher life, which all of their race must, by the very laws of our being, strive after,

CHAPTER XLIII.

EARLY SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES—EARLY MISSIONARIES—FIRST CATHOLIC CHURCH—
 METHODIST AND PRESBYTERIAN SOCIETIES ORGANIZED—BAPTISTS MAKE A BE-
 GINNING—FIRST RELIGIOUS SOCIETY IN MINNEAPOLIS PROPER—OTHER
 SOCIETIES—EARLIEST PUBLIC SCHOOLS—UNIVERSITY CHAR-
 TERED—TRIBUTE TO ITS FOUNDERS.

A WORD, just here, in relation to the early schools and churches of Minneapolis, may not be out of place. The first settlers of East Minneapolis (St. Anthony) were mostly of mixed French and Indian blood. In 1849, Father Ravoux, a French Catholic priest, commenced the erection of a church, in the northern portion of the village. Protestant services were held at the homes of some of the earlier settlers, but this appears to have been the first movement toward the erection of a church building within the limits of what afterwards became the county of Hennepin.

Let it be remembered, however, that the first movement in the county toward civilizing the Indians had been made between 1829 and 1840, by various Protestant sects, the pioneers having been of the Presbyterian denomination. The inception of the religious movement seems to have dated from 1829, when Rev. Alvin Coe, and J. D. Stevens, sent by the Presbyterian Missionary Society, made a preliminary visit to the Indians around Fort Snelling. Active operations in

the spiritual field did not commence, however, until three or four years later (in 1834), upon the arrival of the Pond brothers (Samuel W. and Gideon H.), who founded the mission on the shores of Lake Harriet. This mission was afterward removed to Oak Grove (now in the township of Bloomington), and continued to be a leading missionary station for the Sioux Indians down to the date of the settlement of the country by whites.

It was not until 1851 that the Catholics had a resident clergyman in this county—Father Ledow, stationed in St. Anthony.

A Methodist Church was organized, in St. Anthony, in 1849, by Rev. Enos Stephens, of Wisconsin. Rev. C. A. Newcomb settled here as the first resident pastor, in 1851.

Rev. E. D. Neil, of St. Paul, a clergyman of the Presbyterian denomination, held services in St. Anthony, occasionally, during 1849-50. In July, 1850, Rev. Wm. T. Wheeler, formerly a missionary to Africa, commenced holding regular services in St. Anthony. He was succeeded, the follow-

ing year (1851), by Rev. Charles Secombe. This was the first Congregational Church established in Minnesota. June 24th, 1850, Rev. J. P. Parsons, a Baptist clergyman, formerly of Galena, organized a society of that denomination in St. Anthony. Rev. W. C. Brown was the first regular pastor of this church, preaching therein during 1857. Rev. C. G. Ames, of the Free Baptist denomination, arrived at St. Anthony, as a missionary, sent out from New England. October 25th, 1851, Mr. Ames organized a church, and long remained here doing excellent service. Dr. E. G. Gear, an Episcopal clergyman, chaplain at Fort Snelling, had held occasional services at St. Anthony during 1849-50. In 1850, Rev. Timothy Wilcoxson took the field for this denomination, but was succeeded, in 1852, by Rev. J. S. Chamberlain. It will be seen that various denominations occupied the field at the falls at nearly the same time.

In June, 1853, the first church with a regular pastor was established west of the river—in Minneapolis proper. It was Presbyterian; and, at that time, Rev. J. C. Whitney was installed as pastor. Mr. Whitney served this congregation faithfully for many years. Afterward, he retired from the ministry and is still living, a respectable and honored citizen of the community.

Rev. C. G. Ames organized and became pastor of the first Free Baptist Church west of the river, in 1854. He remained here several years, and, later, removed to California. He afterwards left the Baptist denomination, and became quite a distinguished Unitarian clergyman, in Philadelphia.

A Baptist Church was organized during 1854, west of the river, in Minneapolis, and Rev. A. A. Russell became the pastor. He was from

Illinois, and remained with the congregation for a period of five years.

The first church edifice erected west of the river was by the Presbyterians. It was located at the corner of Fourth Street and Fifth Avenue South, and the pastor occupying its pulpit was Rev. J. C. Whitney. The Portland Avenue Presbyterian Church to-day represents this early band of Christians.

The first public school in the county was taught by Miss Electa Backus, in 1850, in St. Anthony. Later the school board secured the services of Professor Merrill, who was one of the earliest teachers of the county, and was also prominently connected afterward with the University of Minnesota. He also became Territorial Superintendent of Public Institutions.

December 30th, 1852, the first public school in Minneapolis was opened, in a building owned by Mr. Anson Northup, located near the site of the present storehouse of the woolen factory, in the milling region. It was taught by Miss Mary E. Miller, a sister of Mrs. J. H. Stevens. This lady is still living, the wife of Mr. Marshall Robinson. This was the initiatory of the present magnificent school system of Minneapolis.

In 1851, the Regents of the University of Minnesota took the initiatory steps toward erecting a building for a preparatory department, and getting the institution in good working order. Citizens of St. Anthony were solicited for a site, and also for subscriptions toward the erection of a building. Quick responses were made to these requests. The site, donated by Franklin Steele (near where the exposition building now stands), was accepted, and the pioneers of the new community readily and cheerfully contributed

\$2,500 toward the erection of a building.

Such were the small beginnings of the splendid educational institutions, which now honor the State of Minnesota—here was the acorn planted, which, in only forty years, has grown into the resplendent educational oak, which now shelters, beneath its shadow, more than twelve hundred students, of both sexes, and where they are being fitted to well perform the duties of active life. Who can guess the power for good that will be wielded by this institution, as the years of the coming generations wax and wane. When the coming historian shall write the annals of this beneficent institution, the names of Steele, Sibley, Ramsey, Van Vorhees, Marshall, Meeker, Atwater—and last, but by no means least, John S. Pillsbury, will occupy prominent places in such history.

The University of Minnesota has been an educational evolution, but the solidity and rapidity of its growth, and its present immeasurable usefulness, are entirely attributable to the enterprise, foresight, industry and generosity of the men who have had its management from the hour of its birth until today. We, of this generation, live during its early youth, and have scarcely witnessed the first fruits of the benefits it is to bestow upon the city, State, nation and the world. Let it be the task of the public men and women of all the generations, which are to come after us, to perpetuate the noble work of the pioneers, who laid, so deep and strong and lasting, the foundations of this institution of our pride, our faith and our affection.*

*Vide p. 126.

CHAPTER XLIV.

A PROSPEROUS YEAR--REMARKABLE GROWTH IN 1856--SWARMS OF HOME-SEEKERS
ARRIVE--A WELL ADVERTISED COUNTRY--AUSPICIOUS OPENING OF 1857--COM-
MENCEMENT OF THE FINANCIAL PANIC--MONEY VANISHES FROM HUMAN
SIGHT--WILD CAT CURRENCY--GRASSHOPPERS--OPENING OF 1858--
THE GENSING SAVIOR--MORTGAGE FORECLOSURES--CHEAP
REALTY--MUNICIPAL DISEASES.

THE year 1856 opened with unexampled evidences of prosperity for the new community. The financial situation, throughout the entire country, was most excellent. Money was unusually plentiful in the east, and millions of dollars of capital were seeking the new and growing West for profitable investment. Minnesota was exceptionally well situated to derive benefit from this favorable condition. The basis for her future prosperity consisted of a virgin soil, of known fertility; millions of acres of timber lands, as yet scarcely touched; mines, of unexplored richness; and a climate unsurpassed for healthfulness. But, best of all, was the character of the people, who had come here to make their homes. None but those of native birth, and our near relations from northern and western Europe, had come here to found homes and erect a model commonwealth in constructing the North Star State.

Minneapolis and Hennepin County were so advantageously situated as to be prepared to participate in this pros-

perity to the fullest degree. The immense and undeveloped power created by the Falls of St. Anthony offered special inducements to manufacturing industries of every character. Saw mills and flour mills began to grow and cluster around the falls, on both sides of the river, while kindred industries sprang into being almost in a day. Mercantile houses, of every kind, were opened, and, from the very start, proved profitable ventures. Real estate moved upward, in sympathy, and produced that unfortunate speculation in town lots, which invariably accompanies a "boom" period in the West. Building operations kept pace with other industries. Material could scarcely be obtained fast enough to accommodate those who were calling into being one of the great cities of the world. The buildings, of course, were of the most temporary and ephemeral character--mostly frame structures, intended only for immediate uses, erected in a day, and soon to be replaced by those of a more solid and permanent character.

Settlers were arriving in regiments and brigades. Every steamboat landing at the levee, in St. Paul, was laden with immigrants and their effects. Long lines of "prairie schooners"—the white covered wagons of new settlers—filled every roadway throughout the fertile prairies of the southern portion of the State, and wended their toilsome way in search of new homes for their owners. This year (1856) was the ideal year for this splendid new commonwealth. It was known, far and wide, that in a very brief period Minnesota would be admitted to the sisterhood of States, and it had also come to be understood that the new communities were among the most favored of all the countless candidates for improvement in the far west. Poets and essayists had written of Minnesota—her clear lakes and streams, her beautiful water falls, and broad acres of fertile prairies, virgin forests and succulent meadows. Longfellow had rechristened Brown's Falls in the lines—

"Where the Falls of Minnehaha
Laugh and gleam among the oak trees,
Laugh and leap into the valley."

One of our great woman poets (Mrs. Sigourney) had written—

"We've a child out at nurse, where the
waters run clear,
And the Falls of St. Anthony ring on the
ear—
And there, where the breezes are bracing
and free,
She's as healthful and happy as baby can
be."

Everything conspired to advertise the Territory abroad, and to call the attention of the world to the advantages possessed by the future North Star State.

It was during this year that Hennepin County received the bulk of her prominent population. Most of the desirable claims, in every section of

the county, were taken and occupied, and the labor of permanent improvement—the construction of actual homes—dates from this most auspicious season. The building and energetic development of the cities and villages continued late into the winter—nay, did not cease, during the entire winter of 1856-7, albeit the season was unusually cold. The spring of 1857 found every one still actively intent on making improvements, and there was little cessation of labor, day or night, until June—when, presto! all was changed in the twinkling of an eye.

The currency of the nation was most unstable. Ostensibly there was a coin basis behind the paper money; but, in fact, the prevalent currency was mostly issued by private banks, under state laws as widely at variance as the people which constituted the different communities. Minnesota, being a new commonwealth, had, yet, but few banks of issue within her borders. The money mostly in circulation here was issued by banks in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Kentucky and Tennessee. Certain of these bank bills were regarded as good as gold—notably the state bank bills of Ohio and Indiana; but bills of most of the private banks were more than distrusted—many of them were known to be the wildest of wild cat concerns, organized to issue, but not intended to redeem. But during the year 1856, and early in 1857, everything went in the shape of money that was decently engraved, and pretty to look at. In the summer of 1857, however, a panic was precipitated by the failure of the Ohio Loan and Trust Company—a corporation which had been regarded as financially as solid and staunch as the national government itself.

Values at once concealed themselves. Gold and silver disappeared from sight as suddenly and completely as though waved into abject nothingness by the potent wand of some all powerful wizard. Men who had counted themselves worth thousands, within a week, were bankrupt. Every industry was stricken with paralysis. Eastern capital, instead of searching for investment in Minnesota, began to struggle to release itself and find its way back to the strong boxes of New England and New York. Mills were left half completed. Mercantile houses, opened only the day before yesterday, closed and hung out the red flag of forced sale today. Labor was no longer in demand, except the labor of opening farms, which industry postponed its promised rewards to sometime in the misty and indefinite future.

Meantime, the farmers of the State were almost wholly dependent upon a foreign supply for the barest necessities of life. Minnesota, with all of her miraculous fertility, did not, as yet, produce a sufficiency of the bare necessities of life to feed and clothe the people within its borders. And, still, the volume of immigration steadily increased—pouring a torrent of poverty-stricken humanity onto the broad prairies, to be fed and supported until they could redeem the land and make it productive. To add to the forlorn condition of the pioneer settlers, the grasshoppers took this occasion for a general raid upon the frontier, all along the line of latest settlement, throughout the Territory. In many places, these pests annihilated everything, even eating up the blankets spread over vegetables to protect the growing plants from destruction. Many people, who had suf-

ficient means, left the country, to find homes elsewhere. Others, who still have homes here, would have gone if they could.

The spring of 1858, after a long, cold and dreary winter, opened late. The farmers of Hennepin County went wearily to work, putting in the seed, not knowing but it would be harvested by the grasshoppers, before it had arrived at maturity. There was much suffering for the necessities of life, in the county, and would have been much more had it not been for a market springing up in a most providential manner for a crop which nature had planted most generously throughout the timbered districts. Agents came from the eastern cities, with satchels filled with good money, purchasing the ginseng root, at large prices. As soon as the crops were in the ground—everywhere along the timbered belt, and scouring every poplar grove—whole families turned out to search for the precious gold-producing root. It was prodigiously abundant, and, during the summer of 1858, tens of thousands of dollars came to the domestic treasurers of the farmers of Minnesota through the superstitious desire of our neighbors of the antipodes for this comparatively worthless root. Regiments of settlers, of the early period, might truthfully place the legend, "Saved by ginseng," above the door of their homes.

The times continued hard, during 1858-9, '60 and '61, however, and the towns and cities retrograded, instead of growing. It is estimated that fully one-half of the houses in St. Anthony and Minneapolis were vacant during the winter of 1858-9. The year 1860 was but little better, although there was a slight improvement discernable. By this time the mortgages had most-

ly been foreclosed, and a great deal of the city property had passed into the hands of alien owners. These men, mostly residents of the east, who had wanted their interest, and had not wanted the property, were even more discouraged than the city residents. Their agents had been instructed to sell the property, they had obtained on mortgage, at almost any price, to get rid of it, so as to save the sending of good money after bad, by the payment of taxes. During these years, many of the wonderful bargains in town lots were made, which, later on, laid the foundation for very many of the miraculous fortunes which exist today.

A slight impetus toward a renewal of prosperity was given by the outbreak of the war, in 1861, although it was not until after the close of the struggle, in 1865-6, that the city and county started upon that wonderful growth, which has since electrified the world.

In 1857, before the panic, there had been a start toward something like permanent improvements. J. M. Eus-

tis* had built the northernmost wing of a first-class hotel, which he christened "The Nicollet." This hotel still holds its own as one of the leading public houses of the city.

Other stone and brick structures had been built, and occupied, but the financial and commercial depression was so thorough and absolute, that most of these were either occupied rent free, or were left vacant, to be the abode of bats and owls. Minneapolis had claimed about five thousand population, in the spring of 1857. One year from that date a correct census would, probably, not have shown more than two thousand. The infant metropolis was afflicted with whooping cough, measles, chicken pox and teething, all at the same time. But it did not die.

*Mr. Eustis had been an active and successful business man in Boston. He came to Minneapolis, with several thousand dollars, and built the largest and best hotel, at that time, in the State—the Nicollet. The venture swallowed up his fortune, but, during the war, he made large sums of money, which were again expended and lost in business ventures for the city's benefit. Mr. Eustis still resides here.

CHAPTER XLV.

MILITARY HISTORY OF THE COUNTY—WHAT WAS DONE DURING THE WAR—LEADING MEN FROM HENNEPIN COUNTY—GREAT PATRIOTISM AND ENTHUSIASM—ORGANIZATION OF THE “OLD FIRST” REGIMENT—TWO COMPANIES FROM THIS COUNTY—CAPTAINS PUTMAN AND MORGAN—GENERAL H. P. VAN CLEVE—BRIEF ACCOUNTS OF OTHER PROMINENT HENNEPIN COUNTY SOLDIERS.

THERE are no lack of evidences of the patriotism of the people of Hennepin County, during the great war of the Rebellion, 1861-5. This community was, essentially and entirely, northern in its sympathies. It was in this county that the spirit of Puritan liberty had first manifested itself, in the determination to free the slaves of southern summer visitors—1858—an incident that provoked wide criticism, at the time, and sent southern slave-holders hurriedly out of the State, to save their “servants” from regaining their freedom under the laws. This county, from the date of its first permanent settlement, had partaken of the spirit of New England. Its earliest settlers—those who came to construct homes and build a new commonwealth in the wilderness of the far west—were chiefly from New England, or descended from New England parentage. The splendid water power, furnished by the Falls of St. Anthony, had early attracted people from New Hampshire and Massachusetts, where the manufacturing in-

stinct had been first evolved. The immense pine forests of the north had drawn the shrewd and hardy lumbermen from the woods of Maine. The broad and fertile townships of prairie lands, of the southern portion of the State, had attracted the farmers of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana. The State belonged to the north, and the men of northern blood, and, when the tocsin of war sounded—a war between sections, a battle for free labor against slave labor—there could be, and there was, but one side to the issue, so far as Minnesota was concerned. And Hennepin County, in that contest, more than any other community, embodied and epitomized the feeling of the State at large.

Such old settlers as still dwell in the community well remember the stirring scenes of that momentous period—and no one of the potent periods remains more indelibly fixed in their memory than that pregnant day, in April, 1861, where the news was flashed across the continent that, mad with the insanity of slavery, the

southern disunionists had fired upon the national flag, that floated above a national fortress.

At that time there were two communities at the falls—Minneapolis and St. Anthony—and these two villages were rivals in development. The excitement, on both sides of the river, was immediate and intense. Henry R. Putman,* in Minneapolis (west side), and George N. Morgan,† in St. Anthony (east side), at once swung out the stars and stripes—the war which all believed must now be fought out.

When Fort Sumpter was fired upon, Hon. Alex. Ramsey, at that time Governor of Minnesota, was in Washington. Upon learning that open hostilities had been proclaimed, Governor Ramsey at once went to the War Department, and finding Hon. Simon Cameron—then Secretary of War—announced to him that he had come to tender one thousand men, from Minnesota, to assist in putting down the rebellion. Secretary Cameron asked the Governor to embody his tender in a written message to President Lincoln. This was done; the President sent for Governor Ramsey and

accepted the tender, and thus it happened that the first volunteer troops for the suppression of the rebellion came from Minnesota, and the First Minnesota Infantry became the ranking volunteer regiment of the entire war.

The following named members of Company "D" afterward filled commissioned officers in the Company and Regiment: D. C. Smith, C. B. Heffelfinger, Captains; George H. Woods, Seth S. Hammon, Jacob Mooty, E. P. Perkins, First Lieutenants; Wm. Harmon, Chas. H. Mason, Second Lieutenants.

Following are the names of those afterward holding commissions in Company "E," of the First: George Pomeroy, Louis Muller, C. E. Davis, Captains; James Hollister, John N. Chase, Samuel T. Raquet, David B. Demerest, Wm. Lochren,* and Jacob Marty, First Lieutenants; James H. Shipley and George Boyd, Second Lieutenants. Henry D. O'Brien, the only member of the regiment receiving the medal for personal bravery upon the field (at Gettysburg) was also a member of this company. He after-

*Mr. Putman afterward became the first Captain of Company "D," of the "Old First" Minnesota Volunteer Infantry. He distinguished himself, and was wounded at the first battle of Bull Run, and was, immediately thereafter, made a Captain in the regular army. He served faithfully, for many years, in the regular service, and died, finally, in California.

†Mr. Morgan became the first Captain of Company "E," in the First. In the fall of 1861, he was promoted to Major of the regiment. In 1862, became Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel, and commanded the regiment with marked courage and ability during the peninsula campaign, at the battles of South Mountain, Fredricksburg and Chancellorville. In 1863, his toils and exposures fastened consumption upon him, and he became utterly incapacitated for service in the field. He was then made Colonel in the Veteran Reserve Corps, and Brevet Brigadier-General, and sent back to Minnesota, being placed in command of draft rendezvous, at Fort Snelling. He died of consumption, late in the fall of 1865, after the war had been brought to a close.

*Wm. Lochren enlisted as a private soldier, in Company "E," at the very first call for troops, and served with honor during the first three years of the war. He reached the rank of Captain, having passed through the intervening grades of non-commissioned and commissioned officers. After completing his term of service, he entered upon the practice of law, and soon took a leading position at the bar of Hennepin County and upon the Supreme Court. He was first appointed, and afterward elected, without opposition, Judge of the District Court, and held that position until made Commissioner of Pensions, by President Cleveland, in 1893. He, in connection with Major Heffelfinger, and Matthew Marvin, were commissioned to select a design and superintend the erection of the monument to the First Regiment, on the field of Gettysburg. Judge Lochren, by appointment of his surviving comrades, became the historian of the regiment, and to him posterity will be indebted for the clear, concise and eloquent *resume* of the doings of the First Regiment, published by the State—"Minnesota in the Civil and Indian Wars." For full sketch of William Lochren, see page 820.

ward became Major of the First Minnesota Battalion of Infantry—the successor of the First Regiment, after its three years' time had closed.

There were few companies in the "Old First" that did not number in their ranks residents of Hennepin County. Fort Snelling, the rendezvous of all Minnesota troops during the war, being within the limits of the county, men from the surrounding neighborhood were constantly dropping in and enlisting.

In the Second Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, we find credited to different localities in Hennepin County, men serving in Companies "B," "C," "D," "E," "F," "G," "H," "I," and "K." First Lieutenant William W. Woodbury (afterward promoted to Captain in this regiment), is credited to Hennepin County. From the records in the office of the Adjutant-General of the State, it would seem that fully four hundred men from this county served in the Second Regiment. Colonel Horatio P. Van Cleve* was the first commanding officer of the Second Regiment.

In the Third Regiment, we find men from Hennepin County serving in Companies "A," "B," "F," "G," "H," and "I." James P. Howlet was com-

missioned as First Lieutenant, and A. Elliott Second Lieutenant, in Company "A." Dr. Levi Butler,* of Minneapolis, was the first Surgeon of this Regiment, and remained in that position until September, 1863, when he resigned, because of his ill health.

The following companies of the Fourth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry contained representatives from Hennepin County: "A," "B," "C," "D," "E," "F," "G," "H," "I" and "K"—every company in the regiment. Although having representatives in each company, there appears to have been no company of the Fourth organized in this county, and, hence, there are no commissioned officers reported as residing here.

The Fifth Regiment, Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, had Hennepin County representatives in the following companies: "D," "E," "F," "G," "I" and "K." The Second Assistant Surgeon of this regiment, Dr. Wm. H. Leonard, was a resident of Minneapolis, and so, also, was the first Chaplain, Rev. James F. Chaffee. The latter gentleman resigned, on account of ill health, on the 23d of June, 1862, and was succeeded, in that capacity, by Rev. John (now Archbishop) Ireland, of St. Paul.

The Sixth Regiment, Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, had more men from Hennepin County than any other organization preceding it, except the First. This was largely owing to the popularity of prominent citizens, who entered enthusiastically into the re-

*Colonel Van Cleve was a resident of St. Anthony. He was a graduate of the West Point Military Academy, and had served at Fort Snelling, and other Northwestern posts, between 1830 and 1840. While stationed, as Second Lieutenant, at Fort Snelling, he formed the acquaintance of Charlotte O. Clarke, a daughter of Major Clarke, elsewhere mentioned as the first commissary of subsistence, where the post of Fort Snelling was founded—in 1819. Later, Lieutenant Van Cleve married Miss Clarke, and, during the '50's, settled in Minnesota—having, many years previously, resigned his commission. Tendering his services to Governor Ramsey, at the out-break of the war, he was placed in command of the Second Regiment, and continued in the service until the close of the war, reaching the distinguished rank of Major-General of Volunteers. General Van Cleve afterward was Adjutant-General of the State. He died, in Minneapolis, full of years and honors, in 1890.

*Dr. Levi Butler returned to Minneapolis, after resigning his commission, and remained here until his death. He became one of the leading business men of the city, having quitted the practice of medicine, and entered the lumber and pine land trade. He died more than ten years ago. One of the Grand Army posts in the city is named in his honor. Dr. Butler represented the county, several years, in the State Senate.

cruiting service—especially O. C. Merriman,* who afterward became Captain of Company "B." The following companies contained men from this county: "A," "B," "C," "D," "I" and "K." There were two companies in the Sixth Regiment almost wholly recruited in this county, viz: Companies "B" and "D." The latter company was first commanded by Captain J. C. Whitney,† with S. H. King as First and D. W. Albaugh as Second Lieutenants. This regiment served against the Indians, and also in the south.

Of the Seventh Regiment, Volunteer Infantry, only Companies "C," and "F" appear upon the records as having been recruited from the county of Hennepin. The First Assistant Surgeon of the Regiment, however, was Dr. Albert A. Ames‡ who, afterwards, became one of the most widely known among the public men of Minnesota. Lieutenant-Colonel Bradley,§ of this regiment, after the close of the war, made his home in Hennepin County, until his death.

*Orlando C. Merriman was in business in St. Anthony when, in the summer of 1862—after the disastrous peninsula campaign—the President's call for 300,000 men was issued. Leaving his business, Mr. Merriman enlisted, as a private soldier, and, through his influence, men flocked to the ranks. He was unanimously chosen Captain of the leading Hennepin County company, with William Grant as First, and Henry A. Patridge Second Lieutenants, the company becoming "B," of the Sixth Regiment. Captain Merriman remained in the service until compelled to resign, on account of ill health, in June, 1863. He still resides and is in business in Minneapolis. For sketch of Captain Merriman, see page 825.

†Rev. J. C. Whitney was one of the pioneer Presbyterian clergymen of Minnesota, having preached to the first organized Presbyterian church in Minneapolis, in the early '50's. On the outbreak of the war he was very active in promoting enlistments. In 1862, he volunteered his own services, and was elected Captain of Company "D," Sixth Regiment. Previous to the enlistment of the Sixth, he had been commissioned Captain and Quartermaster of Volunteers, but left this position for the place of danger in the line. He served honorably, bravely and faithfully until the close of the war, and still lives, an honored citizen of Minneapolis. Just following the close of the war, he served as State Senator from Hennepin County.

The Eighth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry enlisted men from Hennepin County in Companies "A," "E," "H," and "K." This regiment also saw service in the Indian war. It was organized on the 1st day of August, 1862, and the companies were separated, and stationed at frontier posts, until May, 1864, when it was called together, to accompany General Sully's expedition to the upper Missouri River and the Yellowstone. Afterward, the organization was ordered south to Tennessee, and thence to North Carolina, where it was mustered out, at the close of the war. The first major of the Eighth Regiment was George A.

‡Albert Alonzo Ames came to Minneapolis, with his father, in 1851—a boy under ten years of age. His father was the pioneer physician of the new community. Albert grew to manhood in Minneapolis, having graduated, with the first class, in the High School of this city. The outbreak of the war (1861) found him a student, at Rusk Medical College, in Chicago. In 1862, he graduated, being only twenty years of age. The following August he was commissioned First Assistant Surgeon of the Seventh Regiment, and entered upon his duties at once. By the resignation of the Surgeon (Dr. J. E. Finch), he was promoted to the rank of full Surgeon, in July, 1863, being the youngest full Surgeon in the army—not yet twenty-two years of age. He served with honor until the close of the war, being mustered out of service with the regiment. Returning to Minneapolis, he was, in 1867, elected to the lower house in the legislature, where he served one term. He then went to California and entered the journalistic profession, becoming managing editor of the *Alta California*, of San Francisco. Returning to Minneapolis, he was elected Alderman, two different times, and Mayor of the city for three times, in quick succession. He was, in 1884, the Democratic candidate for Congress, but was defeated, and, in 1886, the Democratic candidate for Governor—being again defeated by a small majority. He still resides in Minneapolis, in the practice of his profession.

§George Bradley, at the beginning of the war, was a leading lawyer of the Minnesota Valley, living at Belle Plaine. After distinguished service in the war, he returned to Minnesota and took up his residence in Minneapolis. He first entered law practice, in this city, as partner of Hon. F. R. E. Cornell, afterwards a Justice of the Supreme Court. Afterward, he formed a co-partnership with A. G. O. Morrison, under the firm name of Bradley and Morrison. He was, for four years, one of the distinguished lawyers of the State. He died suddenly, and was universally mourned by all who had been associated with him, as a brave and true man—an excellent soldier, a magnificent lawyer and a good citizen.

Camp,* of Minneapolis. The first Assistant Surgeon was Dr. George A. Ranse, of this county.

Companies "A" and "B," of the Ninth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, were almost entirely recruited in Hennepin County. Company "A" chose George A. Camp for Captain and Jonathan Chase† as First, and Harrison Jones as Second Lieutenant. The resignation of Captain Camp, to accept the majorate of the Eighth Regiment, promoted First Lieutenant Chase to Captain, and Second Lieutenant Jones to First Lieutenant. Orderly Sergeant Benjamin P. Schuler,‡ thereupon, was made Second Lieutenant, and, afterwards, Captain of Company "H," Ninth Regiment. Leonidas M. Lane, of this company, was also promoted to a Lieutenantcy.

Richard A. Strout became the Captain of Company "B," in this regiment; William Clark, First Lieutenant and Curtis McCain, Second Lieutenant.

Company "K," of the Tenth Regiment, was chiefly recruited in Hennepin County, and William Byrnes made First, and Michael Hoy§ Second Lieutenants. The regiment served against

the Indians, and, after these were driven west of the Missouri, was ordered south, where it did most excellent service, until the close of the war.

In the Eleventh Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, Hennepin County had representatives in only "F" and "G" companies. Of the former, John W. Plummer|| was Captain and James Shaver, Jr., First Lieutenant.

Albert R. Hall served as First Lieutenant, and Wm. T. Brown as Second Lieutenant of Company "G," of this regiment.¶

The First Battalion, Infantry, Minnesota Volunteers, consisted of members of the "Old First" that veteranized, after the first term of enlistment had expired (1864). The whole regiment refused to veteranize, because of disaffection toward some of the field officers, and this battalion, consisting of two full companies, was received and mustered for three years, or during the war. In 1865, it was recruited to a full regiment, but the war closing, the later recruits and the last organized companies saw little or no service. Companies "A" and "B," however, saw much service, and gained imperishable honors during the last year of the war.

* George A. Camp was in business in this county, and, in 1862, raised, in connection with Jonathan Chase, a company, which became Company "A," Ninth Regiment. He was tendered a commission as Major of the Eighth, by Governor Ramsey, accepted it, and, at once, assumed the duties of the position. He served faithfully until May, 1865, when, believing that the war was practically over, he resigned, and resumed business in Minneapolis. Here he lived until his death, in 1892. See further sketch, page 833.

† Captain Jonathan Chase was extensively engaged in lumbering, at the time of his enlistment. He was compelled, by ill health, to resign, in 1863, and returned to Minneapolis, resuming his business. He still lives here, and is actively engaged in business, on the east side, at this writing.

‡ Captain Benjamin P. Schuler was discharged, with his regiment, and returned to Minneapolis, where he has since lived. He has been a member of the legislature from the county, and, from 1888 to 1892, was agent of the Red Lake band of Chippewa Indians, in Northern Minnesota.

§ Mr. Hoy was, for many years, before the war, a resident of Minneapolis. After the close of the great struggle, he returned here, and is still an honored member of the community. He was, for many years, connected with the police force of the city, a large proportion of the time either as Chief of Police or as a member of the Police Commission.

|| Captain J. W. Plummer was one of the first men to enlist, from this county, after the breaking out of the war. He served with distinction in Company "D," of the "Old First," and, upon the muster out of that regiment, he recruited Company "F," of the Eleventh, and served as Captain thereof during the remainder of the war. His record was that of a brave and excellent soldier. He died, of consumption, soon after the war, while Clerk of the District Court.

¶ Albert R. Hall returned to Minneapolis, from the war, and, for many years, occupied a prominent place in the politics of the county. He was four times a member of the legislature, serving two terms as Speaker of the House of Representatives. He still resides in this county.

Chesley B. Terriell* was Captain of Company "A," and John W. Pride,† for a time, Second Lieutenant of Company "A," and acted as Quartermaster.

Ellet P. Perkins‡ had been a member of the "Old First," and, upon veteranizing, received a commission as Captain of Company "B." Henry D. O'Brien§ became Second Lieutenant of Company "B," and, afterward, Captain of Company "A." James Bryant,¶ also an original member of the regiment, became First Lieutenant. The Bryant post, "G. A. R.," of this city, is named in his honor. W. W. Holden also held commissions as First and Second Lieutenant in this company.

The First Regiment, Minnesota Heavy Artillery, mustered men from Hennepin County in Companies "A," "B," "C," and "H." The Second Major of this organization was C. B. Heffelfinger,|| of Minneapolis. John

*Captain C. B. Terriell was one of the original "Old First," entering as a private in Company "C," and serving three years with credit. Returning, with the Battalion, he was made First Lieutenant of Company "A," and was soon promoted to Captain. He was so seriously wounded, in front of Petersburg, in 1864, that his life, for a time was despaired of. Recovering, partially, he found he could no longer endure the fatigues incident to active war, and resigned his commission, returning to Minneapolis. He was elected clerk of the courts of Hennepin County two successive times, and died, of consumption, in the winter of 1891-2.

†John W. Pride served, from the beginning, in the "Old First," and, just at the close of the war, received his hard earned honors of a Second Lieutenant's commission, and was Quartermaster of the Battalion. Mr. Pride now owns and operates a farm, in the northern portion of the State.

‡Captain Perkins has lived in Minneapolis since the close of the war, and was, until recently, connected with the United States Mail service, in the city.

§Captain O'Brien received a medal, by special act of Congress, for personal bravery, on the field of Gettysburg. He is now the editor of a newspaper, and engaged in the pension business, at East St. Louis, Ill.

¶Died, of consumption, in Minneapolis, in 1886.

||Major Heffelfinger was one of the most gallant soldiers of the "Old First" regiment and was mustered out of that organization on completion of his term of service. Entering the service, the next year, he was commissioned Major of the Heavy Artillery, and served, as such, until the close of the

Hussey, Jr., from this county, for a short time, held a commission as Second Lieutenant of Company "H," in this regiment.

In the First Company of Minnesota Sharpshooters, Hennepin County furnished nearly half of the enlisted men. Benedict Hipler, the first First Lieutenant, and Dudley P. Chase, the first Second Lieutenant, of this company, were both from Hennepin County. The latter died, from wounds received in action, at Chancellorville, Va., while in command of the company. Francis Peteler,* of Bloomington, in this county, was Captain of the company.

The Second Company of Minnesota Volunteer Sharpshooters, joined the army of the Potomac in the spring of 1862, and was, by General McClellan, assigned to and made Company "L" of the "Old First" Regiment. It served with that organization until its term of service expired, its history being a part of the history of the First Regiment. Captain Mahlon Black,† for a time in command of this company, had been a resident of Minneapolis since the war.

war. Since 1865, he has lived in Minneapolis, and is now the head of the North Star Boot and Shoe Company, in this city. He is one of the commissioners for erecting a monument, on the field of Gettysburg, to commemorate the unparalleled charge of the "Old First" Regiment, in that battle. See full sketch, page 822.

*Colonel Francis Peteler, of Bloomington, in this county, was Captain of the First Company of Sharpshooters from this State. He had served as a soldier in the Mexican war. On the 10th day of February, 1862, he was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel of the First Sharpshooter Regiment. In 1862, he returned to Minnesota, to defend the frontier against the Indian outbreak, and was in command of Fort Abercrombie, during the winter of 1862-3. He resigned, June 23d, 1863. He resides in this city, and is actively engaged in business.

†Mahlon Black is one of the pioneers of the State. He enlisted, from Stillwater, in the Second Sharpshooters, but came to Minneapolis, at the close of the war. Soon afterwards, he was elected County Auditor of Hennepin County, and served, in that capacity, two terms (four years). He is still an honored citizen of the city.

The First Regiment of Mounted Rangers (cavalry), organized for one year, unless sooner discharged. It was tendered to the government for the special duty of guarding the frontier against the Indians, and it was tacitly, though not definitely, agreed that the regiment should not be called upon to leave the State—or, at least, to go south to engage against the southern rebellion.

Companies "A," "C," "F," "G," "K" and "M" were partially recruited in this county. The senior Captain of the regiment (of Company "A") was Eugene M. Wilson,* a leading lawyer of the county, and a prominent man of the State. James M. Paine, also of Minneapolis, was the Second Lieutenant of this company. This organization served only about one year, on the average—some companies a shorter and some a longer period.

Companies "A," "B," "C" and "D," of Brackett's Battalion of Minnesota Volunteer Cavalry, were all largely recruited in Hennepin County, but no commissioned officers, nor any private or non-commissioned officer, from this county, who arrived at special dis-

tingtion, are noted. The Battalion, finally, became a part of the fifth Iowa Cavalry.

Second Regiment, Minnesota Volunteer Cavalry, Companies "A," "D," "F," "I," and "L," were, each of them, partially recruited from this county. James M. Paine,* who had served under Captain Wilson, as a Lieutenant, in the Mounted Rangers, recruited a full company, which, upon organization, became Company "D." Robert Wood, also of Minneapolis, became Second Lieutenant of the same company, but died, at Fort Wadsworth, in November, 1864. Archibald McGill was promoted to the position of Second Lieutenant, to fill this vacancy, and to that of First Lieutenant in June, 1865.

Hatch's Independent Battalion, Minnesota Volunteer Cavalry, was authorized to be recruited and organized, for service on the frontier, early in the summer of 1863. The recruiting commenced actively and energetically, and early in the fall was ready to be mustered into the service. The Battalion, as at first organized, was to consist of only four companies, and to be under the command of E. A. C. Hatch, an experienced frontiersman, with the rank of Major. All of the four original companies ("A," "B," "C," and "D,") were largely recruited in Hennepin County. George C. Whitcomb† recruited, and was chosen Captain of Company "B," serving in that position, until the Battalion was mustered out.

*Eugene M. Wilson came to Minnesota, from West Virginia, and was, soon after his arrival, appointed United States District Attorney, for the Territory. He became one of the leading citizens of the new commonwealth, from the start. He was largely instrumental in raising and equipping the Mounted Rangers, and served as Captain of Company "A," until mustered out. He then returned to the practice of law, and became one of the leading attorneys of the State. In 1868, he was elected to Congress, from the Second District, as a Democrat, serving one term. Later, he was twice elected Mayor of Minneapolis. In 1888, he was the Democratic candidate for governor, but was defeated by W. R. Merriam. In 1889, Mr. Wilson's health failed him. In January, 1890, he wrote the history of the Mounted Rangers to be embodied in the volume, "Minnesota in the Civil War and Indian War." This was his latest labor. Soon afterward, accompanied by his wife, he started for Nassau, in hope that genial climate would restore his shattered health. He died at Nassau, now Providence, April 10th, 1890, regretted by all who knew him. His remains were brought home, and lie at rest in Lakewood. See further sketch, page 156.

*Captain Paine has continued to reside in Minneapolis, since the war, being engaged extensively in the lumber business. See sketch of J. M. Paine, page 828.

†Captain Whitcomb was visiting on the frontier, at the time of the Indian outbreak, the year previous. He did valiant service, at that time, removing soon after to this county. He still lives in Minneapolis.

In the summer of 1864, the War Department granted authority to increase the Battalion by adding two additional Companies ("E" and "F,") thereto. Major Hatch resigning his commission, General C. P. Adams, who had been Lieutenant-Colonel of the "Old First" Infantry, was placed in command of the reorganized Battalion, with headquarters at Fort Abercrombie.

George Boyd,* who had also been an officer in the "Old First," was granted a recruiting commission, and organized Company "E," out of citizens of Hennepin County, and was chosen Captain thereof; Mark T. Berry was commissioned First, and Alden Kimball Second Lieutenant of this company.

Company "F" was also partially recruited in the county of Hennepin, and Frank J. Mead† chosen Second Lieutenant. It will thus be seen that every company of the Independent Battalion was indebted to Hennepin County for recruits. The Battalion was not mustered out of service until 1856, being among the last volunteer organizations relieved by the War Department.

*George Boyd, after serving three years as private and commissioned officer, in the "Old First," recruited Company "E," and ably commanded it for nearly two years longer. Mustered out of the service, he returned to Minneapolis, where he lived several years, honored and respected by all. He was accidentally drowned, in the Mississippi River, several years ago.

†Frank J. Mead served nearly two years in the "Old First" Regiment. Discharged for disability, he enlisted, in 1864, as a private, in the Independent Battalion, and was elected and commissioned Second Lieutenant. Here he served nearly two years longer. At the close of the war, he settled in Minneapolis, and was a newspaper writer. In 1874, he was chosen City Clerk of Minneapolis, a position he held for four years. He then removed to North Dakota, becoming one of the first settlers at Mandan. Here he was elected the first County Clerk of Morton County, and the first Mayor of the city of Mandan. In 1887, he returned to Minneapolis, where he still resides, following the journalistic profession.

The First Volunteer Battery of Light Artillery, though largely recruited in Hennepin County, was not officered by men from this locality.

The Second Volunteer Battery of Light Artillery was recruited and officered from Hennepin County.

William A. Hotchkiss* was elected and commissioned Captain, and remained in command of the battery from its organization until the close of the war. He was breveted Major, for gallantry at the battle of Stone River. Henry W. Harder, also of this county, served as Second Lieutenant of this company, for a time.

The Third Battery, Volunteer Light Artillery, numbered several Hennepin County citizens in its ranks. It was organized, in February, 1863, and served, on the frontier, until discharged, in February, 1866.

This brief sketch of the part taken by Hennepin County in the war of the Rebellion and the Indian war, gives only the barest outline of actual events, and it has simply been the effort of the writer to redeem from comparative oblivion the names of citizens who performed leading parts in the war, or whose history, since that time, has been connected, in any public manner, with county or State affairs.

Probably just here, more appropriately than elsewhere, should be inserted a brief account of the Indian outbreak, and the part taken, by the people of Hennepin County, in the suppression of that most barbarous and terrible of all Indian wars in the history of the development of America.

*Major Hotchkiss had been the pioneer editor of the county. He served, with great courage and ability, during the war, and, at the close, took up his residence at Preston, Fillmore County, where he lives, full of years and honors—still in active service, however, as editor of the *Preston Republican*.

The outbreak commenced at the village of Acton, by the murder of several defenseless settlers, on the 17th day of August, 1862. This was followed by a general and preconcerted massacre of settlers all along our widely extended and exposed frontier, from the Sauk Valley to the Iowa line. The center of this cyclone of butchery and assassination was at Fort Ridgely and New Ulm, upon which points there were planned general assaults.

At the moment when the news of this massacre reached Minneapolis, Captain Richard Strout, who had organized and commanded a company in the Ninth Regiment, proceeded to enlist a corps of citizens, from this county, for general service against the Indians. This squad consisted of about forty men. They served in the vicinity of Glencoe, Forest City and Hutchinson, and, as evidence of their faithful service, it may be said that during the following six weeks more than one-fifth of the squad were killed and wounded by Indian bullets.

Captain Anson Northup,* of Minneapolis, was one of the pioneers of this locality. At the outbreak of the war he had been appointed Wagon Master of the "Old First" Regiment. At the time of the Indian outbreak he was with his command, at Harrison's Landing, on the James River, in Virginia. He at once solicited and obtained leave to return to Minnesota, as his experience in fighting Indians would make his services more valuable than they could be in the south. Hastening to Minneapolis, he recruited a company of more than one hun-

dred men, armed and mounted them, and was on hand in time to participate in the defense of both Fort Ridgely and New Ulm.

As near as can be learned, at this late date, more than five hundred citizens of Hennepin County, joined the Militia of the State, and participated in the defense of the frontier against the Indians.

To conclude this necessarily brief and imperfect *resume* of the military history of Hennepin County, it only remains to make mention of such citizens as did staff service during the war:

E. S. JONES was commissioned Captain and Commissary of Subsistence, February 19th, 1863. After the war, Major Jones remained in Minneapolis, becoming a leading business man and a very wealthy citizen. Died here during the winter of 1889-90.

COLONEL WILLIAM M. KIMBALL was first commissioned Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, March 27th, 1863. During the succeeding summer, he served with General Sully's Indian expedition, up the Missouri. Made Quartermaster of the District of Minnesota, to May, 1864. With General Sully, again, in 1864. On duty, at St. Paul, until January, 1865. On duty, at Fort Ripley, until mustered out, February 18th, 1866. Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, January 18th, 1866. Died, in Minneapolis, many years ago.

MAJOR WILLIAM B. LEACH. First Lieutenant and Adjutant of the "Old First," Minnesota Volunteers. Aide-Camp on staff of Brigadier-General N. J. T. Dane. Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General, May 16th, 1862. Inspector 13th Corps, Brownsville, Tex., November, 1863, to March,

*Captain Northup came to Minnesota in 1838, and early became a settler at the Falls of St. Anthony. He has, for years, been one of the best known of our pioneers, and still lives in old age to recount the deeds of courage and heroism of his youth.

1864. Resigned, on account of ill health, Brevet Major. Major Leach is still living, in this city, engaged in the insurance business.

CAPTAIN ARTHUR B. MILLS. Assistant Quartermaster, November 9th, 1862. Quartermaster, District of Minnesota, November, 1862, to May, 1863; of General Sully's Indian expedition, to October, 1863; at Sioux City, Iowa, to March, 1864; at Fort Abercrombie and Fort Wadsworth, to muster out, July 10th, 1866. Died, in St. Louis, March 18th, 1872.

MAJOR CHARLES W. NASH. First Lieutenant and Quartermaster of Hatch's Battalion, September, 1863. Captain Assistant Quartermaster, April 5th, 1865. Chief Quartermaster, District of Minnesota, St. Paul, March 14th, 1866. Brevet Major. Major Nash still resides in Minneapolis.

COLONEL GEORGE POMEROY was the first Second Lieutenant of Company "E," First Minnesota Infantry, in 1861. Captain, October 22d, 1861. Lieutenant-Colonel of the One Hundred and Fourteenth New York Infantry, September, 1862. Major and Paymaster of United States Volunteers. Major and Paymaster United States Army. Brevet Colonel, for gallantry in the field. Died, in Omaha, in 1869.

DE WITTE C. SMITH. Captain First Minnesota Volunteer Infantry. Major and Paymaster, February 23d, 1864. Died, October 28th, 1864, of wounds received in action with guerillas, on board steamer *Belle of St. Louis*, at Randolph, Tenn.

COLONEL GEORGE H. WOODS. First Lieutenant Company "D," First Minnesota Volunteer Infantry. Captain and Commissary of Subsistence, November 16th, 1861. Promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel and Commissary, August 20th, 1862. Chief Commissary,

Third Corps, March 28th, 1864. Commissary on General Sheridan's staff, 1864. Mustered out, July 11th, 1865. Died many years ago.

Such, briefly told, is the record of Hennepin County in the great war of the Rebellion, and in the Indian war of 1862. It will not be forgotten that Minnesota, in 1861-5, was a frontier community, and that the extreme frontier of the State did not extend twenty miles westward from the westernmost limit of this county. The settlers, in what is now the rich and refined county of Hennepin, were first beginning to make headway in improvements. Few farmers had become sufficiently forehanded to be entirely self-sustaining. The now compact, beautiful and prosperous city of Minneapolis, numbering its 200,000 inhabitants, with its broad and beautiful streets, its electric railways, and every element of the most highly wrought civilization, was composed of two struggling villages, extending up and down the Mississippi River, on either bank, for two or three miles. The cities of St. Anthony and Minneapolis, combined, then numbered less than 5,000 people, while the outside towns, probably, would not double that number. But the people of this progressive community manifested the same spirit which actuates them today, energy, enterprise, foresight and patriotism. The soldiers of that period are men who conferred undying honor upon the city, county and State, which gave them to that conflict of liberty and manly struggle for the Union. Many of them still live, to participate in the blessings which they so freely gave their blood and their health to perpetuate. Long may it be before the last of them is summoned to the final roll call of eternity.

LIST OF OFFICERS AND MEN ENGAGED IN THE WAR OF THE REBELLION, AND IN THE
INDIAN WAR, WHO WERE RESIDENTS OF HENNEPIN COUNTY.

FIRST REGIMENT, MINNESOTA INFANTRY.

NAMES.	RANK.	ENLIST- MENT.	DISCHARGE.	OTHER INCIDENTS.
George N. Morgan.....	Colonel.....	Sept. 26, 1862	May 5, '63.....	Resigned
John N. Chase.....	Adjutant.....	Oct. 22, 1861.	May 4, '64.....	
Chas. W. Le Boutillier.....	Asst. Surgeon.	April 29, '61.	.....	Transferred to Minnesota Skeleton Regiment.
E. D. Neill.....	Chaplain.....	April 29, '61.	July 13, '62.....	Resigned.
John W. Pride.....	Sergt. Major..	March 5, '64.	May 4, '64.....	Promoted from Company E.

COMPANY A.

NAMES.	RANK.	ENLIST- MENT.	DISCHARGE.	OTHER INCIDENTS.
John Blesse.....	Private.....	April 29, '61.	.....	Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.
John McEwen.....	Corporal.....	April 29, '61.	.....	Killed at Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862.

COMPANY C.

NAMES.	RANK.	ENLIST- MENT.	DISCHARGE.	OTHER INCIDENTS.
Chesley B. Tirrell.....	Private.....	May 22, '61.	.....	Transferred to Battalion.
Charles C. Blanchard.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wm. Coombs.....	Private.....	Re-enlisted	.....	Transferred to First Battalion.
Henry Ghostly.....	Private.....	.....	.....	.....
Andrew McCausland.....	Private.....	.....	.....	Discharged for disability.
Turner Pribble.....	Private.....	.....	Jan. 8, '61.....	Discharged to enlist in regular ser- vice, October 28, '61.

COMPANY D.

NAMES.	RANK.	ENLIST- MENT.	DISCHARGE.	OTHER INCIDENTS.
Henry R. Putnam.....	Captain.....	April 29, '61.	.....	Transferred to 12th U. S. Infantry.
Geo. H. Woods.....	1st Lieutenant	April 29, '61.	.....	Captain, November 28, '61, A. Q. M.
Dewitt C. Smith.....	2d Lieutenant.	April 29, '61.	Oct., '63	Captain, and transferred to Com- pany G. Resigned for disability.
Seth L. Hammond.....	1st Sergeant..	April 29, '61.	Sept., '62.....	Promoted 2d and 1st Lieutenant.
Christ B. Heffelfinger.....	Sergeant	April 29, '61.	May 4, '64.....	Promoted 1st Lieutenant, Captain.
William Harmon.....	Sergeant	April 29, '61.	May 4, '64.....	Promoted 2d and 1st Lieutenant.
Henry W. Longfellow.....	Sergeant	April 29, '61.	For disability. May 11, '62.....	.....
Joseph Young.....	Corporal.....	April 29, '61.	Jan. 3, '63.....	.....
Ellet P. Perkins.....	Corporal.....	April 29, '61.	For disability May 4, '64.....	Promoted Sergeant, Color Sergeant, and 1st Lieutenant.
Isaac N. Hoblitt.....	Corporal.....	April 29, '61.	Dec. 1, '61.....	Died, November 26, 1861, of disease.
Hanford L. Gordon.....	Corporal.....	May 21, '61.	For disability. Dec. 1, '61.....	.....
Calvin D. Robinson.....	Corporal.....	April 29, '61.	May 4, '64	Promoted Sergeant.
Edward S. Past.....	Corporal.....	April 29, '61.	Sept. 17, '62.....	Promoted Sergt.-Major. Discharged for wounds at Antietam.
Orange S. King.....	Corporal.....	April 29, '61.	.....	Wounded at Bull Run. Left on field.
Martin Robinson.....	Musician	June 6, '61.	May 4, '64.....	Promoted Corporal.
William A. Lancaster.....	Wagoner.....	May 22, '61.	May 4, '64.....	.....
William R. Allen.....	Private.....	May 16, '61..	.....	Died, July, '63, of wounds received at Gettysburg.
Chas. E. Baker.....	Private.....	May 29, '61..	.....	Killed, July 2d, '63, in battle of Get- tysburg.
Horace K. Blake.....	Private.....	May 22, '61..	With regiment..	.....

COMPANY D.—Continued.

NAMES.	RANK.	ENLIST- MENT.	DISCHARGE.	OTHER INCIDENTS.
James Bryant.....	Private.....	May 29, '61..	With battalion.	Re-enlisted in First Battalion, March 31, '64. Promoted 1st Lieutenant and Captain Company C.
Geo. W. Bartlett.....	Private.....	May 29, '61..	With regiment..	
John Brown.....	Private.....	May 16, '61..	With regiment..	
Henry Bingenheimer.....	Private.....	May 16, '61..	With regiment..	
Jacob W. Chaffe.....	Private.....	April 29, '61..	.....
Enoch H. Chandler.....	Private.....	April 29, '61..	With regiment..	
John Clator.....	Private.....	May 22, '61..	For disability. Feb. 7, '63.....	
Henry W. Crown.....	Private.....	May 17, '61..	.....	Transferred to invalid corps, March, '64.
Francis I. Curtis.....	Private.....	May 26, '61..	For disability. Dec. 29, '61.....	
Henry A. Dean.....	Private.....	May 16, '61..	.....	Killed, July 21, '61, in battle Bull Run.
Stephen Donnelly.....	Private.....	May 20, '61..	For disability. Jan. 7, '62.....	
James F. Dunsmoor.....	Private.....	May 23, '61..	For disability. Aug. 1, '61.....	
Cyrus E. Eddy.....	Private.....	May 17, '61..	.....
Ami R. Fogerson.....	Private.....	April 29, '61..	With regiment..	Promoted Corporal.
John O. French.....	Private.....	April 29, '61..	With regiment..	
August A. Goepfinger.....	Private.....	April 29, '61..	With regiment..	
William H. Garvey.....	Private.....	May 16, '61..	.....
Alonzo C. Hayden.....	Private.....	April 29, '61..	.....	Killed, July 2d, '63, in battle at Gettysburg.
Elmsley I. Hamilton.....	Private.....	April 26, '61..	For disability. Nov. 27, '61.....	
John T. Hoblitt.....	Private.....	April 29, '61..	.....
Charles W. Hughes.....	Private.....	April 29, '61..	With regiment..	
Archibald E. Howe.....	Private.....	April 29, '61..	With regiment..	
William H. Howe.....	Private.....	April 29, '61..	With regiment..	
Charles A. Hutchins.....	Private.....	April 29, '61..	For disability. Feb. 20, '63.....	
Cyrus M. Hatch.....	Private.....	April 29, '61..	For disability. Dec. 5, '62.....	
John H. Haner.....	Private.....	May 21, '61..	For disability. Dec. 2, '62.....	
Amos C. Jordan.....	Private.....	April 29, '61..	.....	Transferred to Signal Corps, August 1st, '63.
James W. Kendall.....	Private.....	April 29, '61..	With regiment..	
Irving Lawrence.....	Private.....	April 29, '61..	.....	Died, July 7, '63, of wounds received at battle of Gettysburg.
George A. Laflin.....	Private.....	May 17, '61..	For disability. March 25, '63.....	
Adin A. Laflin.....	Private.....	May 17, '61..	With regiment..	Promoted Sergeant.
Charles H. Mason.....	Private.....	April 29, '61..	.....	Died, August, '63, of wounds received in battle at Gettysburg.
Henry A. McAllister.....	Private.....	April 29, '61..	.....	Promoted Corporal and Sergeant.
Horace M. Martin.....	Private.....	April 29, '61..	With regiment..	
Lewis Meeker.....	Private.....	April 29, '61..	With regiment..	
George Maddock.....	Private.....	April 29, '61..	With regiment..	Wounded at Bull Run, and left on field.
William J. Newton.....	Private.....	May 22, '61..	For disability. April 2, '62.....	
Francis N. Newton.....	Private.....	May 22, '61..	.....	Absent, sick, on discharge of regt.
Thomas B. Nason.....	Private.....	May 28, '61..	With regiment..	Promoted Corporal.
John W. Plummer.....	Private.....	April 29, '61..	With regiment..	Promoted Corporal-Sergeant.
Robert A. Plummer.....	Private.....	April 29, '61..	With regiment..	
Henry C. Plummer.....	Private.....	May 20, '61..	For disability. May 14, '62.....	
Joseph Smithman.....	Private.....	April 29, '61..	May 14, '62.....	Promoted Corporal.
Leroy F. Sampson.....	Private.....	May 17, '61..	For disability. Feb. 2, '63.....	
Matthew M. Standish.....	Private.....	May 21, '61..	.....	Transferred to N. C. S., as Commanding Sergeant, Feby. 16, '63.
Charles W. Smith.....	Private.....	April 27, '61..	With regiment..	
Alvin B. Taunt.....	Private.....	April 20, '61..	For disability. Feb. 8, '62.....	
Platt S. Titus.....	Private.....	May 21, '61..	With regiment..	
David G. Wetmur.....	Private.....	April 29, '61..	With regiment..	
Henry Wilgus.....	Private.....	April 29, '61..	Per order. Nov. 16, '63.....	
James Walsh.....	Private.....	April 29, '61..	With regiment..	
John D. Whittemore.....	Private.....	May 23, '61..	.....	Died of wounds received in battle near Vienna, Va.
Thomas Hughes.....	Private.....	.....	For disability. Dec. 20, '61.....	
Edward D. Messer.....	Private.....	.....	For disability. Dec. 29, '61.....	
Henry B. Chase.....	Private.....	.....	For disability. Feb. 2, '61.....	
Geo. H. Smith.....	Private.....	.....	For disability. Aug. 20, '63.....	
David Jenkins.....	Private.....	.....	For disability. Aug. 20, '63.....	

COMPANY D.—Continued.

NAMES.	RANK.	ENLIST- MENT.	DISCHARGE.	OTHER INCIDENTS.
Ransom A. Bartlett.....	Private.....		For disability. Oct. 7, '62.....	
Eben S. Nason.....	Private.....		For disability. Feb. 15, '63.....	
David M. Howe.....	Private.....		For disability. Jan. 6, '63.....	
Joseph B. Holt.....	Private.....		For disability. Jan. 9, '62.....	
Frank Rollins.....	Private.....			Died Aug. 2, '63, of wounds received at battle of Gettysburg.
George Granda.....	Private.....			Died July 4, '63, of wounds received at battle of Gettysburg.
Marcus A. Past.....	Private.....			Died July 5, '63, from wounds re- ceived at battle of Gettysburg.
S. Densmore.....	Private.....			Transferred to First Battalion.
E. J. Hamilton.....	Private.....			Transferred to First Battalion.
J. Pratt.....	Private.....			Transferred to First Battalion.
G. S. Sly.....	Private.....			Transferred to First Battalion.
O. Ames.....	Private.....			Transferred to First Battalion.
J. Hawks.....	Private.....			Transferred to First Battalion.
W. S. Abraham.....	Private.....			Transferred to First Battalion.
D. L. Morgan.....	Private.....			Transferred to First Battalion.
M. G. Pratt.....	Private.....			Transferred to First Battalion.
E. Hamilton.....	Private.....			Died April, '64.
Artis Curtis.....	Private.....			
Edwin Lanubdin.....	Private.....		For disability. Dec. 2, '62.....	

COMPANY E.

NAMES.	RANK.	ENLIST- MENT.	DISCHARGE.	OTHER INCIDENTS.
George N. Morgan.....	Captain.....	April 29, '61.	Res. May 5, '63..	Promoted Major Oct. 22d, Lieuten- ant-Colonel Aug. 28th, Colonel Sept 26th.
James Holister.....	1st Lieutenant	April 29, '61.		Resigned Nov. 11, '61.
George Pomeroy.....	2d Lieutenant.	April 29, '61.		Promoted Captain Oct. 22, '61, re- signed for promotion Sept. 22, '62, Lieutenant-Colonel 146 N. Y. V.
John N. Chase.....	1st Sergeant...	April 29, '61		Promoted Captain Company G Sept. 26, '62.
James M. Shepley.....	Sergeant.....	April 29, '61.		Promoted Second Lieutenant Oct. 22, '61, First Lieutenant Company G July 19, '62, resigned Jan. 13, '63.
George Boyd.....	Sergeant.....	April 29, '61.	With regiment..	Promoted Second Lieutenant and First Lieutenant Company I, April 15, '63.
Hugh G. Cassidy.....	Sergeant.....	May 23, '61		
William Lochren.....	Sergeant.....	April 29, '61.		Promoted Second Lieutenant Com- pany K, Sept. 22, '62; First Lieuten- ant Company E, July 3, '63; re- signed Dec. 30, '63.
Francis Kittle.....	Corporal.....	April 29, '61.	For disability. Dec. 21, '63.....	Promoted Sergeant.
Orville D. Thatcher.....	Corporal.....	April 29, '61	With regiment.	
Albion Hobson.....	Corporal.....	April 29, '61.		
Booth B. Mulvey.....	Corporal.....	April 29, '61.		
William W. Smiley.....	Corporal.....	May 23, '61..		Transferred to gun boat service Nov. 16, '63.
William D. Wilson.....	Corporal.....	April 29, '61.	For disability. July 23, '62.....	
William H. Davenport.....	Musician.....	April 29, '61.	Per order. Sept. 26, '61.....	
Charles Northrup.....	Wagoner.....	April 29, '61.	With regiment..	
Asa T. Abbott.....	Private.....	April 29, '61.		
John F. Barnard.....	Private.....	April 29, '61.	For disability. July 31, '61.....	
William H. Bassett.....	Private.....	April 29, '61.	With regiment..	Promoted Corporal.
Albert B. Coombs.....	Private.....	May 20, '61..		Transferred to U. S. Engineers Oct. 24, '62.
Henry M. Day.....	Private.....	April 29, '61.		
Amos O. Berry.....	Private.....	April 29, '61	With regiment..	
Charles A. Berry.....	Private.....	April 29, '61.		
William E. Candy.....	Private.....	May 23, '61.	With regiment..	
Lloyd U. Dow.....	Private.....	April 29, '61.	For disability. '63.....	
Benj. Fenton.....	Private.....	April 29, '61.	With regiment..	
William Fullerton.....	Private.....	May 20, '61..		Transferred to gun boat service Nov. 16, '63.
John Fleetham.....	Private.....	May 23, '61.	For disability. March, 25, '63..	
George N. Hollister.....	Private.....	April 29, '61.		Transferred to 4th U. S. Cav. Oct., '62.

COMPANY E.—Continued.

NAMES.	RANK.	ENLIST- MENT.	DISCHARGE.	OTHER INCIDENTS.
James Hanscome.....	Private.....	May 23, '61..	.....	Transferred to 4th U. S. Cav. Oct., '62, Killed July 2d, at Gettysburg.
John Hanington.....	Private.....	May 23, '61..	.....
Israel Jackins.....	Private.....	April 29, '61..	.....
Ernest Jefferson.....	Private.....	May 23, '61..	.....
William R. Johnson.....	Private.....	May 23, '61..	For disability. March 25, '63....	
Edwin Keen.....	Private.....	April 29, '61..	.....	Transferred to gun boat service Nov., '63.
Edwin B. Lowell.....	Private.....	May 23, '61..	With regiment..	Transferred to gun boat service.
Samuel F. Leyde.....	Private.....	May 23, '61..	.....
Charles McDonald.....	Private.....	April 29, '61..	.....	Transferred to 4th U. S. Cav. Oct., '62.
Charles McDonald, Jr.....	Private.....	May 23, '61..	.....
Reuben M. Mayo.....	Private.....	May 23, '61..	.....	Transferred to 4th U. S. Cav. Oct., '62.
George W. Northrup.....	Private.....	April 29, '61..	.....
James Patterson.....	Private.....	May 23, '61..	.....	Deserted March, '64.
John W. Pride.....	Private.....	April 29, '61..	With regiment..	Promoted Sergeant-Major, trans- ferred to N. C. S. March 21, '64.
Obed Russell.....	Private.....	April 29, '61..	For disability. Dec. 31, '62.....	
Francis Ray.....	Private.....	May 24, '61..	With regiment..	Transferred to Invalid Corps Oct., '63.
Oscar W. Sears.....	Private.....	April 29, '61..	.....
Samuel B. Stites.....	Private.....	April 29, '61..	With regiment..	Promoted Corporal-Sergeant.
Stephen B. Sutton.....	Private.....	April 29, '61..	With regiment..	Wounded and taken prisoner at Sav- age Station; transferred to V. R. C.
Harvey E. Scott.....	Private.....	May 20, '61..	.....
George H. Winants.....	Private.....	April 29, '61..	For disability. Dec. 25, '61.....	
Peter Welin.....	Private.....	May 23, '61..	.....	Died July 29, '63, from wounds re- ceived at battle of Gettysburg.
William L. Wakefield.....	Private.....	May 23, '61..	For disability. Jan. 4, '64.....	
John D. White.....	Private.....	May 26, '61..	For disability. Jan. 9, '62.....	Transferred to 4th U. S. Cav. Oct., '62.
Rufus H. Jefferson.....	Private.....	.....	.....
C. G. Sherbrook.....	Private.....	.....	.....	Re-enlisted March 4, '64; transferred to First Battalion.
Adam C. Stites.....	Private.....	.....	.....
H. B. O'Brien.....	Private.....	.....	.....
E. F. Leighton.....	Private.....	.....	.....
W. Bofferding.....	Private.....	.....	.....
James D. Weaver.....	Private.....	.....	.....
William W. Holden.....	Private.....	.....	.....

COMPANY F.

NAMES.	RANK.	ENLIST- MENT.	DISCHARGE.	OTHER INCIDENTS.
H. Blackwell.....	Private.....	Mar. 28, '64..	.....
Peter J. Bofferding.....	Private.....	Feb. 18, '64..	.....
E. Jenkins.....	Private.....	Mar. 28, '64..	.....
A. Stanberry.....	Private.....	Mar. 29, '64..	.....

COMPANY I.

NAMES.	RANK.	ENLIST- MENT.	DISCHARGE.	OTHER INCIDENTS.
N. Shook.....	Private.....	Mar. 30, '64..	.....
Wm. Schmeigart.....	Private.....	Mar. 23, '64..	.....

COMPANY K.

NAMES.	RANK.	ENLIST- MENT.	DISCHARGE.	OTHER INCIDENTS.
Samuel M. Burgess.....	Private.....	Nov. 11, '61..	For disability. Feb. 3, '63.....	
Alfred Collum.....	Private.....	Nov. 4, '61..	For disability. Aug. 23, '62.....	
Lewis Hanson.....	Private.....	Dec. 16, '61..	.....	Deserted Oct. 24, '62.
John W. Sully.....	Private.....	Nov. 20, '61..	.....	Deserted Oct. 24, '62.
Augustus H. Smith.....	Private.....	Nov. 25, '61..	.....	Killed July 2, '63, Gettysburg.

SECOND REGIMENT, MINNESOTA VOLUNTEERS.

NAMES.	RANK.	ENLIST- MENT.	DISCHARGE.	OTHER INCIDENTS.
Horatio P. Van Cleve	Colonel Com..	July 22, '61..	.....	Promoted Brigadier-General March 21, '62.....

COMPANY B.

NAMES.	RANK.	ENLIST- MENT.	DISCHARGE.	OTHER INCIDENTS.
James Hamilton	Private.....	June 26, '61..	With regiment..	Re-enlisted Dec. 28, '63.
James Bourke	Private.....	Sept. 26, '64..	June 11, '65.....	Drafted by order.
George W. Stewart	Private.....	Feb. 18, '64..	With regiment..	
Josiah Weaver.....	Private.....	Jan. 28, '65..	With regiment..	Drafted.

COMPANY C.

NAMES.	RANK.	ENLIST- MENT.	DISCHARGE.	OTHER INCIDENTS.
Daniel Black.....	Private.....	May 28, '64..	With regiment..	Drafted.
Stephen Grover.....	Private.....	Nov. 1, '64..	Aug. 2, '65.....	Drafted from hospital.

COMPANY D.

NAMES.	RANK.	ENLIST- MENT.	DISCHARGE.	OTHER INCIDENTS.
Alden Kimball.....	Sergeant	July 5, '61..	For disability. Oct., '62.....	
Edward R. Perkins.....	Corporal	July 5, '61..	For disability. Oct. 16, '62.....	
James N. Dudley.....	Musician	July 5, '61..	For disability. April 19, '62.....	
Lyman Brewster.....	Private.....	July 5, '61..	Expirat'n term. July 4, '63.....	
Albert R. Hall.....	Private.....	July 5, '61..	Expirat'n term. July 4, '64.....	Promoted Corporal-Serge'nt. Wound- ed at Chickamauga.
Fred. A. Jennings.....	Private.....	July 5, '61..	For disability. March 9, '63....	
Alexander Landril.....	Private.....	July 5, '61..	July 11, '65.....	Re-enlisted Dec. 29, '63. Promoted Cor- poral-Sergeant.
Eugene B. Nettleton.....	Private.....	July 5, '61..	Expirat'n term. July 4, '64.....	Promoted Corporal.
Henry Stokes.....	Private.....	July 5, '61..	Expirat'n term. July 4, '64.....	
Allen Sexton.....	Private.....	July 5, '61..	For disability. Nov. 10, '62.....	
George W. Towle.....	Private.....	July 5, '61..	July 11, '65.....	Re-enlisted Dec. 29, '63. Wounded at Chickamauga.
Leonard Town.....	Private.....	July 5, '61..	July 4, '64.....	Died at Tusculumbia, Ala, Aug. 2, '62.
George A. Wheaton	Private.....	July 5, '61..	Expirat'n term. July 4, '64.....	
James Maxwell.....	Private.....	May 29, '64..	With regiment..	Drafted. Promoted Corporal.
John B. Paro.....	Private.....	May 30, '64..	With regiment..	Substitute.

COMPANY E.

NAMES.	RANK.	ENLIST- MENT.	DISCHARGE.	OTHER INCIDENTS.
John Adelberger.....	Private.....	Sept. 26, '64	By order. June 11, '65.....	
James R. Brown	Private.....	Sept. 26, '64	.....	Died in Chicago of a knife wound received in a row, May 18, '64.
Joseph Ebert	Private.....	Oct. 26, '64..	By order. June 11, '65	
Anthony Ebert.....	Private.....	Oct. 26, '64..	By order. June 12, '65	
John Salenting.....	Private.....	May 26, '64..	.....
John Thur.....	Private.....	Oct. 8, '64..	By order. May 26, '65.....	Died in Savannah, Ga., Dec. 28, '64.
Henry Truxes.....	Private.....	Sept. 26, '64.	Order War Dept. June 11, '65.....	

COMPANY F.

NAMES.	RANK.	ENLIST-MENT.	DISCHARGE.	OTHER INCIDENTS.
Charles H. Friend.....	Corporal	July 8, '61..	With regiment..	Re-enlisted December 29, '63. Promoted 2d and 1st Lieutenant.
William Blake.....	Musician	July 8, '61..	For disability. Aug. 9, '62.....	
Charles J. Atwater.....	Private.....	July 8, '61..	For disability. July 9, '62.....	
Louis Allers.....	Private.....	July 8, '61..	Expirat'n term. July 7, '64.....	
Fred. Brick.....	Private.....	July 8, '61..	With regiment..	Re-enlisted Dec. 23, '63.
Conrad Lutz.....	Private.....	Nov. 27, '64..	With regiment..	Drafted.
Joseph Pohl.....	Private.....	May 30, '64..	June 9, '65.....	Substitute by order.
Christian Rankin.....	Private.....	May 28, '64..	July 14, '65.....	Drafted from hospital.
Henry Astrope.....	Private.....	Sept. 27, '61..	For disability. Jan. 17, '65.....	Re-enlisted Dec. 23, '63.
William Mattin.....	Private.....	July 8, '61..	With regiment..	Re-enlisted Dec. 29, '63. Promoted Corporal.
Joseph McAlpin.....	Private.....	July 8, '61..	For disability. June 25, '62.....	
Joseph Molan.....	Private.....	July 8, '61..		Deserted Oct. 10, '61.
George Rutherford.....	Private.....	July 8, '61..	For disability. Jan. 17, '65.....	Re-enlisted Dec. 23, '63. Wounded at Kenesaw, Mt.

COMPANY G.

NAMES.	RANK.	ENLIST-MENT.	DISCHARGE.	OTHER INCIDENTS.
F. Rhomback.....	Private.....	July 8, '61..		Killed at Mill Spring, Jan. 19, '62.
L. Hoffman.....	Private.....	July 8, '61..	Expirat'n term. July 7, '64.....	
Charles Orth.....	Private.....	July 8, '61..	For disability. May 3, '63.....	
Charles Rorhback.....	Private.....	July 8, '61..	For disability. Nov. 20, '61.....	
Nicholas Rossback.....	Private.....	July 8, '64..	With regiment..	Re-enlisted Dec. 26, '64. Promoted Corporal-Sergeant.
Bateus Webber.....	Private.....	July 8, '64..	July 11, '64.....	Wounded at Chickamauga.
Jacob Wohlers.....	Private.....	July 8, '64..		Deserted at Louisville, Oct. 1, '62.
Joseph Hoffman.....	Private.....	July 15, '61..	With regiment..	
John Igel.....	Private.....	May 30, '64..	With regiment..	Drafted.
John Miller.....	Private.....	Sept. 26, '64..	June 10, '65.....	Drafted by order.
Nicholas Rossback.....	Private.....	Feb. 27, '64..	With regiment..	Promoted Corporal.
Reinhardt Riebeth.....	Private.....	Feb. 15, '65..	With regiment..	Substitute.
Herman Radentz.....	Private.....	Sept. 21, '61..		Killed at Chickamauga, Sept. 20, '63.
Henry Strohback.....	Private.....	Feb. 26, '64..	With regiment..	
Peter Schumacker.....	Private.....	May 27, '64..	With regiment..	Drafted.
William Schiltz.....	Private.....	Sept. 26, '64..	June 10, '65.....	Drafted by order.
Wm. Schuler.....	Private.....	Sept. 26, '64..	June 10, '65.....	Drafted by order.
Christani H. Sander.....	Private.....	March 6, '62..	With regiment..	Re-enlisted Dec. 26, '64. Promoted Corporal-Sergeant.
Balthaser Tschudy.....	Private.....	Dec. 15, '63..	With regiment..	Promoted Corporal.
John W. Tschudy.....	Private.....	Sept. 5, '64..	By order. June 10, '65.....	Re-enlisted Dec. 18, '63.

COMPANY H.

NAMES.	RANK.	ENLIST-MENT.	DISCHARGE.	OTHER INCIDENTS.
Joseph Burgher.....	Private.....	July 15, '61..	For disability. June 17, '62.....	
E. T. Cressy.....	Private.....	Sept. 30, '61..	June 15, '65.....	Drafted. Re-drafted March 28, '63. Deserted, May, '62.

COMPANY I.

NAMES.	RANK.	ENLIST-MENT.	DISCHARGE.	OTHER INCIDENTS
Fred'k C. Shepherd.....	Sergeant.....	July 30, '61..	Expirat'n term. July 11, '65.....	
William Bending.....	Corporal.....	Aug. 12, '61..	July 11, '65.....	Re-enlisted, December, '63. Promoted Sergeant, 2d Lieutenant.
John S. Bertrand.....	Private.....	July 30, '61..		Captured at Chickamauga. Died in Andersonville prison.
Hiram Haskell.....	Private.....	July 30, '61..		Transferred to V. R. C., April 28, '64.
Charles B. Layman.....	Private.....	Sept. 8, '61..	With regiment..	Re-enlisted December, '63.

COMPANY I.—Continued.

NAMES.	RANK.	ENLIST-MENT.	DISCHARGE.	OTHER INCIDENTS.
Isaac Layman.....	Private.....	Sept. 8, '61..	Expirat'n term. Sept. 5, '61.....	Wounded at Chickamauga.
Albert Parker.....	Private.....	Sept. 5, '61..	Expirat'n term. Sept. 12, '64.....	Wounded at Chickamauga.
Roderick Parker.....	Private.....	Sept. 11, '61..	.....	Died at Lebanon, Ky., March 1, '62.
John Wheeler.....	Private.....	July 30, '61..	July 11, '65.....	Re-enlisted, December, '63.
George Burton.....	Private.....	March 8, '65..	With regiment..	Drafted.
James Cranmond.....	Private.....	Feb. 24, '64..	With regiment..	
Washington Rader.....	Private.....	Feb. 25, '65..	With regiment..	
George W. Stone.....	Private.....	Sept. 23, '61..	With regiment..	Re-enlisted, December, '63. Promot- ed Corporal-Sergeant.
Jonathan B. Senel.....	Private.....	Feb. 27, '64..	With regiment..	Promoted Corporal.
John W. Tewall.....	Private.....	Feb. 8, '65..	With regiment..	

COMPANY K.

NAMES.	RANK.	ENLIST-MENT.	DISCHARGE.	OTHER INCIDENTS.
William W. Woodbury....	1st Lieutenant	Aug. 23, '61..	.....	Promoted Captain. Resigned, July, '64.
William Hamilton.....	Private.....	Aug. 26, '61..	Expirat'n term.	Wounded at Chickamauga.
Lyman S. Martin.....	Private.....	Aug. 30, '61..	Expirat'n term. Aug. 30, '64.....	
Charles W. Strong.....	Private.....	Aug. 26, '61..	For disability. Nov. 10, '63.....	Re-enlisted, Dec., '64.
Lewis Wakefield.....	Private.....	Aug. 21, '61..	For disability. March, '62.....	
William Wilson.....	Private.....	Aug. 26, '61..	.....	Discharged by reason of wounds received at Mill Spring.
Godfield Dien.....	Private.....	May 26, '64..	'65.....	Drafted from hospital.
John Kiser.....	Private.....	May 26, '64..	'65.....	Drafted from hospital.
Warren Merriman.....	Private.....	May 28, '64..	'65.....	From hospital.

THIRD REGIMENT, INFANTRY.

NAMES.	RANK.	ENLIST-MENT.	DISCHARGE.	OTHER INCIDENTS.
Levi Butler.....	Surgeon.....	Nov. 11, '61..	.....	Resigned Sept., '63.
Noses R. Greeley.....	Ass't. Surgeon	Sept. 5, '62..	With regiment.	

COMPANY A.

NAMES.	RANK.	ENLIST-MENT.	DISCHARGE.	OTHER INCIDENTS.
James P. Howlett.....	1st Lieutenant	Oct., '61.....	.....	Appointed Regimental Quartermas- ter. Resigned March 2, '64.
Adolphus Elliot.....	2d Lieutenant.	Oct., '61.....	.....	Promoted First Lieutenant. Dis- missed Dec. 1, '62.
E. R. Jacques.....	Sergeant.....	Oct., '61.....	Sept. 2, '65.....	Re-enlisted Dec., '64.
Joseph H. Smith.....	Sergeant.....	Oct., '61.....	For disability. April 10, '62.....	
Jesse G. Jones.....	Corporal.....	Oct., '61.....	.....	Promoted Commanding Sergeant Oct. 5, '63.
Alfred B. Robinson.....	Musician.....	Oct., '61.....	For disability. June, '62.....	
H. F. Thompson.....	Wagoner.....	Oct., '61.....	Expirat'n term. Sept. 30, '64.....	
William Atkinson.....	Private.....	Oct., '61.....	For disability. March 10, '62.....	
Irenus Atkinson.....	Private.....	Oct., '61.....	With regiment.	Re-enlisted Dec. 23, '63.
William Bisco.....	Private.....	Oct., '61.....	.....	Died at Duvall's Bluff, Ark., Sept. 11, '63.
A. B. Carson.....	Private.....	Oct., '61.....	With regiment.	Re-enlisted Dec. 23, '63.
Seldon Coleman.....	Private.....	Oct., '61.....	Expirat'n term. Nov. 14, '61.....	
M. N. Coleman.....	Private.....	Oct., '61.....	Expirat'n term. Nov. 14, '64.....	
A. N. Coleman.....	Private.....	Oct., '61.....	Expirat'n term. Nov. 14, '64.....	
John A. Coleman.....	Private.....	Oct., '61.....	For disability. July, '62.....	
H. L. Councilman.....	Private.....	Oct., '61.....	For disability. March 29, '62.....	

COMPANY A.—Continued.

NAMES.	RANK.	ENLIST- MENT.	DISCHARGE.	OTHER INCIDENTS.
A. N. Doyle.....	Private.....	Oct., '61.....	Expirat'n term. Nov. 14, '64.....	
L. E. Dudley.....	Private.....	Oct., '61.....	For disability. Feb. 5, '63.....	
William Foster.....	Private.....	Oct., '61.....		Re-enlisted Dec. 23, '63. Transferred V. R. C Jan. 13, '65.
Cornelius Frederick.....	Private.....	Oct., '61.....	With regiment.	Re-enlisted Dec. 25, '63. Promoted Corporal.
Dudley Green.....	Private.....	Oct., '61.....	For disability. Oct., '62.....	
Thomas H. Green.....	Private.....	Oct., '61.....		Promoted First Lieutenant in the 57th U. S. Col. Inf. Sept. 23, '64.
M. P. Hamilton.....	Private.....	Oct., '61.....	With regiment.	Re-enlisted Dec. 23, '63.
Ezra M. Heald.....	Private.....	Oct., '61.....	With regiment.	Re-enlisted Dec. 23, '63.
Samuel W. Heald.....	Private.....	Oct., '61.....		Died at Columbus, Ky., Sept. 10, '63.
Daniel H. Hunt.....	Private.....	Oct., '61.....		Transferred to V. R. C. Nov. 18, '63.
Abner Hough.....	Private.....	Oct., '61.....	For disability. Feb. 16, '64.....	Promoted First Sergeant.
John Jones.....	Private.....	Oct., '61.....	Expirat'n term. Nov. 14, '64.....	
W. A. Kemp.....	Private.....	Oct., '61.....		Re-enlisted Dec. 23, '63. Deserted Feb. 3, '65.
George S. Maxfield.....	Private.....	Oct., '61.....	With regiment.	Re-enlisted Dec. 23, '63. Promoted Corporal.
Jos. B. McCaslin.....	Private.....	Oct., '61.....		Died at Little Rock, Ark., Aug. 8, '64.
Patrick McDonald.....	Private.....	Oct., '61.....	For disability. April 10, '62.....	
George W. Moor.....	Private.....	Oct., '61.....	Nov. 14, '64.....	Promoted Corporal at expiration of term.
J. V. Montgomery.....	Private.....	Oct., '61.....		Died at Little Rock, Ark., Aug. 16, '64.
George Nott.....	Private.....	Oct., '61.....	For disability. July, '62.....	
Josiah Oathoudt.....	Private.....	Oct., '61.....		Promoted Sergeant, Second Lieu- tenant, First Lieutenant, Captain. Resigned Aug. '64.
Charles W. A. Nudd.....	Private.....	Oct., '61.....		
Ezra F. Peabody.....	Private.....	Oct., '61.....		
Jay Pratt.....	Private.....	Oct., '61.....	Expirat'n term. Nov. 14, '64.....	
James C. Price.....	Private.....	Oct., '61.....	For disability. July 21, '65.....	Re-enlisted Dec. 23, '63.
James R. Putnam.....	Private.....	Oct., '61.....		Promoted Second Lieutenant Com- pany K Jan. 9, '62. Resigned Sept. 18, '64.
S. J. Raymond.....	Private.....	Oct., '61.....		Died en route from Louisville to Nashville March 31, '62.
Edwin E. Ross.....	Private.....	Oct., '61.....		Killed at Wood Lake, Minnesota, Sept. 23, '62.
Peter Rosslop.....	Private.....	Oct., '61.....	Expirat'n term. Nov. 14, '64.....	Re-enlisted Dec. 23, '63.
William M. Stiles.....	Private.....	Oct., '61.....	With regiment.	
Charles M. Sydlinker.....	Private.....	Oct., '61.....	Expirat'n term. Nov. 14, '64.....	
Joseph Brasch.....	Private.....	Aug. 29, '64.....	By order, July 23, '65.....	
C. H. McCausland.....	Private.....	Feb. 29, '64.....	With regiment.	
John S. Millett.....	Private.....	Mar. 22, '64.....	By order, June 20, '65.....	Drafted.
Henry Dryer.....	Private.....	June 25, '64.....	With regiment.	Drafted.
Adam Hohenstein.....	Private.....	June 25, '64.....	With regiment.	Drafted.
Frederick Shulte.....	Private.....	June 25, '64.....	With regiment.	
Anthony Trump.....	Private.....	June 25, '64.....	By order, June 20, '65.....	Drafted
Joseph Palm.....	Private.....	June 25, '64.....		Died at Pine Bluff, Ark., Sept. 23, '64.

COMPANY B.

NAMES.	RANK.	ENLIST- MENT.	DISCHARGE.	OTHER INCIDENTS.
George Selon.....	Private.....	Nov 7, '61..	By order, April 29, '65.....	Re-enlisted, Feb. 2, '64.

COMPANY F.

NAMES.	RANK.	ENLIST- MENT.	DISCHARGE.	OTHER INCIDENTS.
James H. Deremer.....	Private.....	Nov. 8, '61..	With regiment..	Re-enlisted, Dec. 20, '63.
Baaron Fowley.....	Private.....	Nov. 8, '61..	For disability, Feb. 5, '63.....	
Neamiah Wartz.....	Private.....	Nov. 8, '61..	On expiration of term, Nov. 14, '64.....	

COMPANY G.

NAMES.	RANK.	ENLIST-MENT.	DISCHARGE.	OTHER INCIDENTS.
Stephen Rhodes.....	Private.....	Nov. 6, '61..	.....	Promoted Sergeant, 2d Lieutenant, 1st Lieutenant. Discharged from service.
James W. Kelsey.....	Private.....	June 27, '64..	For disability, Sept. 23, '64.....	Drafted.
Frank Hatcher.....	Private.....	June 26, '64..	With regiment..	Drafted.

COMPANY H.

NAMES.	RANK.	ENLIST-MENT.	DISCHARGE.	OTHER INCIDENTS.
Peter Meurer.....	Private.....	Sept. 1, '64..	By order, July 28, '65.....	
Henry Faue.....	Private.....	.....	With regiment..	

COMPANY I.

NAMES.	RANK.	ENLIST-MENT.	DISCHARGE.	OTHER INCIDENTS.
David Blackburn.....	Private.....	Nov. 6, '61..	.....	Died at Snyder's Bluff, Miss., July 19, '63.
Philander Chamberlain...	Private.....	Nov. 6, '61..	With regiment..	Transferred to Company A. Re-enlisted, December, '63.
Chas. A. Hale.....	Private.....	Nov. 6, '61..	For disability...	
Fred'k Redlon.....	Private.....	Nov. 6, '61..	For disability, Nov. 7, '63.....	
Peter Vadner.....	Private.....	Feb. 11, '64..	With regiment..	
Augustin Shoret.....	Private.....	June 25, '64..	.....	Died at Memphis, Tenn., Nov. 29, '64.

FOURTH REGIMENT, MINNESOTA INFANTRY.

COMPANY A.

NAMES.	RANK.	ENLIST-MENT.	DISCHARGE.	OTHER INCIDENTS.
Thomas Craig.....	Private.....	Oct., '61....	July 19, '65.....	Wounded. Re-enlisted, Dec. 30, '63. Promoted Corporal.
Thomas Smail	Private.....	Oct., '61....	With regiment..	Promoted Corporal. Killed by accidental discharge of gun, Oct. 12, '62.
Rufus P. Wells.....	Private.....	Oct., '61....	With regiment..	Promoted Corporal, 1st Lieutenant. Captain Company C.
Charles Barko.....	Private.....	'64.....	With regiment..	

COMPANY B.

NAMES.	RANK.	ENLIST-MENT.	DISCHARGE.	OTHER INCIDENTS.
William Knable.....	Corporal.....	Oct., '61....	At expiration of term, Oct. 11, '64.....	Promoted Sergeant. Died Sept. 23, '63.
Martin Luther.....	Private.....	Oct., '61....	.....
Edward Ziebarth.....	Private.....	Oct., '61....	At expiration of term, Oct. 11, '64.....	
Charles Ziebarth.....	Private.....	Oct., '61....	July 18, '65.....	Re-enlisted, Jan. 1, '64. Promoted Corporal.

COMPANY C.

NAMES.	RANK.	ENLIST-MENT.	DISCHARGE.	OTHER INCIDENTS.
Andrew J. Brown...	Private.....	Oct., '61....	.....	Died Jan. 14, '63.
Otis B. Bailey.....	Private.....	Oct., '61....	For disability, Oct. 2, '62.....	
Moody A. Bailey.....	Private.....	Oct., '61....	For disability, March 25, '63....	
Joseph Goyette	Private.....	Oct., '61....	For disability, June 28, '65.....	

COMPANY C.—Continued.

NAMES.	RANK.	ENLIST-MENT.	DISCHARGE.	OTHER INCIDENTS.
John N. Morrell.....	Private.....	Oct., '61....	For disability, Sept. 12, '62....	Re-enlisted, Jan. 1, '64. Promoted Corporal.
Benjamin A. Rice.....	Private.....	Oct., '61....	With regiment..	
Dow Rosenburg.....	Private.....	Oct., '61....	For disability, Dec. 9, '62....	
Benjamin Robinson.....	Private.....	Oct., '61....	On expiration of term, Oct. 11, '64.....	
John R. Rich.....	Private.....	Oct., '61....	For disability, Oct. 23, '62....	Re-enlisted, Jan. 1, '64. Promoted Corporal-Sergeant. Re-enlisted, Jan. 1, '64. Died at Farmington, Miss., Aug. 16, '62.
Thomas H. Reeves.....	Private.....	Oct., '61....	With regiment..	
Morris Woesner.....	Private.....	Oct., '61....	With regiment..	
O. N. Washburn.....	Private.....	Oct., '61....	.....
Carroll Wilkins.....	Private.....	Oct., '61....	At expiration of term, Oct. 11, '64.....	

COMPANY D.

NAMES.	RANK.	ENLIST-MENT.	DISCHARGE.	OTHER INCIDENTS.
John Maltcan.....	Private.....	Aug. 30, '64.	With regiment..	Promoted Corporal.
Walter L. Winter.....	Private.....	May 27, '64.	With regiment..	

COMPANY E.

NAMES.	RANK.	ENLIST-MENT.	DISCHARGE.	OTHER INCIDENTS.
James Billings.....	Private.....	Oct. 10, '61..	With regiment..	Re-enlisted, Jan. 1, '64.
Ezra M. Timson.....	Private.....	Oct. 10, '61..	With regiment..	Re-enlisted, Jan. 1, '64.
Emil Candeaux.....	Private.....	Jan. 6, '65..	With regiment..	Substitute.
Michael Hizer.....	Private.....	Dec. 14, '64.	With regiment..	Drafted.
Leonard Lenzen.....	Private.....	'64.....	April 23, '65.....	

COMPANY F.

NAMES.	RANK.	ENLIST-MENT.	DISCHARGE.	OTHER INCIDENTS.
Richard F. Reeves.....	Private.....	Nov. 16, '61.	With regiment..	Re-enlisted Jan. 1, '64. Promoted Corporal.
R. B. Langdon.....	Private.....	Sept. 2, '64..	By order, June 12, '65.....	

COMPANY G.

NAMES.	RANK.	ENLIST-MENT.	DISCHARGE.	OTHER INCIDENTS.
Joseph Meyer.....	Corporal.....	Nov., '61....	Aug. 16, '63.....	For promotion in 12th La. Vol's.
Conrad Brustle.....	Private.....	Nov., '61....	For disability, Sept. 8, '62.....	
J. F. Grepe.....	Private.....	Nov., '61....	With regiment..	Re-enlisted Jan. 1, '64. Promoted Corporal-Sergeant.
Wm. F. Holtz.....	Private.....	Nov., '61....	For disability, July 29, '62.....	
Clement Lovely.....	Private.....	Nov., '61....	For disability, Aug. 11, '62.....	Transferred to V. R. C.
Lott Palmer.....	Private.....	Nov., '61....	.....

COMPANY H.

NAMES.	RANK.	ENLIST-MENT.	DISCHARGE.	OTHER INCIDENTS.
W. J. Maxfield.....	Wagoner.....	Dec. 20, '61..	July 19, '65.....	Re-enlisted Jan. 1, '64.
A. L. Cummings.....	Private.....	Dec. 20, '61..	For disability, Aug. 22, '63.....	

COMPANY I.

NAMES.	RANK.	ENLIST-MENT.	DISCHARGE.	OTHER INCIDENTS.
Ephriam Dudley.....	Private.....	Sept. 2, '64..	.....	Died Oct. 7, '64, of wounds received at Altoona, Ga.

COMPANY K.

NAMES.	RANK.	ENLIST-MENT.	DISCHARGE.	OTHER INCIDENTS.
S. M. Milhollin	Corporal.....	Dec. 23, '61..	.....	Died Dec. 16, '62, at Quincy, Ill.
Christian Brezett.....	Private.....	May 28, '64..	With regiment.	Drafted.

FIFTH REGIMENT, INFANTRY, MINNESOTA VOLUNTEERS.

NAMES.	RANK.	ENLIST-MENT.	DISCHARGE.	OTHER INCIDENTS.
William H. Leonard.....	Surgeon.....	.....	Sept. 6, '65.....	Nov. 22, '62, promoted Assistant Surgeon.
James F. Chaffee	Chaplain	May 17, '62..	.....	Resigned June 23, '62.

COMPANY D.

NAMES.	RANK.	ENLIST-MENT.	DISCHARGE.	OTHER INCIDENTS.
Louis Carle.....	Corporal.....	March, '62..	.....	Deserted Jan 30, '64.
Pierre Duper.....	Wagoner.....	March, '62..	.....	Deserted July 22, '62.
Michael Brouillette.....	Private.....	March, '62..	For disability, Feb. 5, '63.....	.....
Clement Dubay.....	Private.....	March, '62..	With regiment.	Re-enlisted March 11, '64.
Baptiste Joinville.....	Private.....	March, '62..	With regiment.	Re-enlisted Feb. 19, '64. Promoted Corporal.
Henry Kocher.....	Private.....	March, '62..	With regiment.	Re-enlisted Feb. 19, '64. Promoted Corporal.

COMPANY E.

NAMES.	RANK.	ENLIST-MENT.	DISCHARGE.	OTHER INCIDENTS.
John Barbalin.....	Private.....	April, '62..	With regiment.	Re-enlisted Feb. 28, '64.
Killain Barberich.....	Private.....	April, '62..	.....	Mortally wounded at battle of Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 16, '64.
Jacob Dill.....	Private.....	April, '62..	On expiration of term.....	.....
Michael Fenerker.....	Private.....	April, '62..	.....	Killed in battle Oct. 4, '62.
Joseph Herman	Private.....	April, '62..	For disability, Sept. 18, '62.....	.....
Ferdinand Kern	Private.....	April, '62..	.....	Died in Memphis, Tenn., Sept. 22, '63.
Mathias Logley.....	Private.....	April, '62..	For disability, March 31, '63..	Wounded Oct., '62.
Julius Motz.....	Private.....	April, '62..	At expiration of term.....	.....
Anton Marther.....	Private.....	April, '61..	With regiment.	Re-enlisted March 12, '64. Promoted Corporal. Wounded Dec. 16, '64.
Thomas Reilley.....	Private.....	April, '61..	With regiment.	Transferred to Company K May 1, '62.

COMPANY F.

NAMES.	RANK.	ENLIST-MENT.	DISCHARGE.	OTHER INCIDENTS.
Peter Bottineau.....	Private.....	April, '62..	With regiment.	Re-enlisted Feb. 13, '64. Promoted Corporal.
Andrew Isrealson	Private.....	April, '62..	.....	Re-enlisted March 20, '64. Died Aug. 24, '64, at Abbeysville, Miss., of wounds.
Alfred Jarvis.....	Private.....	April, '62..	For disability, Sept. 30, '62.....	Wounded in battle of Corinth.
Simon Paul.....	Private.....	April, '62..	With regiment.	Re-enlisted Feb. 13, '64. Promoted Corporal.
Severe Reach.....	Private.....	April, '62..	At expiration of term, Mar. 23, '65	.....

COMPANY G.

NAMES.	RANK.	ENLIST- MENT.	DISCHARGE.	OTHER INCIDENTS.
James Beaupre.....	Private.....	April 24, '62.	With regiment.	Re-enlisted Feb. 26, '64.

COMPANY I.

NAMES.	RANK.	ENLIST- MENT.	DISCHARGE.	OTHER INCIDENTS.
Timothy O'Leary.....	Sergeant.....	April, '62...	For disability, Dec. 8, '62.....	Re-enlisted Feb. 27, '64. Transferred to V. R. C. Oct. 17, '64. Promoted Hospital Steward. Trans- ferred N. C. S. Promoted Corporal-Sergeant. Re- enlisted March 31, '64.
Henry B. Dike.....	Musician.....	April, '62...	For disability, Dec. 8, '62.....	
Thomas Quigley.....	Wagoner.....	April, '62...	.....
N. J. Burns.....	Private.....	April, '62...	.....
George W. Calvert.....	Private.....	April, '62...	With regiment.	Deserted March 14, '63, Memphis. Promoted Corporal. Died July 11, '63.
John Daly.....	Private.....	April, '62...	For disability, March 5, '63.....	
Daniel Leo.....	Private.....	April, '62...	Prisoner paroled.
McName.....	Private.....	April, '62...	.....
John McLaughlin.....	Private.....	April, '62...	With regiment.	
Patrick Noon.....	Private.....	April, '62...	For disability...	
Hugh Weir.....	Private.....	April, '62...	By order, June 14, '65.....	

COMPANY K.

NAMES.	RANK.	ENLIST- MENT.	DISCHARGE.	OTHER INCIDENTS.
Thomas Reilly.....	Private.....	March 4, '62.	.....	Transferred to Company F March 31, '64.
Thomas Walsh.....	Private.....	Jan. 7, '62...	For disability, Oct. 4, '62.....	

SIXTH REGIMENT, INFANTRY.

COMPANY A.

NAMES.	RANK.	ENLIST- MENT.	DISCHARGE.	OTHER INCIDENTS.
John Wright.....	Private.....	Oct. 1, '62...	.....	Transferred to 3d Minn. Battery May 1, '63. Promoted Corporal.
John Chalmers.....	Private.....	Oct. 1, '62...	With regiment.	

COMPANY B.

NAMES.	RANK.	ENLIST- MENT.	DISCHARGE.	OTHER INCIDENTS.
Orlando C. Merriman.....	Captain.....	Oct., '62.....	.....	Resigned June 6, '64. Promoted Captain, June 6, '64.
William Grant.....	1st Lieutenant	Oct., '62.....	With regiment..	
Henry A. Partridge.....	2d Lieutenant.	Oct., '62.....	On expiration of term, July, '65	Promoted 1st Lieutenant, June 6, '64. Promoted 2d Lieutenant, June 6, '64. Died Dec. 30, '64, St. Louis.
F. H. Wheeler.....	1st Sergeant..	Oct., '62.....	.....
William Moore.....	Sergeant.....	Oct., '62.....	With regiment..	Promoted 2d Lieutenant, Jan. 1, '65. Promoted 1st Sergeant, Feb. 14, '65.
F. N. Fleming.....	Sergeant.....	Oct., '62.....	With regiment..	
L. P. Plummer.....	Sergeant.....	Oct., '62.....	.....	Transferred 72d Colored Regiment as 2d Lieutenant.
P. Benjamin.....	Sergeant.....	Oct., '62.....	With regiment..	
Wm. P. C. Hawk.....	Corporal.....	Oct., '62.....	For disability, Aug. 16, '65.....	Promoted Sergeant.
Edward R. Norris.....	Corporal.....	Oct., '62.....	For disability, Sept. 17, '64.....	
Bela F. Bunill.....	Corporal.....	Oct., '62.....	With regiment..	Promoted Sergeant.
Leonard T. Young.....	Corporal.....	Oct., '62.....	July 28, '65.....	
Thomas Hanney.....	Corporal.....	Oct., '62.....	With regiment..	Promoted Sergeant.
James Lafans.....	Corporal.....	Oct., '62.....	With regiment..	
Marcus Brownell.....	Corporal.....	Oct., '62.....	For disability, Oct. 11, '64.....	
A. B. Robinson.....	Musician.....	Oct., '62.....	With regiment..	
James H. Jones.....	Musician.....	Oct., '62.....	With regiment..	
F. S. Mitchell.....	Wagoner.....	Oct., '62.....	By order, May 3, '65.....	

COMPANY B.—Continued.

NAMES.	RANK.	ENLIST- MENT.	DISCHARGE.	OTHER INCIDENTS.
Miles Allen.....	Private.....	Oct., '62.....	.....	Died Aug. 6, '64, Helena, Ark.
Simon Aeur.....	Private.....	Oct., '62.....	.....	Transferred to V. R. C., Oct. 1, '63.
David Angus.....	Private.....	Oct., '62.....	With regiment..	.....
Eben J. Bragdon.....	Private.....	Oct., '62.....	.....	Died Jan. 3, '65, at Jefferson Bar- racks, Mo.
Henry Brewer.....	Private.....	Oct., '62.....	.....	Died Nov. 1, '63, Fort Snelling.
L. M. Bartow.....	Private.....	Oct., '62.....	.....	Transferred to V. R. C., Oct. 1, '63.
Wm. H. Bartow.....	Private.....	Oct., '62.....	With regiment..	Promoted Corporal.
William W. Birch.....	Private.....	Oct., '62.....	.....	Died Nov. 1, '64, at Jefferson Bar- racks.
Merrill A. Bailey.....	Private.....	Oct., '62.....	.....	Transferred to V. R. C., Oct. 1, '63.
Alonzo Birch.....	Private.....	Oct., '62.....	.....	Died at Fort Snelling, Dec. 5, '62.
James C. Braden.....	Private.....	Oct., '62.....	.....	Died July 5, '65, at Montgomery, Ala.
William Batdorf.....	Private.....	Oct., '62.....	.....	Died Sept. 5, '64, Helena, Ark.
Benjamin Collum.....	Private.....	Oct., '62.....	.....	Sick in hospital at discharge of regi- ment, Sept. 7, '65.
Francis A. Clay.....	Private.....	Oct., '62.....	With regiment..	.....
James Chalmers.....	Private.....	Oct., '62.....	.....	Transferred to Co. A, Nov. 1, '62.
Edwin Cooley.....	Private.....	Oct., '62.....	.....	Transferred to 3d Minnesota Batt.
Robert Bike.....	Private.....	Oct., '62.....	.....	Transferred to V. R. C., Oct. 1, '63.
George H. Day.....	Private.....	Oct., '62.....	For disability, May 23, '65.....	.....
Simon Farrington.....	Private.....	Oct., '62.....	For disability, Feb., '65.....	.....
George A. Forbes.....	Private.....	Oct., '62.....	.....	Transferred to 3d Minnesota Batt.
George Forsyth.....	Private.....	Oct., '62.....	.....	.....
J. L. Fleming.....	Private.....	Oct., '62.....	Per order, July 24, '65.....	.....
M. A. Getchell.....	Private.....	Oct., '62.....	For disability, Nov. 26, '62.....	.....
John Galbraith.....	Private.....	Oct., '62.....	For disability, May 31, '65.....	.....
Jonathan L. Grave.....	Private.....	Oct., '62.....	With regiment..	.....
Charles T. Grave.....	Private.....	Oct., '62.....	With regiment..	.....
Eben Howe.....	Private.....	Oct., '62.....	For disability, March 2, '63.....	.....
Samuel Howe.....	Private.....	Oct., '62.....	With regiment..	.....
Joel F. Howe.....	Private.....	Oct., '62.....	.....	Transferred to V. R. C., Oct. 1, '63.
Andrew Huff.....	Private.....	Oct., '62.....	With regiment..	Promoted Corporal.
Charles H. Hopper.....	Private.....	Oct., '62.....	With regiment..	.....
Pete W. Howe.....	Private.....	Oct., '62.....	For disability, March 28, '63.....	.....
Levi T. Hanson.....	Private.....	Oct., '62.....	Oct. 11, '64, at Jef- ferson Bar- racks.....	.....
L. C. Johnson.....	Private.....	Oct., '62.....	For disability, March 21, '64.....	.....
Charles E. Jenkinson.....	Private.....	Oct., '62.....	.....	Transferred to V. R. C., Oct. 1, '63.
Levi Longfellow.....	Private.....	Oct., '62.....	With regiment, March 1, '65.....	.....
Charles H. Libby.....	Private.....	Oct., '62.....	For disability, Feb. 17, '65.....	Transferred to N. C. S., as Prin. Mus.
A. S. Lane.....	Private.....	Oct., '62.....	Aug. 19, '65.....	.....
Wesley Lambert.....	Private.....	Oct., '62.....	Aug. 19, '65.....	.....
S. C. Miller.....	Private.....	Oct., '62.....	.....	Transferred to 7th Regiment, Oct. 14, '62.
Ennis McGary.....	Private.....	Oct., '62.....	With regiment..	Promoted Corporal.
Samuel McLean.....	Private.....	Oct., '62.....	For disability, May 9, '63.....	.....
P. McFarland.....	Private.....	Oct., '62.....	With regiment..	.....
Robert McLeod.....	Private.....	Oct., '62.....	For disability, May 9, '63.....	.....
E. M. Munch.....	Private.....	Oct., '62.....	For disability, May 8, '64.....	.....
Hiram Millet.....	Private.....	Oct., '62.....	For disability, March 20, '63.....	.....
Lewis Miller.....	Private.....	Oct., '62.....	With regiment..	Transferred to N. C. S. as Principal Musician Oct. 10, '64.
J. McManus.....	Private.....	Oct., '62.....	May 8, '63, at Montgomery, Ala.....	.....
Augustus Miller.....	Private.....	Oct., '62.....	For disability, May 8, '63.....	.....
Thomas O. Nevens.....	Private.....	Oct., '62.....	With regiment..	.....
David Perkins.....	Private.....	Oct., '62.....	.....	Died in hospital June, 26, '63, Fort Snelling.
Samuel N. Pavitt.....	Private.....	Oct., '62.....	For disability, Nov. 9, '64.....	.....
John Rank.....	Private.....	Oct., '62.....	With regiment..	.....
Andrew Ramsey.....	Private.....	Oct., '62.....	For disability, March 20, '63.....	.....
David Ramsey.....	Private.....	Oct., '62.....	With regiment, Aug. 19, '65.....	.....
David S. Styner.....	Private.....	Oct., '62.....	With regiment..	Promoted Sergeant.
Enos P. Stubbs.....	Private.....	Oct., '62.....	.....	Died Oct. 21, '64, at Helena, Ark.
William R. Shepherd.....	Private.....	Oct., '62.....	By order, May 3, '65.....	.....

COMPANY B.—Continued.

NAMES.	RANK.	ENLIST- MENT.	DISCHARGE.	OTHER INCIDENTS.
John D. Stafford	Private.....	Oct., '62....	With regiment.	
Richard F. Smith.....	Private.....	Oct., '62....	.....	Deserted Feb. 9, '63, Camp Hope.
Silas Sommers.....	Private.....	Oct., '62....	.....	Died Nov. 9, '64, at Jefferson Barracks.
Andrew Thompson.....	Private.....	Oct., '62....	With regiment.	Promoted Corporal.
Stephen Talbert.....	Private.....	Oct., '62....	.....	Deserted June 2, '63, Camp Hope.
Samuel D. Thompson.....	Private.....	Oct., '62....	With regiment.	
Darius E. Tidd.....	Private.....	Oct., '62....	.....	Deserted Jan. 28, '63, at Ft. Snelling.
John C. Vest.....	Private.....	Oct., '62....	With regiment.	
Ephraim Whitney.....	Private.....	Oct., '62....	For disability, Feb. 1, '63.....	
Franklin Whitney.....	Private.....	Oct., '62....	.....	Deserted Jan. 15, '63, Ft. Snelling.
Alexander Wood.....	Private.....	Oct., '62....	.....	Transferred to 3d Minn. Battalion.
Urich A. Wilson.....	Private.....	Oct., '62....	For disability, May 3, '65.....	
Herman Wolf.....	Private.....	Oct., '62....	.....	Deserted Dec. 15, '62, while on leave of absence.
H. M. Young.....	Private.....	Oct., '62....	With regiment.	
Jesse B. Young.....	Private.....	Oct., '62....	For disability, March 19, '65....	
Darius A. Keyes.....	Private.....	Mar. 2, '64..	With regiment.	
Henry A. Kenneston.....	Private.....	Mar. 2, '64..	With regiment.	
Robert Munn.....	Private.....	Mar. 2, '64..	With regiment.	
Theo. A. Norris.....	Private.....	Mar. 2, '64..	With regiment.	
James H. Shimin.....	Private.....	Mar. 2, '64..	With regiment.	
John Smithson.....	Private.....	Mar. 28, '64..	With regiment.	
George Stout.....	Private.....	Mar. 2, '64..	By order, Aug. 3, '65.....	
C. O. Thomas.....	Private.....	April 2, '64..	With regiment.	
C. E. Thomas.....	Private.....	Feb. 24, '64..	With regiment.	
J. L. Wakefield.....	Private.....	Feb. 24, '64..	With regiment.	
William R. Champlin.....	Private.....	Feb. 27, '64..	For disability, June 12, '65....	
James Holloran.....	Private.....	Feb. 25, '64..	With regiment.	Transferred to Company F.
Luther Huff.....	Private.....	Feb. 27, '64..	.....	Died Oct. 10, '64, at Jefferson Bar- racks, Mo.
John D. Ingraham.....	Private.....	Feb. 6, '64..	For disability, May 18, '65.....	
Peter Jenson.....	Private.....	Feb. 29, '64..	For disability, Dec. 9, '64.....	
Selah Label, Jr.....	Private.....	Feb. 16, '64..	.....	Transferred to V. R. C. Jan. 10, '65.
George E. Longfellow.....	Private.....	Mar. 30, '64..	.....	Died June 29, '65, at St. Louis.
Isaac Mendenhall.....	Private.....	Feb. 27, '64..	For disability, Oct. 24, '64.....	
John B. Robinson.....	Private.....	Feb. 29, '64..	.....	Died Aug. 30, '64, at Helena, Ark.
Eben Rathbone.....	Private.....	Feb. 26, '64..	Per order, Aug. 2, '65.....	
William B. Palmer.....	Private.....	Feb. 26, '64..	For disability, Feb., '65.....	
William C. Flemming.....	Private.....	Feb. 29, '64..	.....	Died Dec. 23, '64, while on sick leave.
D. B. Champlain.....	Private.....	Feb. 26, '64..	.....	Died Aug. 12, '64, at Helena, Ark.

COMPANY C.

NAMES.	RANK.	ENLIST- MENT.	DISCHARGE.	OTHER INCIDENTS.
John Banon.....	Private.....	Oct., '62....	For disability, Dec. 9, '65.....	
Samuel Clark.....	Private.....	Oct., '62....	With regiment.	Promoted Corporal.
Thomas Hughes.....	Private.....	Oct., '62....	.....	Transferred to Invalid Corps, Jan. 28, '65.
J. H. Kelley.....	Private.....	Oct., '62....	With regiment.	
John Logan.....	Private.....	Oct., '62....	With regiment.	
Alex. Leighton.....	Private.....	Oct., '62....	For disability, April 22, '63....	
Samuel McClay.....	Private.....	Oct., '62....	With regiment.	Promoted Corporal, 2d Lieutenant, 1st Lieutenant.
John Starrett.....	Private.....	Feb. 27, '64..	With regiment.	Promoted Corporal.
Clinton L. Babcock.....	Private.....	Feb. 29, '64..	.....	Died Aug. 16, '64, at Helena, Ark.

COMPANY D.

NAMES.	RANK.	ENLIST- MENT.	DISCHARGE.	OTHER INCIDENTS.
Joseph C. Whitney.....	Captain.....	Sept., '62....	.....	Commissioned Captain, Ass't Quar- termaster Volunteers Feb. 23, '65.
Sheperd H. King.....	1st Lieutenant	Sept., '62....	.....	Resigned Aug. 5, '64.
Daniel W. Albaugh.....	2d Lieutenant.	Sept., '62....	By order, Dec., 27, '64.....	Promoted 1st Lieutenant Oct. 7, '64.
William F. Atkinson.....	1st Sergeant..	Sept., '62....	For disability, Oct. 12, '64.....	

COMPANY D.—Continued.

NAMES.	RANK.	ENLIST- MENT.	DISCHARGE.	OTHER INCIDENTS.
George R. Adams.....	Sergeant	Sept., '62....	.....	Died Oct. 12, '64, at Jefferson Bar- racks, Mo.
George E. Case.....	Sergeant	Sept., '62....	With regiment.	Promoted 2d Lieutenant Oct. 7, '64. Promoted 1st Lieutenant Jan. 1, '65.
Elijah Farrington.....	Sergeant	Sept., '62....	For disability, Feb. 25, '65....	
Henry Snyder.....	Corporal	Sept., '62....	By order, May 24, '65.....	
Isaac D. Carr.....	Corporal	Sept., '62....	.....	Transferred to V. R. C. Nov. 20, '63.
Reuben Robison.....	.....	Sept., '62....	With regiment.	Promoted Sergeant.
Washington Pierce.....	.....	Sept., '62....	With regiment.	
Henry E. Selden.....	.....	Sept., '62....	With regiment.	
Silas G. Brown.....	.....	Sept., '62....	With regiment.	Promoted Sergeant.
John Wait.....	.....	Sept., '62....	With regiment.	
John S. Day.....	.....	Sept., '62....	With regiment.	
George A. Cressey.....	Musician	Sept., '62....	With regiment.	
Hanibal Hobson.....	.....	Sept., '62....	.....	When regiment discharged, absent sick at New Orleans.
John F. Bell.....	Wagoner	Sept., '62....	.....	When regiment discharged, absent, sick at Memphis, Tenn.
John Allen.....	Private	Sept., '62....	With regiment.	
George Ames.....	Private	Sept., '62....	With regiment, Oct. 15, '64.....	Promoted Corporal.
William C. Brown.....	Private	Sept., '62....	By order, June 27, '65.....	
James W. Baird.....	Private	Sept., '62....	With regiment.	
Thomas T. Breedy.....	Private	Sept., '62....	With regiment.	
Isa D. Brown.....	Private	Sept., '62....	With regiment.	
John O. Beden.....	Private	Sept., '62....	With regiment.	
Frank S. Coffin.....	Private	Sept., '62....	With regiment.	
F. N. Caunan.....	Private	Sept., '62....	.....	Absent on sick leave on discharge of regiment.
Edgar B. Comstock.....	Private	Sept., '62....	With regiment.	
Robert B. Coffin.....	Private	Sept., '62....	With regiment.	
S. W. Costellow.....	Private	Sept., '62....	.....	Died Oct. 23, '64, at Memphis.
George E. Collins.....	Private	Sept., '62....	.....	Died May 14, '65, at New Orleans.
Henry Curtis.....	Private	Sept., '62....	With regiment.	
M. W. Cotes.....	Private	Sept., '62....	.....	Died July 31, '64, Helena, Ark.
Rufus E. Draper.....	Private	Sept., '62....	For disability, April 25, '65.....	
Thomas D. Dudley.....	Private	Sept., '62....	With regiment.	
Nelson Dubuque.....	Private	Sept., '62....	With regiment.	
Edwin Edgerly.....	Private	Sept., '62....	With regiment.	
Enos W. Ellman.....	Private	Sept., '62....	.....	Died Sept. 13, '64, at Jefferson Bar- racks.
C. P. Fletcher.....	Private	Sept., '62....	With regiment.	
Julius Farrington.....	Private	Sept., '62....	For disability, June 23, '65....	
William B. Franklin.....	Private	Sept., '62....	With regiment.	
James S. Foster.....	Private	Sept., '62....	For disability, Oct. 24, '64.....	
Austin L. Fenlason.....	Private	Sept., '62....	With regiment.	
Allen L. Goodrich.....	Private	Sept., '62....	.....	On detached service when regiment was discharged.
Charles E. Galpia.....	Private	Sept., '62....	.....	Died Sept. 13, '64, at Memphis.
Joseph Goyette.....	Private	Sept., '62....	Per order, May 19, '65.....	
Albert F. Grove.....	Private	Sept., '62....	With regiment.	
Wm. A. Hawkins.....	Private	Sept., '62....	With regiment.	
Franz T. Heiss.....	Private	Sept., '62....	With regiment.	
E. T. Hamilion.....	Private	Sept., '62....	For disability, March 20, '63....	
George A. Hills.....	Private	Sept., '62....	Per order, Feb. 16, '65.....	
James H. Harmon.....	Private	Sept., '62....	Per order, May 25, '65.....	
Edwin Jackson.....	Private	Sept., '62....	With regiment.	
Charles W. Johnson.....	Private	Sept., '62....	With regiment.	
Jos. A. Janies.....	Private	Sept., '62....	With regiment.	
Thomas P. Janies.....	Private	Sept., '62....	.....	Transferred to 3d Minnesota Battery May 1, '63.
Henry Jackson.....	Private	Sept., '62....	June 5, '63.....	
Silas Livingston.....	Private	Sept., '62....	With regiment.	Promoted Corporal.
Charles Lausing.....	Private	Sept., '62....	With regiment.	
Levi L. Leathers.....	Private	Sept., '62....	With regiment.	
Alfred Loftus.....	Private	Sept., '62....	.....	Absent sick on discharge of regi- ment.
Andrew Layman.....	Private	Sept., '62....	With regiment.	
James McConnell.....	Private	Sept., '62....	With regiment.	
Wm. W. Mills.....	Private	Sept., '62....	With regiment.	
John McKimball.....	Private	Sept., '62....	With regiment.	
Charles H. Moore.....	Private	Sept., '62....	With regiment.	
Wesley Neill.....	Private	Sept., '62....	With regiment.	
Levi Neill.....	Private	Sept., '62....	.....	Died Nov. 11, '62, at Mankato.
James Pratt.....	Private	Sept., '62....	Per order, May 16, '65.....	

COMPANY D.—Continued.

NAMES.	RANK.	ENLIST- MENT.	DISCHARGE.	OTHER INCIDENTS.
Ezra Paine.....	Private.....	Sept., '62...	Per order, May 19, '65.....	
Eddie Powers.....	Private.....	Sept., '62...	With regiment.	
Dean R. Richardson.....	Private.....	Sept., '62...	With regiment.	
Theodore Ray.....	Private.....	Sept., '62...	With regiment.	
John R. Richardson.....	Private.....	Sept., '62...	Per order, May 3, '65.....	Transferred to V. R. C., Nov. 20, '63.
Russell W. Rock.....	Private.....	Sept., '62...	For disability, Jan. 14, '65.....	
William H. Sutherland....	Private.....	Sept., '62...	.....
Aretas Smith.....	Private.....	Sept., '62...	With regiment..	
Albion Stimpson.....	Private.....	Sept., '62...	With regiment..	Transferred to V. R. C., Nov. 20, '63. At discharge of regiment, sick at Prairie du Chien.
George Storrs.....	Private.....	Sept., '62...	With regiment..	
William R. Stimson.....	Private.....	Sept., '62...	.....
Oscar H. Shepley.....	Private.....	Sept., '62...	By order, June 22, '65.....	
Christopher Swagert.....	Private.....	Sept., '62...	For disability from wounds received at Birch Coolie...	Transferred to Inv. Corps, Nov. 20, '63. Died Dec. 9, '62, at Forest City, Minn. Sick at Prairie du Chien on discharge of regiment. Died Nov. 19, '64, at Jefferson Bar- racks, Mo.
John S. Stoops.....	Private.....	Sept., '62...	For disability, Oct. 17, '64.....	
Darius D. Sutherland.....	Private.....	Sept., '62...	.....
John C. Shrewsberry.....	Private.....	Sept., '62...	.....
Sylvanus Stinson.....	Private.....	Sept., '62...	May 1, '63, transferred to 3d Minne- sota Battery. Died May 7, '65, at St. Louis hospital, New Orleans, La.
Isaih Thompson.....	Private.....	Sept., '62...	.....
William S. Whitmore.....	Private.....	Sept., '62...	By order, May 16, '65.....	
William H. H. Williams...	Private.....	Sept., '62...	.....
William H. Bush.....	Private.....	March 8, '64.....	Died Oct. 16, '64, at Jefferson Bar- racks, St. Louis.
David C. Brown.....	Private.....	Feb. 3, '64...	With regiment..	
John W. Brown.....	Private.....	Feb. 27, '64...	For disability, Oct. 21, '64.....	
Charles A. Cates.....	Private.....	Feb. 9, '64...	.....
Nelson T. Derby.....	Private.....	Feb. 24, '64...	With regiment..	Died Nov. 14, '64, at Chicago.
Thomas A. Fisher.....	Private.....	Oct. 7, '63...	With regiment..	
Peter Filbert.....	Private.....	Feb. 24, '64...	For disability, March 9, '65.....	
Charles H. Jordan.....	Private.....	March 30, '64.....	.....
Samuel Layman.....	Private.....	Feb. 9, '64...	For disability, Dec. 20, '64.....	Died Oct. 17, '64, at Jefferson Bar- racks.
Charles H. Mulliner.....	Private.....	Feb. 24, '64...	For disability, June 11, '65.....	
Josiah Richardson.....	Private.....	April 15, '63.....	.....
John Roth.....	Private.....	Feb. 24, '64...	With regiment.	
Ira Sanford.....	Private.....	Feb. 24, '64...	Transferred to V. R. C., Jan. 15, '65. Died Jan. 18, '65, at St. Louis.
Michael Wolf.....	Private.....	Feb. 26, '64...	.....

COMPANY I.

NAMES.	RANK.	ENLIST- MENT.	DISCHARGE.	OTHER INCIDENTS.
Nickolas Mauren.....	Private.....	Aug., '62....	With regiment..	Promoted Corporal.
Joseph Benchfield.....	Private.....	Aug., '62....	With regiment..	

COMPANY K.

NAMES.	RANK.	ENLIST- MENT.	DISCHARGE.	OTHER INCIDENTS.
Theo. D. Miller.....	Private.....	Oct., '62....	Transferred to 3d Minn., March 17, '64. Transferred to V. R. C., Jan. 21, '65. Died July 30, '64, at Helena, Ark.
George Thomas.....	Private.....	Oct., '62....	.....
William T. Wier.....	Private.....	Oct., '62....	.....
Michael Purcell.....	Private.....	Jan. 4, '64...	With regiment..	

SEVENTH REGIMENT, INFANTRY.

NAMES.	RANK.	ENLIST- MENT.	DISCHARGE.	OTHER INCIDENTS.
Albert A. Ames.....	Asst. Surgeon.	Aug. 28, '62.	With regiment..	Promoted Surgeon, July 23, '64.

COMPANY C.

NAMES.	RANK.	ENLIST- MENT.	DISCHARGE.	OTHER INCIDENTS.
A. A. Thayer	Private.....	Feb. 11, '65..	With regiment..	

COMPANY F.

NAMES.	RANK	ENLIST- MENT.	DISCHARGE.	OTHER INCIDENTS.
Caleb Hosford.....	Private.....	Aug. 9, '62..	For ' disability, Sept. 17, '64.....	

EIGHTH REGIMENT, INFANTRY.

NAMES.	RANK.	ENLIST- MENT.	DISCHARGE.	OTHER INCIDENTS.
Geo. A. Camp.....	Major.....	Nov. 20, '62..		Resigned May 21, '65.
William H. Rause.....	Asst. Surgeon.	Sept. 12, '62..	July 11, '65.....	

COMPANY A.

NAMES.	RANK.	ENLIST- MENT.	DISCHARGE.	OTHER INCIDENTS.
William T. Ives.....	Sergeant.....	Oct., '62.....	With regiment.	Promoted 1st Sergeant, Aug. 1, '63. Killed by Indians in Meeker County, Sept. 11, '63.
William H. Edwards.....	Sergeant.....	Oct., '62.....		
Frederick T. Bird.....	Private.....	Oct., '62.....	In hospital, June 23, '65.....	
Albert B. Damon.....	Private.....	Oct., '62.....	With regiment..	
Joseph Downs.....	Private.....	Oct., '62.....	By order, June 23, '65.....	
Christian Johnson.....	Private.....	Oct., '62.....	In hospital, Aug. 27, '65.....	
Warren T. Sevey.....	Private.....	Oct., '62.....	With regiment..	
Charles Shea.....	Private.....	Oct., '62.....	With regiment..	
Thomas S. Walker.....	Private.....	Oct., '62.....	With regiment..	

COMPANY E.

NAMES.	RANK.	ENLIST- MENT.	DISCHARGE.	OTHER INCIDENTS.
James F. Bradley.....	Sergeant....	Oct., '62.....	For promotion in Company I, Nov. 16, '63.....	
Emerson J. Woodward....	Corporal.....	Oct., '62.....	For promotion in U. S. Col- ored Infantry, Jan. 19, '64.....	
William D. Lane.....	Musician	Oct., '62.....	With regiment..	
William F. Bagley.....	Musician	Oct., '62.....	In hospital, June 12, '65.....	
William Batterling.....	Private.....	Oct., '62.....	With regiment..	
Joseph Vadner, Jr.....	Private.....	Oct., '62.....	With regiment..	
J. L. Jellison.....	Private.....	Oct., '62.....	With regiment..	

COMPANY H.

NAMES.	RANK.	ENLIST- MENT.	DISCHARGE.	OTHER INCIDENTS.
Michael Nill.....	Private.....	Oct. 30, '62..	With regiment.	

COMPANY K.

NAMES.	RANK.	ENLIST- MENT.	DISCHARGE.	OTHER INCIDENTS.
Hubert Weber.....	Sergeant	Sept., '62....	With regiment.	
David Birt.....	Private.....	Sept., '62....	With regiment.	Promoted Corporal.

COMPANY K.—Continued.

NAMES.	RANK.	ENLIST-MENT.	DISCHARGE.	OTHER INCIDENTS.
Theodore Goris.....	Private.....	Sept., '62....	With regiment.	Promoted Corporal.
Charles Henry	Private.....	Sept., '62....	With regiment.	
John Kreamer.....	Private.....	Sept., '62....	With regiment.	
John Kunz.....	Private.....	Sept., '62....	With regiment.	
Xavier Cohler.....	Private.....	Sept., '62....	With regiment.	
Theodore Rosch.....	Private.....	Sept., '62....	Killed by Indians on rear guard to Capt. Fisk's expedition, Sept. 2, '64.
John Shemlein.....	Private.....	Sept., '62....	With regiment.	
Mikel Schmitz	Private.....	Sept., '62....	With regiment.	
John Wetzel.....	Private.....	Sept., '62....	With regiment.	
Henry Yentsch.....	Private.....	Sept., '62....	With regiment.	

NINTH REGIMENT, INFANTRY.

NAMES.	RANK.	ENLIST-MENT.	DISCHARGE.	OTHER INCIDENTS.
Charles W. Le Boutillier..	Surgeon	Oct. 10, '62..	.....	Died April 3, '63, at St. Peter, Minn.
Joel Handy.....	Prin. Musician	Nov. 10, '62..	.....	Died prisoner at Andersonville, Ga., Aug. 27, '64.

COMPANY A.

NAMES.	RANK.	ENLIST-MENT.	DISCHARGE.	OTHER INCIDENTS.
George A. Camp	Captain.....	Aug., '62....	.....	Promoted Major 8th Regiment Nov. 20, '62.
Jonathan Chase.....	1st Lieutenant	Aug., '62....	.....	Promoted Captain. Resigned Oct. 5, '63.
Harrison Jones.....	2d Lieutenant.	Aug., '62....	With regiment.	Promoted 1st Lieutenant and Captain.
Benjamin P. Shuler.....	1st Sergeant...	Aug., '62....	With regiment.	Promoted 1st and 2d Lieutenant and Captain Company H, Dec. 16, '64.
Leonidas M. Lane.....	Sergeant.....	Aug., '62....	Per order, May 15, '65.....	Promoted 2d Lieutenant.
Henry A. C. Thompson....	Sergeant.....	Aug., '62....	With regiment.	Prisoner Andersonville 7 months.
David B. Ellis.....	Sergeant.....	Aug., '62....	For disability, Nov. 27, '64.....	Prisoner Andersonville 7 months.
Beverley C. Bonham.....	Sergeant.....	Aug., '62....	With regiment.	Promoted Sergeant.
Abner A. Spencer.....	Corporal.....	Aug., '62....	For disability, May 30, '65.....	
Alfred G. Snow.....	Corporal.....	Aug., '62....	In hospital '65....	Promoted Sergeant.
Charles Ester.....	Corporal.....	Aug., '62....	With regiment.	Promoted Sergeant.
Charles Schonod.....	Corporal.....	Aug., '62....	.....	Died Oct. 29, '64, Savannah, Ga.
Lewis C. Tenison.....	Corporal.....	Aug., '62....	.....	Died, date unknown.
Daniel Hutchins.....	Corporal.....	Aug., '62....	.....	Killed June 10, '64, at Brice Cross Roads, Miss.
James A. Lennon.....	Corporal.....	Aug., '62....	.....	Transferred to V. R. C. Nov. 20, '63.
James A. Woodcock.....	Corporal.....	Aug., '62....	.....	Died Dec. 6, '64, at Cairo, Ills.
William S. O'Brien.....	Musician.....	Aug., '62....	With regiment.	Died Sept. 14, '64, Andersonville.
Edmund F. Warren.....	Musician.....	Aug., '62....	With regiment.	
Geo. W. White.....	Wagoner.....	Aug., '62....	.....
Geo. P. Baldwin.....	Private.....	Aug., '62....	For disability, Nov. 20, '64....	Promoted Quartermaster-Sergeant.
Hiram A. Banard.....	Private.....	Aug., '62....	.....	Transferred to N. C. S. Nov. 17, '63.
Miron W. Bartlett.....	Private.....	Aug., '62....	.....	Died Dec. 10, '64, at Andersonville.
Richmond H. Barrows....	Private.....	Aug., '62....	.....	Died Dec. 14, '62, at Ft. Ridgely, Minn.
Alonza Bragdon.....	Private.....	Aug., '62....	By order, May 3, '65.....	Died Feb. 15, '65, Memphis, Tenn.
Charles E. Burrell.....	Private.....	Aug., '62....	In hospital '65....	Died at Vicksburg.
David Cameron.....	Private.....	Aug., '62....	For disability, April 3, '64.....	
T. Campbell	Private.....	Aug., '62....	For wound received at Brice Cross Roads...	
John B. Chase.....	Private.....	Aug., '62....	.....	Died Oct. 14, '64, at Savannah, Ga.
Berton F. Cooley.....	Private.....	Aug., '62....	With regiment.	
John M. Cormack.....	Private.....	Aug., '62....	For disability, April 1, '63.....	
Amos Day	Private.....	Aug., '62....	.....	Died at Savannah, Ga.
Charles A. Dalvin.....	Private.....	Aug., '62....	For disability, March 23, '64....	
Jeremiah Desmon.....	Private.....	Aug., '62....	With regiment.	Died at Savannah, Ga.
George A. Doman.....	Private.....	Aug., '62....	With regiment.	
Jerome Dumas.....	Private.....	Aug., '62....	.....
Charles Farron.....	Private.....	Aug., '62....	For disability...	
Charles F. Fullerton.....	Private.....	Aug., '62....	With regiment.	
Lewis Gormoch.....	Private.....	Aug., '62....	For disability, March 25, '64....	

COMPANY A.—Continued.

NAMES.	RANK.	ENLIST- MENT.	DISCHARGE.	OTHER INCIDENTS.
George Goodwin.....	Private.....	Aug., '62.....	.....	Died Oct. 3, '64, at Anderson, Ga.
Ripley Goodwin.....	Private.....	Aug., '62.....	With regiment.	Deserted Nov. 7, '63, at Fort Snelling, Minn.
Frank Goodwin.....	Private.....	Aug., '62.....	.....	.....
Simon Goodwin.....	Private.....	Aug., '62.....	For disability, April 3, '63.....	.....
Joseph R. Gould.....	Private.....	Aug., '62.....	With regiment.	Captured at Brice Cross Roads, June 10, '64.
Joseph Gray.....	Private.....	Aug., '62.....	For disability...	.....
Geo. W. Hall.....	Private.....	Aug., '62.....	With regiment.	.....
Charles R. Haven..	Private.....	Aug., '62.....	For disability, June 28, '65.....	.....
Tiliston Heath.....	Private.....	Aug., '62.....	.....	Transferred to V. R. C. Oct. 1, '63.
David L. Hewitt.....	Private.....	Aug., '62.....	With regiment.	.....
Burdet Humphrey.....	Private.....	Aug., '62.....	For disability, Oct. 9, '62.....	.....
Geo. A. Kenedy.....	Private.....	Aug., '62.....	With regiment.	Captured at Brice Cross Roads, prisoner 7 months.
Joseph Kelene.....	Private.....	Aug., '62.....	.....	Died Sept. 8, '62, from wounds re- ceived at Birch Coolie.
James H. Leighton.....	Private.....	Aug., '62.....	Per order, June 10, '65.....	.....
Samuel R. Lewis.....	Private.....	Aug., '62.....	For disability, May 8, '63.....	.....
Wm. R. Mangdon.....	Private.....	Aug., '62.....	For disability, May 3, '65.....	.....
Samuel M. Macomber.....	Private.....	Aug., '62.....	.....	Died at Louisville, Ky.
Thomas Navy.....	Private.....	Aug., '62.....	.....	Killed March 31, '65, in battle at Spanish Fort, Ala.
Patrick McBride.....	Private.....	Aug., '62.....	With regiment.	Captured at Brice Cross Roads, prisoner 7 months.
John McCrimmon.....	Private.....	Aug., '62.....	With regiment.	.....
James McCost.....	Private.....	Aug., '62.....	.....	Captured at Brice Cross Roads, prisoner 7 months.
Lewis McDonald.....	Private.....	Aug., '62.....	For disability, April 3, '63.....	.....
John McDougal.....	Private.....	Aug., '62.....	.....	Died Aug. 28, '64, at Andersonville, Ga.
Alonzo D. Meads.....	Private.....	Aug., '62.....	.....	Died Jan. 22, '63, at Fort Ridgely, Minn.
Samuel W. Merrill.....	Private.....	Aug., '62.....	For disability...	.....
James W. Marden.....	Private.....	Aug., '62.....	.....	Died Aug. 28, '64, at Andersonville Prison, Ga.
Carlostin Morton.....	Private.....	Aug., '62.....	For disability, April 4, '64.....	.....
James Peaver.....	Private.....	Aug., '62.....	.....	Deserted March 10, '63, while on fur- lough.
Samuel Peaver.....	Private.....	Aug., '62.....	.....	Deserted March 20, '63, while on fur- lough.
John W. Pell.....	Private.....	Aug., '62.....	With regiment.	.....
J. T. Pomeroy.....	Private.....	Aug., '62.....	Per order, May 23, '65.....	.....
George W. Pomeroy.....	Private.....	Aug., '62.....	With regiment.	Captured at Brice Cross Roads, prisoner 7 months.
Joseph M. Prescott.....	Private.....	Aug., '62.....	For disability, May 24, '64.....	.....
Joseph Richards.....	Private.....	Aug., '62.....	.....	Died in prison, Savannah, Ga.
Charles H. Ricker.....	Private.....	Aug., '62.....	Per order, May 19, '65.....	.....
Stephen Rogerson.....	Private.....	Aug., '62.....	With regiment.	Promoted Corporal.
Henry E. Seelye.....	Private.....	Aug., '62.....	Per order, May 29, '65.....	.....
George P. Shoppe.....	Private.....	Aug., '62.....	.....	Died Aug. 5, '64, Memphis, Tenn.
Paul T. Shoppe.....	Private.....	Aug., '62.....	.....	Died at Annapolis, Md.
James H. Sinclair.....	Private.....	Aug., '62.....	With regiment.	.....
Hugh Smith.....	Private.....	Aug., '62.....	.....	Died Oct. 10, '64, prisoner at Savan- nah, Ga.
Charles H. Spencer.....	Private.....	Aug., '62.....	With regiment.	Captured at Brice Cross Roads, prisoner 7 months.
Warren C. Stetson.....	Private.....	Aug., '62.....	With regiment.	Promoted Corporal.
W. J. Stockton.....	Private.....	Aug., '62.....	With regiment.	.....
Mortimer M. Swinger.....	Private.....	Aug., '62.....	With regiment.	.....
James E. Styles.....	Private.....	Aug., '62.....	With regiment.	Promoted Corporal.
William F. Todd.....	Private.....	Aug., '62.....	Per order, June 5, '65.....	.....
Sylvanus Weeks.....	Private.....	Aug., '62.....	For disability, May 12, '63.....	.....
George Wethem.....	Private.....	Aug., '62.....	Per order, July 11, '65.....	.....

COMPANY B.

NAMES.	RANK.	ENLIST- MENT.	DISCHARGE.	OTHER INCIDENTS.
Richard Strout.....	Captain.....	Aug., '62....	Per order, Mch. 9, '64.....	
William A. Clark.....	1st Lieutenant	Aug., '62....		Promoted Captain, April 17, '64. Died Aug. 21, '65, at Minneapolis.
Curtis McCane.....	2d Lieutenant.	Aug., '62....	Per order, May 15, '65.....	Promoted 1st Lieutenant.
Ezra T. Carr.....	1st Sergeant...	Aug., '62....	For disability, June 19, '63....	Wounded by Indians, Acton, Minn. Died Sept. 18, '64, while in Anderson- ville Prison.
L. A. Babcock.....	Sergeant.....	Aug., '62....		
C. J. Atwater.....	Sergeant.....	Aug., '62....	For disability, Feb. 10, '64.....	
Jacques Winter.....	Corporal.....	Aug., '62....		Promoted Sergeant, March 1, '65.
Austin Knight.....	Corporal.....	Aug., '62....	Per order, June 14, '65.....	
Seneca M. Tarvin.....	Corporal.....	Aug., '62....		Transferred to V. R. C.
George Herrick.....	Corporal.....	Aug., '62....	With regiment.	Promoted 1st Sergeant.
Samuel Gowell.....	Corporal.....	Aug., '62....	With regiment.	Promoted Sergeant.
Henry T. Minton.....	Corporal.....	Aug., '62....	For disability, May 23, '64.....	
James A. Ames.....	Musician.....	Aug., '62....	By order, July 27, '65.....	
S. L. Fillmore.....	Wagoner.....	Aug., '62....		Died Sept. 29, '64, at Memphis.
James Adcock.....	Private.....	Aug., '62....		Died Aug. 22, '64, Andersonville.
William B. Atwater.....	Private.....	Aug., '62....	While absent from regim't, Aug. 1, '65.....	
William H. Brown.....	Private.....	Aug., '62....	Per order, July 10, '65.....	
George W. Baldwin.....	Private.....	Aug., '62....		Promoted Corporal, Dec. 31, '64.
Abner C. Bennett.....	Private.....	Aug., '62....		Died March 17, '63, Hutchinson, Minn.
Alex. J. Bothwick.....	Private.....	Aug., '62....	For disability, Aug. 23, '63....	
Frank J. Beedle.....	Private.....	Aug., '62....		Died Sept., '63, of wounds in battle of Acton, Minn.
Benedict Brooks.....	Private.....	Aug., '62....	Per order, June 5, '65.....	
Lewis L. Crane.....	Private.....	Aug., '62....	With regiment.	
George S. Cyphus.....	Private.....	Aug., '62....	Per order, Aug. 16, '65.....	
George H. Crandall.....	Private.....	Aug., '62....	With regiment.	Promoted Corporal.
E. J. Deerow.....	Private.....	Aug., '62....		Died Nov. 1, '64, in Milan, Ga., prison.
George E. Day.....	Private.....	Aug., '62....	With regiment.	Captured at Brice Cross Roads, prisoner at Andersonville.
Charles A. Esterly.....	Private.....	Aug., '62....	Per order, June 12, '65.....	
Volney A. Edgerly.....	Private.....	Aug., '62....		Transferred to V. R. C.
George W. Gideon.....	Private.....	Aug., '62....		Killed Sept. 3, '66, in battle with In- dians, Acton, Minn.
Alva Getchell.....	Private.....	Aug., '62....		Killed Sept. 3, '62, at Acton.
George Goodsell.....	Private.....	Aug., '62....	With regiment.	
Henry Goodale.....	Private.....	Aug., '62....	By order, May 18, '65.....	
D. C. Handy.....	Private.....	Aug., '62....	By order, Aug. 18, '65.....	
Jasper Hawkins.....	Private.....	Aug., '62....	While on de- tached duty, '65	
A. H. Hawkins.....	Private.....	Aug., '62....	With regiment.	
C. G. Halgren.....	Private.....	Aug., '62....	With regiment.	
E. D. Kirst.....	Private.....	Aug., '62....	With regiment.	
Samuel A. Lindley.....	Private.....	Aug., '62....		Died July 9, '64, Andersonville prison.
William Lovelle.....	Private.....	Aug., '62....	Per order, July 19, '65.....	
Levi W. Merritt.....	Private.....	Aug., '62....	For disability, May 23, '63....	Wounded Sept. 3, '62, in battle at Acton, Minn.
Charles Midgely.....	Private.....	Aug., '62....	Per order, May 31, '65.....	
William Mogle.....	Private.....	Aug., '62....	Per order, June 22, '65.....	
Robert E. McKinney.....	Private.....	Aug., '62....		Transferred to V. R. C., Nov. 1, '63.
Alex. McCormick.....	Private.....	Aug., '62....	Per order, June 7, '65.....	
Thomas Ponder.....	Private.....	Aug., '62....		
John Parslow.....	Private.....	Aug., '62....	With regiment.	Promoted Corporal.
James A. Rickerson.....	Private.....	Aug., '62....	With regiment..	
Milton A. Stubbs.....	Private.....	Aug., '62....	With regiment..	Promoted Corporal.
Charles Smith.....	Private.....	Aug., '62....		Died Mar. 13, '63, at Watertown, Minn.
Nathan Tilton.....	Private.....	Aug., '62....		Died Sept. 28, '64, at Andersonville prison.
Hiram W. Valentine.....	Private.....	Aug., '62....	With regiment..	
N. E. Weeks.....	Private.....	Aug., '62....		Died Nov. 6, '62, at Hutchinson, Minn.
John K. Weaver.....	Private.....	Aug., '62....		Died June 25, '65, at Rolla, Minn.
John B. Wakefield.....	Private.....	Aug., '62....		Died Aug. 13, '64, at Memphis, Tenn.
Kee Wakefield.....	Private.....	Aug., '62....	Per order, July 17, '65.....	Promoted Corporal.
Silas A. Seamans.....	Private.....	Aug., '62....	With regiment..	

COMPANY C.

NAMES.	RANK.	ENLIST- MENT.	DISCHARGE.	OTHER INCIDENTS.
L. M. Caswell.....	Corporal.....	Oct., '62....	For disability. May 23, '63.....	Captured at Brice Cross Roads. Captured at Brice Cross Roads, June 10, '64.
William Breckon	Private.....	Oct., '62....	July 31, '65.....	
Pliny S. Conkey.....	Private.....	Oct., '62....		
Samuel W. Rice.....	Private.....	Oct., '62....	For disability. Sept. 3, '64.....	

COMPANY I.

NAMES.	RANK.	ENLIST- MENT.	DISCHARGE.	OTHER INCIDENTS.
Peter Lus.....	Private.....	Oct. 12, '62..	With regiment..	Promoted Corporal.

COMPANY K.

NAMES.	RANK	ENLIST- MENT.	DISCHARGE.	OTHER INCIDENTS.
W. O. Curtis	Musician	Oct. 16, '62..	In hospital at Memphis, '65..	
Edward Brunell.....	Private.....	Oct. 16, '62..	For disability. May 27, '64.....	

NINTH REGIMENT, MINNESOTA INFANTRY.

COMPANY K.

NAMES.	RANK.	ENLIST- MENT.	DISCHARGE.	OTHER INCIDENTS.
William Byranes.....	1st Lieutenant	Aug., '62....	With regiment..	
Michael Hoy.....	2d Lieutenant.	Aug., '62....	By order. April 13, '65.....	
William Dunn.....	Sergeant.....	Aug., '62....	With regiment.	Promoted Sergeant.
Owen Keegan.....	Sergeant.....	Aug., '62....	With regiment.	
Thomas McCanon.....	Corporal.....	Aug., '62....	With regiment.	Captured Jan. 10, '65.
David Shaw.....	Corporal.....	Aug., '62....	With regiment.	
Dennis Sheehy.....	Corporal.....	Aug., '62....	Absent. July 25, '65.....	Captured Jan. 10, '65.
William Broderick.....	Private.....	Aug., '62....	For disability. July 26, '64.....	
Alfred Brezett.....	Private.....	Aug., '62....	With regiment.	Promoted Corporal.
Andrew Candron	Private.....	Aug., '62....	With regiment.	
Patrick Corney.....	Private.....	Aug., '62....	With regiment.	
Thomas Clifford.....	Private.....	Aug., '62....	With regiment.	
Joseph F. Cobb.....	Private.....	Aug., '62....	Per order. May 18, '65.....	
James Connelly.....	Private.....	Aug., '62....	With regiment.	
James Coyle.....	Private.....	Aug., '62....	For disability. April 3, '63.....	
William Daly.....	Private.....	Aug., '62....	With regiment..	
David Desjarlugh.....	Private.....	Aug., '62....	By order. Aug. 31, '64.....	Promoted Quartermaster, Sergeant, First Lieutenant, Co. I, June 2, '65. Promoted Corporal.
Richard Fewer.....	Private.....	Aug., '62....		
Patrick Gleeson.....	Private.....	Aug., '62....	With regiment.	Deserted April 25, '63, at Le Sueur, Minn.
Thomas Gaffney.....	Private.....	Aug., '62....	With regiment.	
William Grace.....	Private.....	Aug., '62....		Deserted May 10, '63, Le Sueur, Minn.
Joseph Gannia.....	Private.....	Aug., '62....	By order. Mar. 30, '65.....	
Cornelius Hays.....	Private.....	Aug., '62....		Deserted Sept. 7, '63, Ft. Ridgley. Deserted Nov. 12, '62, at St. Peter. Deserted Sept. 7, '63, Ft. Snelling.
James Hays.....	Private.....	Aug., '62....	With regiment.	
Thomas Hawkins.....	Private.....	Aug., '62....		Deserted Sept. 7, '63, Ft. Snelling.
William Hoy.....	Private.....	Aug., '62....		
Peter Hannon.....	Private.....	Aug., '62....		Deserted May 20, '63, Le Sueur.
John Killila.....	Private.....	Aug., '62....	With regiment.	
Thomas McDonough.....	Private.....	Aug., '62....	Absent. Aug. 19, '65.....	
Daniel Molan.....	Private.....	Aug., '62....	With regiment.	
Daniel Murphy.....	Private.....	Aug., '62....	Per order. June 5, '65.....	Died March 6, '63, St. Anthony.
Michael Mohan.....	Private.....	Aug., '62....		
Michael Moore.....	Private.....	Aug., '62....	By order. Mar. 5, '64.....	
Edward Moran.....	Private.....	Aug., '62....		

COMPANY K.—Continued.

NAMES.	RANK.	ENLIST- MENT.	DISCHARGE.	OTHER INCIDENTS.
Robert McCue.....	Private.....	Aug., '62....	For disability, Jan. 4, '64.....	Wounded at Nashville.
James Nash.....	Private.....	Aug., '62....	Absent, '65.....	
Edward Narry.....	Private.....	Aug., '62....	With regiment..	
William O'Brien.....	Private.....	Aug., '62....	With regiment..	
Patrick O'Conner.....	Private.....	Aug., '62....	Deserted June 21, '64, Memphis, Tenn
Daniel Page.....	Private.....	Aug., '62....	With regiment..	Deserted Sept. 7, '63, Ft. Snelling.
Patrick Quinn.....	Private.....	Aug., '62....	.....
James Riley.....	Private.....	Aug., '62....	With regiment..	Died in Minnesota, while on sick furlough.
Luke Roche.....	Private.....	Aug., '62....	.....
John Ready.....	Private.....	Aug., '62....	With regiment..	Promoted Corporal.
Patrick Sheehan.....	Private.....	Aug., '62....	With regiment..	
William Sheehan.....	Private.....	Aug., '62....	With regiment..	
Michael Summers.....	Private.....	Aug., '62....	By order, March 10, '64.....	
John Sebery.....	Private.....	Aug., '62....	With regiment..	
Dion Swift.....	Private.....	Aug., '62....	With regiment..	
Patrick White.....	Private.....	Aug., '62....	With regiment..	
F. B. O'Brien.....	Private.....	April 1, '64..	With regiment..	
Daniel Shea.....	Private.....	Dec. 26, '63..	With regiment..	

ELEVENTH REGIMENT, INFANTRY.

COMPANY F.

NAMES.	RANK.	ENLIST- MENT.	DISCHARGE.	OTHER INCIDENTS.
John W. Plummer.....	Captain.....	Aug., '64....	With regiment..	Died Jan. 28, '65, at Gallatin, Tenn
James Shaver.....	1st Lieutenant	Aug., '64....	With regiment..	
William S. Chowen.....	Sergeant.....	Aug., '64....	With regiment..	
John W. Eastman.....	Sergeant.....	Aug., '64....	With regiment..	
Jonas H. Howe.....	Sergeant.....	Aug., '64....	With regiment..	
Gilbert J. Merritt.....	Sergeant.....	Aug., '64....	With regiment..	
George A. Plummer.....	Sergeant.....	Aug., '64....	With regiment..	
Solomon Churchill.....	Corporal.....	Aug., '64....	With regiment..	
Chester E. Evans.....	Corporal.....	Aug., '64....	With regiment..	
Frank L. Holway.....	Corporal.....	Aug., '64....	With regiment..	
J. C. Jaques.....	Corporal.....	Aug., '64....	With regiment..	
Danford Redding.....	Corporal.....	Aug., '64....	With regiment..	
John J. Spinzeun.....	Corporal.....	Aug., '64....	With regiment..	
Adolph Weidenbach.....	Corporal.....	Aug., '64....	With regiment..	
James W. Austin.....	Private.....	Aug., '64....	With regiment..	
Horace W. Bohanon.....	Private.....	Aug., '64....	With regiment..	
Clark S. Bemis.....	Private.....	Aug., '64....	With regiment..	
Martin Biske.....	Private.....	Aug., '64....	With regiment..	
Frederick Biske.....	Private.....	Aug., '64....	With regiment..	
Charles M. Bickford.....	Private.....	Aug., '64....	With regiment..	
Ebenezer Brandon.....	Private.....	Aug., '64....	With regiment..	
Robert Chambers.....	Private.....	Aug., '64....	With regiment..	
George D. Drew.....	Private.....	Aug., '64....	With regiment..	
Henry Doyle.....	Private.....	Aug., '64....	With regiment..	
J. W. De Lamarter.....	Private.....	Aug., '64....	With regiment..	
William A. Fisher.....	Private.....	Aug., '64....	With regiment..	
Edward Fairfield.....	Private.....	Aug., '64....	.....
John Gerler.....	Private.....	Aug., '64....	With regiment..	
Gottlieb Geiger.....	Private.....	Aug., '64....	With regiment..	
Daniel Glatz.....	Private.....	Aug., '64....	With regiment..	
L. Gee.....	Private.....	Aug., '64....	With regiment..	
Charles W. Gordon.....	Private.....	Aug., '64....	With regiment..	
Alonzo Green.....	Private.....	Aug., '64....	With regiment..	
Joshua Howe.....	Private.....	Aug., '64....	With regiment..	
Nelson Herrick.....	Private.....	Aug., '64....	With regiment..	
Ephriam Harrington.....	Private.....	Aug., '64....	With regiment..	
William H. Harrington.....	Private.....	Aug., '64....	With regiment..	
George Hoisington.....	Private.....	Aug., '64....	With regiment..	
E. M. Hoisington.....	Private.....	Aug., '64....	Per order, May 31, '65.....	
John M. Hamilton.....	Private.....	Aug., '64....	With regiment..	
Alfred G. Jaques.....	Private.....	Aug., '64....	With regiment..	
David W. Jones.....	Private.....	Aug., '64....	At Fort Snell- ing, April 22, '65	
Thomas Kirkwood.....	Private.....	Aug., '64....	With regiment..	
Michael Larkin.....	Private.....	Aug., '64....	With regiment..	
Morris H. Lamb.....	Private.....	Aug., '64....	With regiment..	
Nathan Longfellow.....	Private.....	Aug., '64....	With regiment..	
William McKinley.....	Private.....	Aug., '64....	With regiment..	
Philip Matter.....	Private.....	Aug., '64....	With regiment..	
John Matter.....	Private.....	Aug., '64....	With regiment..	
Ichabod Murphy.....	Private.....	Aug., '64....	With regiment..	
John H. McGary.....	Private.....	Aug., '64....	With regiment..	
Charles D. Miller.....	Private.....	Aug., '64....	With regiment..	
Mason Murch.....	Private.....	Aug., '64....	With regiment..	

COMPANY F.—Continued.

NAMES.	RANK.	ENLIST- MENT.	DISCHARGE.	OTHER INCIDENTS.
David R. Malbon.....	Private.....	Aug., '64....	With regiment..	
Harvey S. Norton.....	Private.....	Aug., '64....	With regiment..	
James Quinn.....	Private.....	Aug., '64....	With regiment..	
Joseph W. Norris.....	Private.....	Aug., '64....	With regiment..	
Thomas Ohn.....	Private.....	Aug., '64....	With regiment..	
George A. Plummer.....	Private.....	Aug., '64....	With regiment..	
Mitchell Pelky.....	Private.....	Aug., '64....	With regiment..	
Seth Pribble.....	Private.....	Aug., '64....	With regiment..	
George C. Phillips.....	Private.....	Aug., '64....	With regiment..	
A. D. Pinkerton.....	Private.....	Aug., '64....	With regiment..	
Daniel Palmer.....	Private.....	Aug., '64....	With regiment..	
Amasa Richards.....	Private.....	Aug., '64....	With regiment..	
Nicholas Ripenberger.....	Private.....	Aug., '64....	With regiment..	
John Ripenberger.....	Private.....	Aug., '64....	With regiment..	
J. P. Shumway.....	Private.....	Aug., '64....	With regiment..	
Z. A. Smith.....	Private.....	Aug., '64....	With regiment..	
H. R. Stillman.....	Private.....	Aug., '64....	With regiment..	
Charles R. Stinson.....	Private.....	Aug., '64....	With regiment..	
H. Schunacker.....	Private.....	Aug., '64....	With regiment..	
Timothy Shaw.....	Private.....	Aug., '64....	With regiment..	
Daniel Terrell.....	Private.....	Aug., '64....	With regiment..	
Clark A. Wright.....	Private.....	Aug., '64....	With regiment..	
W. A. Wiley.....	Private.....	Aug., '64....	With regiment..	
Lorenzo P. Wanen.....	Private.....	Aug., '64....	At Ft. Snelling. April, '65.....	
George S. Woolsey.....	Private.....	Aug., '64....	With regiment..	
William Allison.....	Private.....	Aug., '64....	With regiment..	
Bernard Gasper.....	Private.....	Aug., '64....	With regiment..	
Hollis Hall.....	Private.....	Aug., '64....	With regiment..	
Carl A. Hamisch.....	Private.....	Aug., '64....	With regiment..	
Chas. C. Midwood.....	Private.....	Aug., '64....	With regiment..	
Frank J. Stickney.....	Private.....	Aug., '64....	With regiment..	
Buford Touman.....	Private.....	Aug., '64....	With regiment..	
John Lyons.....	Private.....	Aug., '64....	With regiment..	

COMPANY G.

NAMES.	RANK.	ENLIST- MENT.	DISCHARGE.	OTHER INCIDENTS.
Albert R. Hall.....	1st Lieut.....	Aug., '64....	With regiment..	
William T. Bowen.....	2d Lieut.....	Aug., '64....	With regiment..	
Arthur D. Chase.....	Private.....	Aug., '64....	With regiment..	
Thomas Cunningham.....	Private.....	Aug., '64....	With regiment..	
Horatio Hawkins.....	Private.....	Aug., '64....	With regiment..	
Benjamin Keesling.....	Private.....	Aug., '64....	With regiment..	
Amasa D. King.....	Private.....	Aug., '64....	With regiment..	
John H. Mitchell.....	Private.....	Aug., '64....	For commission Feb. 19, '65.....	
C. Plant.....	Private.....	Aug., '64....	With regiment..	

FIRST BATTALION INFANTRY, MINNESOTA VOLUNTEERS.

NAMES.	RANK.	ENLIST- MENT.	DISCHARGE.	OTHER INCIDENTS.
Charles H. Spear.....	Asst. Surg.....	July 1, '65....	With regiment..	
John W. Pride.....	Sergt-Maj.....	March 24, '64..	With regiment..	Prisoner at Andersonville 8 months. Promoted Second Lieutenant Company A, and Quartermaster.
David L. Morgan.....	O. M. Sergt....	April 1, '64..	With regiment..	

COMPANY A.

NAMES.	RANK.	ENLIST- MENT.	DISCHARGE.	OTHER INCIDENTS.
Chesley B. Tirrell.....	1st Lieut.....	May 12, '64..	For disability. Dec. 14, '64....	Wounds received at Petersburg, June 18, '64.
Henry Ghostly.....	Sergeant.....	Dec. 30, '61..	On expiration of term, Dec 29, '64.	
William A. Joy.....	Corporal.....	March 21, '64..	With battallion	Veteran volunteer. Promoted Ser- geant. Second Lieutenant Com- pany C.
Charles C. Blanchard.....	Private.....	Nov. 25, '61..	On expiration of term. Nov. 26, '64.....	

HISTORY OF HENNEPIN COUNTY.

COMPANY A.—Continued.

NAMES.	RANK.	ENLIST- MENT.	DISCHARGE.	OTHER INCIDENTS.
Peter G. Boffering.....	Private.....	Feb. 18, '64..	Per order. June 28, '65.....	
Jeremiah Collins.....	Private.....	Jan. 1, '64..	Per order. June 27, '65.....	
William Coombs.....	Private.....	Jan. 1, '64..	With company.	
Chas. A. Coombs.....	Private.....	Sept. 16, '61.	On expiration of term. May 20, '65	
Tumer Pribble.....	Private.....	Nov. 25, '61..	By order. July 21, '65.....	
George Sias.....	Private.....	March 14, '64	With company.	Captured June 22, '64.
Aaron Gould.....	Private.....	Feb. 28, '65..	With company.	Prisoner at Andersonville.

COMPANY B.

NAMES.	RANK.	ENLIST- MENT.	DISCHARGE.	OTHER INCIDENTS.
Ellett P. Perkins.....	Captain.....	May 5, '64..	Per order. Oct. 13, '64.....	
Henry D. O'Brien.....	2d Lieut.....	May 12, '64..	With regiment, July 14, '65.....	Promoted Captain of Company A, April 10, '65.
James Bryant.....	1st Sergt.....	March 31, '64	With regiment..	Promoted First Lieutenant, March 16, '65. Captain Company C.
Adam C. Stites.....	Sergeant.....	Sept. 28, '61.	On expiration of term. Sept 28, '64.....	
W. W. Holden.....	Corporal.....	Feb. 26, '63..	With company..	Promoted 2d and 1st Lieutenant.
Archibald Curtis.....	Corporal.....	March 24, '64	With company..	
Wm. E. Shumacher.....	Corporal.....	March 31, '64	With company..	Promoted Sergeant.
Geo. W. F. Abraham.....	Musician.....	March 30, '64	.....	Died Nov. 12, '64, in Andersonville Prison.
Orville Ames.....	Private.....	Feb. 25, '64..	.....	Died July, '64.
William Boffering.....	Private.....	Feb. 18, '64..	With company.	
David Carlton.....	Private.....	Feb. 26, '63..	With company.	
Sylvester Densmore.....	Private.....	Feb. 27, '64..	.....	Died Nov. 26, '64. City Point, Va.
E. M. C. Hamilton.....	Private.....	Mch. 31, '64..	In hospital, June 19, '65.....	
Elmsly J. Hamilton.....	Private.....	Feb. 27, '64..	Absent, sick. June 28, '65.....	Prisoner at Andersonville, 8 months.
James Hawks.....	Private.....	Feb. 29, '64..	With company.	
F. W. Hohage.....	Private.....	Feb. 26, '64..	With company.	
David L. Morgan.....	Private.....	Mch. 30, '64..	With regiment.	Promoted Q. M. Sergt. April 1, '65.
Job Pratt.....	Private.....	Mch. 1, '64..	Absent, sick. July 13, '65.....	
Daniel Sullivan.....	Private.....	Nov. 1, '61..	On expiration term. May 18, '65.....	
Gilbert E. Sly.....	Private.....	Mch. 1, '64..	.....	Veteran volunteer. Died Sept. 21, '64, in prison at Richmond, Va.
George E. Sunbey.....	Private.....	Feb. 27, '64..	.....	Died Dec. 7, '64, at Annapolis, Md.
Peter Shultz.....	Private.....	Feb. 20, '64..	Absent. July 21, '65.....	
Harmon Stackloff.....	Private.....	Mch. 28, '64..	Absent. '65.....	Prisoner at Andersonville, 6 months.
William Swager.....	Private.....	Mch. 24, '64..	With company.	Veteran volunteer.
Norman Shook.....	Private.....	April 1, '64..	With company.	
James E. Weaver.....	Private.....	Mch. 24, '64..	With company.	Veteran volunteer.
Theodore Brown.....	Private.....	July 20, '61..	On expiration term. July 20, '64.....	
Joseph Halleck.....	Private.....	Feb. 14, '65..	By order. April 4, '65.....	

FIRST REGIMENT, HEAVY ARTILLERY.

NAMES.	RANK.	ENLIST- MENT.	DISCHARGE.	OTHER INCIDENTS.
Christ. B. Heffelfinger.....	Major Com....	April 25, '65.	With regiment.	

COMPANY A.

NAMES.	RANK.	ENLIST- MENT.	DISCHARGE.	OTHER INCIDENTS.
W. H. Bartlett.....	Private.....	Sept. 19, '64.	With company.	
John Gotwold.....	Private.....	Sept. 19, '64.	At St. Paul. June 2, '65.....	
Richard Hooper.....	Private.....	Sept. 19, '64.	With company.	
Peter Hoppe.....	Private.....	Sept. 19, '64.	With company.	
Gordan Jackins.....	Private.....	Sept. 23, '64.	With company.	
Michael Smith.....	Private.....	Sept. 29, '64.	With company.	
John S. Wales.....	Private.....	Sept. 21, '64.	Absent. '65.....	

COMPANY B.

NAMES.	RANK.	ENLIST-MENT.	DISCHARGE.	OTHER INCIDENTS.
James M. Gillaspie.....	Private.....	Sept. 19, '64.	With company.	
Henry Miller.....	Private.....	Sept. 19, '64.	With company.	
Henry C. Miller.....	Private.....	Sept. 22, '64.	Per order. Aug. 28, '65.	Transferred to Co. E. July 7, '65.
W. B. Shaffel.....	Private.....	Sept. 22, '64.	With company.	
Norman Ward.....	Private.....	Sept. 14.....	With company.	Promoted Corporal-Sergeant.
Geo. R. Shaffer.....	Private.....	Sept. 14.....	With company.	

COMPANY C.

NAMES.	RANK.	ENLIST-MENT.	DISCHARGE.	OTHER INCIDENTS.
Erving A. Duusmoor.....	Sergeant.....	Oct. 15, '64.	With company.	
R. H. Ogburn.....	Sergeant.....	Sept. 2, '64.	With company.	

COMPANY H.

NAMES.	RANK.	ENLIST-MENT.	DISCHARGE.	OTHER INCIDENTS.
John Hussey, Jr.....	2d Lieutenant.	Feb. 17, '65.	.....	Resigned, June 26, '65.
L. F. Sampson.....	1st Sergeant...	Mch., '65...	With regiment.	
Romain Pouloit.....	Private.....	.....	With regiment.	

FIRST COMPANY, SHARPSHOOTERS.

NAMES.	RANK.	ENLIST-MENT.	DISCHARGE.	OTHER INCIDENTS.
Benedict Hipler.....	1st Lieutenant	Mch., '62...	.....	Promoted Corporal, Feb. 10, '62. Resigned, July 28, '62.
Dudley P. Chase.....	2d Lieutenant.	Mch., '62 ..	.....	Promoted 1st Lieutenant, Feb. 10, '62. Captain, July 18, '62. Died of wounds, at Chancellorville.
Jackson Steward.....	Sergeant.....	Mch., '62...	.....	Died June 28, '62, at Alexandria, Va.
Uriah P. Penny.....	Corporal.....	Mch., '62...	For disability. April 1, '63.....	
Wm. P. Collins.....	Corporal.....	Mch., '62.....	.....
Lucius Bell.....	Private.....	Mch., '62.....	.....	Died Jan. 12, '62.
John W. Babcock.....	Private.....	Mch., '62.....	.....	Died May 12, '62, at Washington.
Preston Cooper.....	Private.....	Mch., '62.....	.....	Deserted, April 17, '63.
Daniel W. Jones.....	Private.....	Mch., '62.....	Per order. May, '62.....	
John Cerr.....	Private.....	Mch., '62.....	.....	Re-enlisted. Transferred to 1st Battalion, Jan. 1, '65.
W. T. Cerr.....	Private.....	Mch., '62.....	On expiration of term. Sept. 22, '64.....	
Henry McGaffery.....	Private.....	Mch., '62.....	.....	Re-enlisted. Transferred to 1st Battalion, Jan. 30, '65.
Eugene Moriarty.....	Private.....	Mch., '62.....	For disability. Feb. 4, '63.....	
Abraham Maricle.....	Private.....	Mch., '62.....	.....	Dropped from rolls, Aug. 1st, '63.
W. E. Mason.....	Private.....	Mch., '62.....	.....	Re-enlisted. Transferred to 1st Battalion, Jan. 30, '65.
James M. Powers.....	Private.....	Mch., '62.....	For disability. Jan. 14, '63.....	
Dyer Pettijohn.....	Private.....	Mch., '62.....	.....	Re-enlisted. Transferred to 1st Battalion, Jan. 30, '65.
Lawrence T. Prescott.....	Private.....	Mch., '62.....	.....
Silas S. Parmater.....	Private.....	Mch., '62.....	.....
Henry W. Sampson.....	Private.....	Mch., '62.....	For disability. March 5, '63.....	
Dudley A. Boan.....	Private.....	Mch., '62.....	.....	Transferred to 1st Battalion.
Eugene Swartout.....	Private.....	Mch., '62.....	.....	Transferred to 1st Bat., Jan. 30, '65.

SECOND COMPANY, SHARPSHOOTERS.

NAMES.	RANK.	ENLIST-MENT.	DISCHARGE.	OTHER INCIDENTS.
A. J. Underwood.....	Sergeant.....	March, '62.	For disability. Nov. 1, '62.....	
J. B. Chancy.....	Corporal.....	March, '62	For disability. Oct. 18, '62.....	
Samuel B. Beach.....	Private.....	March, '62..	.....	Veteran.
C. F. Widstrand.....	Private.....	March, '62..	.....
Chas. H. Spear.....	Private.....	March, '62..	.....
S. R. Churchill.....	Private.....	March, '62..	.....

FIRST REGIMENT, MOUNTED RANGERS.

NAMES.	RANK.	ENLIST- MENT.	DISCHARGE.	OTHER INCIDENTS.
Geo. E. DuToit.....	Hosp. Stewd..	Dec. 1, '62...	With regiment..	

COMPANY A.

NAMES.	RANK.	ENLIST- MENT.	DISCHARGE.	OTHER INCIDENTS.
Eugene M. Wilson.....	Captain.....	Oct. 9, '62...	With company, Oct. 20, '63.....	
James M. Paine.....	2d Lieutenant.	Oct. 9, '62...	With company.	
Elisha Cowan.....	Sergeant	Oct. 9, '62...	With company.	
James R. Wilson.....	Sergeant	Oct. 9, '62...	With company.	
Stephen Pratt.....	Corporal.....	Oct. 9, '62...	With company.	
Edward Morse.....	Corporal.....	Oct. 9, '62...	With company.	Reduced Nov. 10, '62.
Archibald McGill.....	Corporal.....	Oct. 9, '62...	With company.	
James Sweeney.....	Wagoner.....	Oct. 9, '62...	With company.	
John B. Boseman.....	Private.....	Oct. 1, '62...	With company.	
David Christlieb.....	Private.....	Sept. 20, '62.	With company.	
Chas. Duprey.....	Private.....	Sept. 20, '62.	With company.	
Livingston Estes.....	Private.....	Sept. 23, '62.	With company.	
Wilson Gray.....	Private.....	Sept. 20, '62.	With company.	
Edward Hughes.....	Private.....	Sept. 20, '62.	With company.	
Joshua Harris.....	Private.....	Sept. 22, '62.	With company.	Died at Ft. Snelling, Nov. 12, '62.
Robt. H. Jefferson.....	Private.....	Sept. 22, '62.	With company.	
Jasper N. Johnson.....	Private.....	Sept. 27, '62.	With company.	Deserted, March. '63.
Emanuel Lavelly.....	Private.....	Sept. 20, '62.	With company.	
Thos. Otterman.....	Private.....	Sept. 24, '62.	With company.	
Chas. Pope.....	Private.....	Sept. 27, '62.	With company.	Died at Ft. Ripley, Sept. 30, '63.
Isaac N. Russell, Jr.....	Private.....	Sept. 27, '62.	With company.	
Frederick Raymond.....	Private.....	Sept. 20, '62.	With company.	
Wm. E. Roth.....	Private.....	Sept. 29, '62.	With company.	
Mathew Sullivan.....	Private.....	Sept. 23, '62.	With company.	
Albert Simon.....	Private.....	Sept. 27, '62.	With company.	
Chas. L. Plummer.....	Private.....	Sept. 25, '62.	With company.	
Robt. W. Sanborn.....	Private.....	Sept. 26, '62.	With company.	Promoted Sergeant.
Andrew L. Tennison.....	Private.....	Sept. 27, '62.	With company.	
Geo. H. Wiants.....	Private.....	Sept. 20, '62.	With company.	
Michael Wolf.....	Private.....	Sept. 20, '62.	With company.	
Alpheous Angell.....	Private.....	Jan. 19, '63..	With company.	
James Parker.....	Private.....	Oct. 17, '63..	With company.	

COMPANY C.

NAMES.	RANK.	ENLIST- MENT.	DISCHARGE.	OTHER INCIDENTS.
James Patten.....	Corporal.....	Oct. 17, '62..	With company.	
John McCormick.....	Teamster.....	Oct. 17, '62..	With company.	
Chas. Ellsworth.....	Blacksmith...	Oct. 17, '62..	With company.	
Ezra B. Ames.....	Private.....	Sept. 23, '62.	With company.	
Wm. P. Burnett.....	Private.....	Sept. 19, '62.	With company.	
Ed. C. Countryman.....	Private.....	Sept. 26, '62.	With company.	
John Dreddy.....	Private.....	Oct. 15, '62..	With company.	
Hiram H. Dorman.....	Private.....	Sept. 23, '62.	With company.	
Thos. E. Ellsworth.....	Private.....	Sept. 23, '62.	With company.	Died, Oct. 21, '62, at Ft. Snelling. .
P. P. Farrington.....	Private.....	Sept. 26, '62.	With company.	
Henry Kelly.....	Private.....	Sept. 27, '62.	With company.	
E. Lenneman.....	Private.....	Sept. 23, '62.	With company.	
Sanford Redding.....	Private.....	Oct. 15, '62..	With company.	
Adolphus Schenck.....	Private.....	Oct. 14, '62..	With company.	
Wm. H. Tilton.....	Private.....	Sept. 25, '62.	With company.	
John Wymen.....	Private.....	Sept. 23, '62.	With company.	
Samuel Wilson.....	Private.....	Sept. 23, '62.	With company.	
Harvey Bowen.....	Private.....	March 14, '63.	With company.	
Andrew J. Cates.....	Private.....	Feb. 14, '63..	With company.	
Samuel Murphy.....	Private.....	Jan. 30, '63..	With company.	

COMPANY F.

NAMES.	RANK.	ENLIST- MENT.	DISCHARGE.	OTHER INCIDENTS.
Horace M. Avery.....	Private.....	Dec. 23, '62..	With company.	
Job Brown.....	Private.....	May 22, '63..	With company.	
Levi Haviland.....	Private.....	March 22, '63.	With company.	

COMPANY G.

NAMES.	RANK.	ENLIST- MENT.	DISCHARGE.	OTHER INCIDENTS.
Alex. Burnell.....	Private.....	Nov. 21, '62.	For disability. March 1, '63...	
Samuel Layman.....	Private.....	Nov. 22, '62.	With company.	
Wm. H. Lampman.....	Private.....	Oct. 28, '62..	With company.	
Geo. Lampman.....	Private.....	Nov. 22, '62.	With company.	
Geo. Palmer.....	Private.....	Nov. 22, '62.	With company.	
Chas. M. Stinson.....	Private.....	Nov. 22, '62.	With company.	

COMPANY K.

NAMES.	RANK.	ENLIST- MENT.	DISCHARGE.	OTHER INCIDENTS.
James F. Hyland	Private.....	Dec. 10, '62..	With company.	

COMPANY M.

NAMES.	RANK.	ENLIST- MENT.	DISCHARGE.	OTHER INCIDENTS.
John Bruth.....	Private.....	Dec. 5, '62...	With company.	
Peter Langle.....	Private.....	Nov. 25, '62.	With company.	
Peter Leonard.....	Private.....	Nov. 20, '62.	With company.	

BRACKETT'S BATTALION, CAVALRY.

NAMES.	RANK.	ENLIST- MENT.	DISCHARGE.	OTHER INCIDENTS.
C. O. Johnson.....	Surgeon.....	Feb. 1, '62...	.....	Resigned, '64.

COMPANY A.

NAMES.	RANK.	ENLIST- MENT.	DISCHARGE.	OTHER INCIDENTS.
Nickolas Bode.....	Musician	Oct. 7, '61...	For wounds received in battle, May 5, '62.
Henry Moore.....	Private.....	Oct. 19, '61..	Aug. 27, '62.....	
Martin V. Pratt	Private.....	Oct. 11, '61..	On expiration of term. Oct. 28, '64	Veteran. Promoted Corporal.
Simon Riesgraf.....	Private.....	Sept. 25, '61	On expiration of term. Sept. 25, '64	
Chas. A. Hutchings.....	Private.....	Mar. 5, '65..	With company.	
Isaac N. Hoblitt.....	Private.....	Feb. 13, '65..	On expiration of term. Feb. 13, '66	
Wm. Kissinger.....	Private.....	Feb. 11, '65..	On expiration of term. Feb 11, '66	
Chas. F. Longfellow.....	Private.....	Feb. 14, '65..	On expiration of term. Feb. 14, '66	
John F. Smith.....	Private.....	Feb. 11, '65..	On expiration of term. Feb. 11, '66	

COMPANY B.

NAMES.	RANK.	ENLIST- MENT.	DISCHARGE.	OTHER INCIDENTS.
Geo. S. Brown.....	Private.....	Mar., '64...	With company.	Promoted Wagoner.
Henry S. Chase.....	Private.....	Mar. 22, '64..	With company.	
Wm. Finley.....	Private.....	Mar. 24, '64..	With company.	
Amos B. Hurley.....	Private.....	Mar. 23, '64..	With company.	
John H. Houghley.....	Private.....	Mar. 26, '64..	With company.	
Walter Keough.....	Private.....	Mar. 30, '64..	With company.	
Columbus Myers.....	Private.....	Mar. 30, '64..	With company.	
James H. Pottle.....	Private.....	Mar. 30, '64..	With company.	
Samuel J. Pecl.....	Private.....	Mar. 26, '64..	With company.	

COMPANY B.—Continued.

NAMES.	RANK.	ENLIST-MENT.	DISCHARGE.	OTHER INCIDENTS.
Chas. H. Waters	Private.....	Mar. 25, '64.	With company.	Veteran.
Sam A. Wilson	Private.....	April 5, '64.	With company.	
Dominick Grutch	Private.....	Feb. 13, '65.	With company.	
Peter Miller.....	Private.....	Feb. 13, '65.	On expiration of term. Feb. 28, '66.	
John Rust.....	Private.....	Feb. 13, '65.	Feb. 28, '66.	
Nicholas Thilleau.....	Private.....	Feb. 11, '65.	Feb. 11, '66.	
Archibald E. Howe.....	Private.....	Feb. 14, '65.	Feb. 27, '66.	
Peter C. Howe.....	Private.....	Feb. 14, '65.	Per order. June 2, '65.	

COMPANY C.

NAMES.	RANK.	ENLIST-MENT.	DISCHARGE.	OTHER INCIDENTS.
Henry S. Lindsay	Musician ...	Nov. 28, '61.	.....	Died Jan. 26, '62, in hospital at Camp Benton, Mo.
John Finnegan.....	Wagoner ...	Nov. 20, '61.	Per order.....	Re-enlisted Dec. 31, '63.
Francis W. Carlton	Private.....	Nov. 1, '61.	On expiration of term. Dec. 19, '64.	
Wallace R. Lashell.....	Private.....	Nov. 14, '61.	With company.	Re-enlisted Dec. 31, '63.
Oren J. Swan	Private.....	Nov. 1, '61.	On expiration of term. Dec. 19, '64.	
John B. Thomas	Private.....	Nov. 18, '61.	With company.	Re-enlisted Dec. 31, '63. Promoted Corporal.
Wm. Van Eman	Private.....	Feb. 29, '64.	With company.	
Ephraim Whitney	Private.....	Feb. 29, '64.	With company.	
Geo. B. Allen	Private.....	Feb. 13, '65.	On expiration of term. Feb. 13, '66.	
Bernard Cloutier	Private.....	.....	One year. On expiration of term.....	

COMPANY D.

NAMES.	RANK.	ENLIST-MENT.	DISCHARGE.	OTHER INCIDENTS.
Jas. R. Brownell	Private.....	Feb. 10, '64.	With company.	
John Connor.....	Private.....	Dec. 15, '63.	With company.	

SECOND REGIMENT, CAVALRY.

COMPANY A.

NAMES.	RANK.	ENLIST-MENT.	DISCHARGE.	OTHER INCIDENTS.
Frank Brabic.....	Private.....	Feb., '63....	Feb. 13, '65. On expiration of term.....	
Chas. Stien	Private.....	Feb., '63....	On expiration of term. Feb. 18, '65.	
Louis Stein	Private.....	Feb., '63....	Per order. July 11, '65.	

COMPANY D.

NAMES.	RANK.	ENLIST-MENT.	DISCHARGE.	OTHER INCIDENTS.
Jas. M. Payne.....	Captain.....	Oct. 23, '63..	With company. Dec. 2, '63.	
Robt. Wood	2d Lieutenant.	Oct. 24, '63..		Died Nov. 25, '64, at Ft. Wadsworth.
Archibald McGill.....	1st Sergeant...	Nov. 20.....	April 28, '66. With company	Promoted Second Lieutenant, First Lieutenant, Co. H, June 6, '65.
Robt. McGrath.....	Q.-M. Sergeant	Nov. 7, '63..	With company.	

COMPANY D.—Continued.

NAMES.	RANK.	ENLIST- MENT.	DISCHARGE.	OTHER INCIDENTS.
Robt. W. Sanborn.....	Sergeant.....	Oct. 23, '63.	With company.	Promoted 2d Lieutenant.
Andrew J. Cates.....	Sergeant.....	Nov. 2, '63.	With company.	
Geo. C. Tichnor.....	Corporal.....	Dec. 3, '63.	With company.	
David N. Jenkins.....	Corporal.....	Oct. 28, '63.	With company.	Reduced.
Levi W. Merritt.....	Corporal.....	Dec. 12, '63.	For disability. June, '65.....	
Ancel Ticknor.....	Wagoner.....	Dec. 3, '63.	With company.	Reduced.
Geo. C. Marshall.....	Blacksmith.....	Dec. 7, '63.	With company.	Reduced.
Wm. Armstrong.....	Private.....	Nov. 7, '63.	With company.	
Chas. S. Bardwell.....	Private.....	Nov. 13, '63.	With company.	Promoted Corporal.
Joshua S. Bryant.....	Private.....	Dec. 7, '63.	With company.	
A. P. Beeman.....	Private.....	Nov. , '63.	With company.	
Richard Clayton.....	Private.....	Dec. 22, '63.	With company.	
Thos. Cardman.....	Private.....	Nov. 2, '63.	For disability. Sept. 1, '65.....	
Carlos Douglass.....	Private.....	Dec. 1, '63.	With company.	
John M. Eddy.....	Private.....	Nov. 7, '63.	With company.	Appointed blacksmith.
Llewellyn Goodalle.....	Private.....	Dec. 26, '63.	With regiment.	
John Larrington.....	Private.....	Dec. 2, '63.		Deserted May 4, '64, at Fort Snelling.
Patrick McKinney.....	Private.....	Nov. 10, '63.	For disability. July 25, '65.....	
Roderick McLennan.....	Private.....	Nov. 28, '63.	With company.	
Moses F. Olliver.....	Private.....	Nov. 21, '63.	With regiment.	Appointed Trumpeter.
Samuel S. Paine.....	Private.....	Nov. 6, '63.	With regiment.	Promoted Chaplain.
Edward Phinney.....	Private.....	Dec. 4, '63.	With company.	
Joseph Sharr.....	Private.....	Nov. 24, '63.	With company.	
Chas. H. Sumner.....	Private.....	Dec. 13, '63.	With company.	
James P. Ticknor.....	Private.....	Dec. 3, '63.	With regiment.	Promoted Corporal.
Ben. Wallace.....	Private.....	Oct. 28, '63.	With company.	
Geo. H. Wymants.....	Private.....	Dec. 15, '63.	With company.	
Henry C. Williams.....	Private.....	Dec. 16, '63.	With company.	
Matthias Weidenbach.....	Private.....	Nov. 24, '63.		Died March 17, '65, at Fort Wads- worth.
Chester C. Ward.....	Private.....	Nov. 16, '63.	With company.	
Horatio Beeman.....	Private.....	Feb. 14, '65.		
Mark M. Bridges.....	Private.....	Feb. 14, '65.	No record.....	
Samuel M. Haws.....	Private.....	Feb. 14, '65.	No record.....	
Joseph Naramore.....	Private.....	Feb. 14, '65.	No record.....	
Edward Stoddard.....	Private.....	Feb. 14, '65.	No record.....	

COMPANY F.

NAMES.	RANK.	ENLIST- MENT.	DISCHARGE.	OTHER INCIDENTS.
Leander V. Allen.....	Private.....	Feb. 14, '65.	With company.	
Oscar R. Champlain.....	Private.....	Mch 30, '64.	With company.	
Geo. B. Whiddin.....	Private.....	Feb. 15, '65.	With company.	

COMPANY I.

NAMES.	RANK.	ENLIST- MENT.	DISCHARGE.	OTHER INCIDENTS.
Price B. Ourcus.....	Private.....	Mch. 29, '64.	With company.	

COMPANY L.

NAMES.	RANK.	ENLIST- MENT.	DISCHARGE.	OTHER INCIDENTS.
Romaine A. Streeter.....	Private.....	Feb. 16, '64.		

INDEPENDENT BATTALION, CAVALRY.

COMPANY A.

NAMES.	RANK.	ENLIST- MENT.	DISCHARGE.	OTHER INCIDENTS.
Wm. W. Wilson.....	Sergeant.....	July 6, '63.	For disability...	
James N. Dudley.....	Sergeant.....	June 30, '63.	With company.	Reduced.
Edward G. Libby.....	Sergeant.....	July 15, '63.	With company.	Reduced
St. Don. Palmer.....	Corporal.....	June 30, '63.	With company.	Promoted Sergeant.

COMPANY A.—Continued.

NAMES.	RANK.	ENLIST-MENT.	DISCHARGE.	OTHER INCIDENTS.
John M. Bergan.....	Corporal.....	July 15, '63..	With company.	Reduced.
Nicholas Arn.....	Trumpeter....	June 27, '63..	With company.	
Miles J. Haver.....	Private.....	July 17, '63..	For disability..	
Edwin Brewster.....	Private.....	July 15, '63..	With company.	
Nathaniel Chantler....	Private.....	July 15, '63..	With company.	Died Oct. 15, '63, at Minnetonka, Minn. Died Sept. 19, '63, at Minneapolis.
And. Cruickshanks.....	Private.....	June 30, '63..	With company.	
Ronald Cruickshanks.....	Private.....	June 30, '63..	With company.	
John A. Coleman.....	Private.....	June 30, '63..	With company.	
Chas. H. Cook.....	Private.....	July 15, '63..	With company.	
Samuel P. Hall.....	Private.....	June 30, '63..	.....
Joseph Hankerson.....	Private.....	July 6, '63..	.....
Chas. Ogburn.....	Private.....	July 6, '63..	With company.	
Thos. C. Wakefield.....	Private.....	June 30, '63..	With company.	
Christian Wotter.....	Private.....	July, '63..	With company.	
Alfred Gervais.....	Private.....	July 28, '63..	For disability. March 14, '65..	Per order. April 6, '66.....
Edwin M. Snow.....	Private.....	Feb. 22, '64.	.....
Chas. H. Parrish.....	Private.....	Feb. 22, '64.	For disability.	
Frederick Bowers.....	Private.....	Feb. 23, '64.	With company.	
Abe Zimmerman.....	Private.....	Feb. 23, '64.	Per order. Mch. 29, '66.....	

COMPANY B.

NAMES.	RANK.	ENLIST-MENT.	DISCHARGE.	OTHER INCIDENTS.
Geo. C. Whitcomb.....	Captain.....	July 7, '63..	With company.	Promoted First Sergeant.
Thos. R. Briggs.....	Q. M. Sergt....	July 4, '63..	With company.	
Jas. W. Hankinson.....	Corporal.....	Aug. 7, '63..	For promotion. Feb. 23, '65.....	
Volney R. Walters.....	Corporal.....	July 16, '63..	For disability. Feb. 11, '63.....	Reduced Dec. 1, '63.
Moses H. Ripley.....	Blacksmith...	Aug. 4, '63..	Per order. Jan. 27, '66.....	Reduced Dec. 1, '63. Reappointed Corporal July 17, '64.
Robt. Archibald.....	Private.....	Aug. 10, '63.	With company.	Deserted Sept. 15, '65.
Joseph Bouldice.....	Private.....	July 14, '63..	With company.	
Octave Boucher.....	Private.....	July 31, '63..	With company.	
Chas. Bohanon.....	Private.....	Aug. 7, '63..	With company.	
Joseph Burnell.....	Private.....	Aug. 3, '63..	With company.	
Beleana Burnell.....	Private.....	Aug. 3, '63..	With company.	
Justin A. Dayton.....	Private.....	July 2, '63..	With company.	
Joseph Desgardius.....	Private.....	July 29, '63.	With company.	
Saml. Helthy.....	Private.....	Aug. 8, '63..	.....
Wm. McKinzie.....	Private.....	July 1, '63..	For disability. Sept. 15, '65.....	
Chas. Midwood.....	Private.....	July 8, '63..	Deserted. August, '63.
Ludwig Netzbone.....	Private.....	July 16, '63..	With company.	Promoted Sergeant. Died Oct. '63, at Minneapolis.
Lerony B. Newton.....	Private.....	Aug. 7, '63..	With company.	
Lennan Putnam.....	Private.....	July 1, '63..	.....
Michael Patnode.....	Private.....	Aug. 3, '63..	With company.	Per order. May 7, '66.....
Moses Patnode.....	Private.....	Aug. 3, '63..	With company.	
Thos. Peisen.....	Private.....	July 16, '63..	With company.	
Lewis Riley.....	Private.....	July 11, '63..	With company.	
Albert Roth.....	Private.....	July 15, '63..	With company.	
Adolph Roberts.....	Private.....	Aug. 3, '63..	.....
Leon Richards.....	Private.....	Aug. 7, '63..	With company.	
John C. Saddler.....	Private.....	July 1, '63..	For disability. July 8, '65.....	
Joseph Scott.....	Private.....	Aug. 3, '63..	With company.	
Oliver Van Bunker.....	Private.....	July 1, '63..	With company.	
Edgar Nott.....	Private.....	July 13, '63..	With company.	Per order. March 11, '66.....
John Donlon.....	Private.....	Aug. 15, '63.	With company.	
Jas. Scully.....	Private.....	Sept. 22, '63.	With company.	
Albert C. Fletcher.....	Private.....	March 30, '64.	With company.	
Wm. E. Roth.....	Private.....	March 26, '64.	With company.	
LaSalle Roth.....	Private.....	March 26, '64.	With company.	Per order. March 11, '66.....
Isiah Dougherty.....	Private.....	March 28, '64.	.....
Joseph Brunell, Jr.....	Private.....	Sept. 21, '63.	With company.	

COMPANY C.

NAMES.	RANK.	ENLIST-MENT.	DISCHARGE.	OTHER INCIDENTS.
Daniel W. Getchell.....	Sergeant.....	Aug. 22, '63.	With company.	
Frederick H. Chilson.....	Private.....	Aug. 31, '63.	With company.	
John Flam.....	Private.....	Aug. 24, '63.	With company.	

COMPANY C.—Continued.

NAMES.	RANK.	ENLIST-MENT.	DISCHARGE.	OTHER INCIDENTS.
Jos. Gagne, Jr.....	Private.....	Sept. 9, '63..	With company.	
John Hollander.....	Private.....	Sept. 8, '63..	With company.	
Peter Reoshen.....	Private.....	Sept. 9, '63..	With company.	
Earnest Smith.....	Private.....	Sept. 11, '63.	With company.	
Philo S. Thayer.....	Private.....	March 25, '64	With company.	
Wm. Bushnel.....	Private.....	March 28, '64	Per order, March 22, '65.....	
Amos Hoyt.....	Private.....	March 28, '64	Per order, March 10, '66.....	
Fred'k. Miller.....	Private.....	April 1, '64..		Died Nov. 5, '65.
Edward Morse.....	Private.....	April 1, '64..	With company.	
Chas. Eggert.....	Private.....	April 1, '64..	With company.	
Geo. Slater.....	Private.....	April 1, '64..	For disability. July 3, '65.....	

COMPANY D.

NAMES.	RANK.	ENLIST-MENT.	DISCHARGE.	OTHER INCIDENTS.
Byron E. Bushnell.....	Private.....	Nov. 19, '63.	For disability. March 29, '64..	
Geo. Godfrey.....	Private.....	Feb. 27, '64..	With company.	
Christian Keller.....	Private.....	March 28, '64	With company.	
Fred'k. Biers.....	Private.....	April 1, '64..	With company.	
Mahlon Cooper.....	Private.....	April 13, '64.	With company.	

COMPANY E.

NAMES.	RANK.	ENLIST-MENT.	DISCHARGE.	OTHER INCIDENTS.
Geo. Boyd, Jr.....	Captain.....	Aug. 31, '64.	With company. May 1, '66.....	
Mark T. Berry.....	1st Lieut.....	Aug. 31, '64.	With company. May 1, '66.....	
Alden M. Kimball.....	2d Lieut.....	Aug. 31, '64.	Per order.....	
John M. McKeen.....	Q. M. Sergt....	Aug. 8, '64..	With company.	
Nelson H. Miner.....	Com. Sergt....	Aug. 29, '64.	With company.	
Geo. H. Stetson.....	Sergeant.....	Aug. 4, '64..	With company.	Reduced.
Leonard H. Dodge.....	Corporal.....	Aug. 18, '64.	With company.	Promoted Sergeant.
Francis Day.....	Corporal.....	Aug. 8, '64..	With company.	Promoted Sergeant.
And. McCausland.....	Corporal.....	Aug. 29, '64.	With company.	
Israel S. Parker.....	Corporal.....	Aug. 8, '64..	With company.	
Geo. A. Hall.....	Corporal.....	Aug. 4, '64..	With company.	
Asa Gould.....	Corporal.....	Aug. 29, '64.	With company.	
Gideon B. Stetson.....	Musician.....	Aug. 4, '64..	With company.	
Israel G. Stetson.....	Musician.....	Aug. 4, '64..	For disability. March 13, '66....	
David P. Palmer.....	Farrier.....	Aug. 29, '64.	With company.	
Thos. Armstrong.....	Private.....	Aug. 4, '64..	With company.	
Cyrus J. Braman.....	Private.....	Aug. 10, '64.	Per order. Oct. 26, '65.....	
Francis Bren.....	Private.....	Aug. 22, '64.	With company.	
John Shastek.....	Private.....	Aug. 22, '64.	With company.	
John H. Crate.....	Private.....	Aug. 12, '64.	With company.	
John Droddy.....	Private.....	Aug. 22, '64.	With company.	
John Gleason.....	Private.....	Aug. 3, '64..	With company.	
Harrison Goodale.....	Private.....	Aug. 9, '64..	With company.	
Patrick B. Larkin.....	Private.....	Aug. 9, '64..	With company.	
Isaac Lloyd.....	Private.....	Aug. 9, '64..	With company.	
Cassius H. Lobbdel.....	Private.....	Aug. 4, '64..	With company.	
Nathaniel G. Lighton.....	Private.....	Aug. 8, '64..	With company.	
Peter Miller.....	Private.....	Aug. 10, '64.	With company.	
Benjamin Maxon.....	Private.....	Aug. 24, '64.	With company.	
Peter Raymond.....	Private.....	Aug. 27, '64.	With company.	
Lawrence Riley.....	Private.....	Aug. 4, '64..	With company.	
Peter Rusch.....	Private.....	Aug. 4, '64..	With company.	
John Smitana.....	Private.....	Aug. 22, '64.		Sent to insane asylum, Jan. 23, '66.
Wm. Sturman.....	Private.....	Aug. 23, '64.	For disability. Nov. 8, '65.....	
Geo. D. Tuttle.....	Private.....	Aug. 4, '64..	With company.	
Daniel T. Thompson.....	Private.....	Aug. 25, '64.	With company.	
Chas. Wolsfield.....	Private.....	Aug. 9, '64..	With company.	Promoted Corporal.
Geo. Young.....	Private.....	Aug. 29, '64.	With company.	
Samuel H. Bohanon.....	Private.....	Feb. 17, '65..	On expiration of term. Feb. 17, '66.....	
Chas. R. Carlton.....	Private.....	Feb. 17, '65..	On expiration of term. Feb. 17, '66.....	

COMPANY E.—Continued.

NAMES.	RANK.	ENLIST- MENT.	DISCHARGE.	OTHER INCIDENTS.
Chas. S. Plummer.....	Private.....	Feb. 17, '65..	On expiration of term. Feb. 17, '66.....	
Wm. Stanchfield.....	Private.....	Feb. 17, '65..	On expiration of term. Feb. 17, '66.....	
Justus H. Wylie.....	Private.....	Feb. 17, '65..	On expiration of term. Feb. 17, '66.....	
Daniel L. Carlton.....	Private.....	Feb. 17, '65..	On expiration of term. Feb. 17, '66.....	
S. L. Bohanon.....	Private.....	Feb. 17, '65..	On expiration of term. Feb. 17, '66.....	

COMPANY F.

NAMES.	RANK.	ENLIST- MENT.	DISCHARGE.	OTHER INCIDENTS.
Antoine Pantel.....	Private.....	Aug. 8, '64..	With company.	

FIRST BATTERY, LIGHT ARTILLERY.

NAMES.	RANK.	ENLIST- MENT.	DISCHARGE.	OTHER INCIDENTS.
C. C. Cogswell.....	1st Sergeant...	Oct. 28, '61..	For disability. July 10, '62....	
Anthony Grethen.....	Q.-M. Sergeant	Nov. 11, '61..	For disability. Aug. 5, '62.....	
F. L. Haywood.....	Sergeant.....	Oct. 28, '61..	With battery....	Re-enlisted. Promoted 2d Lieut.
N. K. Hanks.....	Corporal.....	Oct. 28, '61..		Died June 19, '62, at Corinth, Miss.
C. S. Davis.....	Corporal.....	Nov. 11, '61..		Died by wounds received in battle. April 27, '63.
Henry Rippe.....	Bugler.....	Oct. 9, '61..		Deserted Jan. 11, '62, at St. Louis, Mo.
Peter Germain.....	Artificer.....	Oct. 21, '61..	March 1, '62.....	(Mustered wrong).
John Bofferding.....	Artificer.....	Oct. 28, '61..	March 1, '62.....	(Mustered wrong).
C. D. Brown.....	Artificer.....	Oct. 28, '61..	For disability. July 7, '62.....	
Adolph Butz.....	Private.....	Oct. 10, '61..	With battery....	Re-enlisted Dec. 1, '63.
Jos. Coleman.....	Private.....	Nov. 15, '61..	With battery....	Re-enlisted Dec. 1, '63.
James Fall.....	Private.....	Oct. 28, '61..	With battery....	Promoted 2d Lieutenant.
Darwin Gates.....	Private.....	Oct. 28, '61..	For disability. May 1, '62.....	
Chas. Hasselmann.....	Private.....	Oct. 29, '61..		Died July 8, '62, at St. Louis, Mo.
Reuselaer Nevers.....	Private.....	Oct. 28, '61..	With battery....	Re-enlisted Jan. 1, '64.
Chas. Pierce.....	Private.....	Oct. 11, '61..	For disability. July 21, '62.....	
Royal Plummer.....	Private.....	Oct. 30, '61..	With battery....	Re-enlisted Jan. 1, '64.
Russel Pease.....	Private.....	Oct. 8, '61..	July 30, '65.....	Deserted July 3, '62. Apprehended April 21, '64.
Howard Robinson.....	Private.....	Oct. 26, '61..	For disability. July 19, '62.....	
Jos. Sparks.....	Private.....	Oct. 28, '61..	For disability. '62.....	
Tracy Wilson.....	Private.....	Aug. 16, '63.	With battery...	

SECOND BATTERY, LIGHT ARTILLERY.

NAMES.	RANK.	ENLIST- MENT.	DISCHARGE.	OTHER INCIDENTS.
Wm. A. Hotchkiss.....	Captain.....	As private.	With batt'y. '65.	Commissioned Captain. Promoted Brevet-Major at Stone River. Vet.
Henry W. Harder.....	1st Sergeant...	Dec. 7, '61..	With batt'y. '65.	Promoted Second Lieutenant, July '62. Promoted First Lieutenant, Jan., '64.
John McCamland.....	Comp. Serg't.	Dec. 4, '61..		Died Jan. 22, '65, at Chattanooga, Tenn.
Henry W. Towle.....	Corporal.....	Dec. 21, '61..	With batt'y. '65.	Re-enlisted March 21, '64.
Wibber Nickolas.....	Corporal.....	Oct. 30, '61..	For disability. Feb. 15, '63.....	
Edward Rogers.....	Artificer.....	Feb. 14, '62..	For disability. April 2, '63.....	
John T. Arnell.....	Artificer.....	Mar. 6, '62..	For disability. Feb. 16, '65.....	Re-enlisted March 24, '64.

SECOND BATTERY, LIGHT ARTILLERY.—Continued.

NAMES.	RANK.	ENLIST- MENT.	DISCHARGE.	OTHER INCIDENTS.
Nicholas Arn.....	Private.....	Jan. 6, '62.	For disability. Oct. 31, '62.....	•
Melchor Blesi.....	Private.....	Jan. 17, '62.	•	Died Dec. 6, '62, at Nashville, Tenn.
Christopher Blake.....	Private.....	Feb. 12, '62	For disability. Oct. 3, '62.	•
Gustave Darchachy.....	Private.....	Jan. 20, '62.	•	Died Jan. 31, '63, in the field.
John Gibson.....	Private.....	Jan. 28, '62	On expiration of term. March 28, '65.	
Martin Hoslien.....	Private.....	Jan. 11, '62	With battery....	Re-enlisted March 22, '64.
John Kennedy.....	Private.....	Jan. 4, '62..	For disability. April 21, '63.....	
John L. Kimball.....	Private.....	Jan. 25, '62.	For disability. May 22, '63.....	
Alden C. Need.....	Private.....	Dec. 9, '61..	For disability. Nov. 15, '62.....	
Geo. F. Murphy.....	Private.....	Jan. 16, '62	•	Died June 27, '62, at Camp Clear Creek, Miss.
John Soper.....	Private.....	Dec. 12, '61..	With battery....	Re-enlisted March 21, '64.
John C. Stockton.....	Private.....	Jan. 25, '62.	•	Died, '64, Inka, Miss.
Peter Streicher.....	Private.....	Jan. 28, '62.	•	Died Aug. 21, '64, in the field.
Hilarious Schmidt.....	Private.....	Feb. 5, '62..	For disability. Jan. 3, '63.....	
John B. Talcott.....	Private.....	Dec. 12, '61	With battery....	Re-enlisted March 21, '64. Promoted Corporal.
Mathew Taisey.....	Private.....	Jan. 4, '62..	For disability. Oct. 29, '63.....	
Bethuel Then.....	Private.....	Feb. 12, '62.	•	Died July 30, '62, at Keokuk, Ia.
David Vanderen.....	Private.....	Oct. 28, '62..	On expiration of term. March 28, '65.	
Chas. S. Waldron.....	Private.....	Jan. 10, '62..	With battery....	Re-enlisted March 22, '64.

THIRD BATTERY, LIGHT ARTILLERY.

NAMES.	RANK.	ENLIST- MENT.	DISCHARGE.	OTHER INCIDENTS.
John E. Brawley.....	Private.....	Feb. 24, '64..	With battery....	
David Carr.....	Private.....	Mar. 30, '64..	With battery....	
Sam'l H. Clark.....	Private.....	Mar. 31, '64..	With battery....	Promoted Corporal.
Wm. H. Garvey.....	Private.....	Feb. 29, '64..	With battery....	
Chas. Pratt.....	Private.....	Mar. 31, '64..	With battery....	
Geo. M. Wright.....	Private.....	Mar. 31, '64..	With battery....	

CHAPTER XLVI.

RICHFIELD AND BLOOMINGTON—DEVELOPMENT OF THESE TOWNS—MAJOR BROWN'S SETTLEMENT—PHILANDER PRESCOTT—HIS DEATH—SOME INCIDENTS OF HIS LIFE—EARLY SETTLERS IN BLOOMINGTON—MARTIN MCLEOD—OAK GROVE MISSIONARY STATION—JOSEPH DEAN—REV. G. H. POND—PETER QUINN—OTHER EARLY SETTLERS.

RICHFIELD.

THE early settlement of the various towns in the county followed rapidly upon the cession of the Indian lands to the government. The people had learned that the lands were very fertile, that farming in this high latitude could be made profitable, and, from the year 1850, there came a very general and constantly increasing demand for lands for agricultural purposes.

The town of Richfield, being nearest to Minneapolis, was the first to settle permanently. Indeed, the history of the scope of country now comprising that town, is co-incident with the history of the city itself. Within it the old military post is located, and, gradually, as the city grows, more and more of its territory is being swallowed up within the corporate limits of Minneapolis.

It was in this township that the early immigrants from the North—the Swiss, from the Selkirk Settlement—

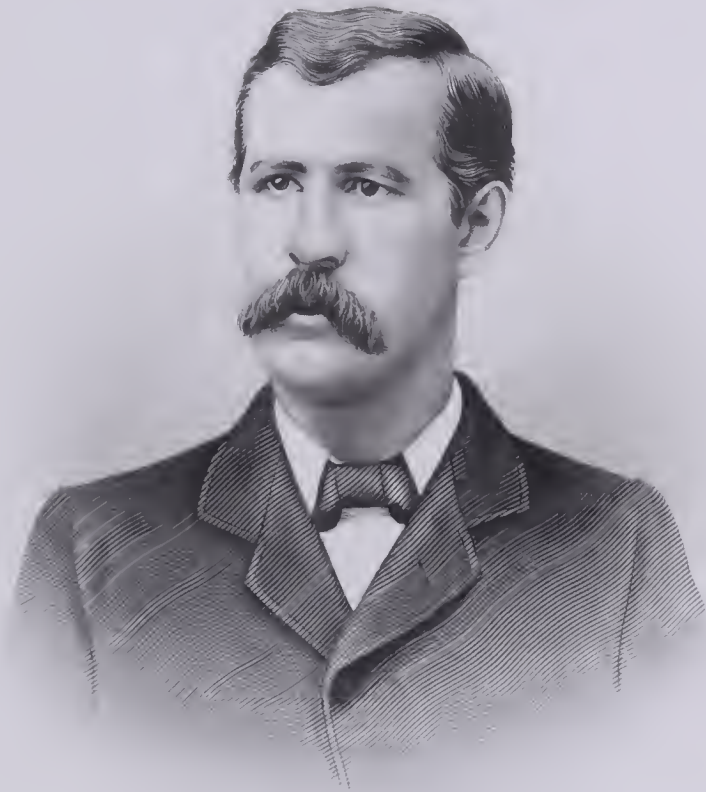
made their temporary homes (in 1827), from which they were afterwards removed, by the soldiers, under orders from the War Department. No remnant of these early settlers remains. After they were driven from the reservation, some of them removed south and settled in Missouri; others took their departure, and made permanent homes in Wisconsin, while still others chose to remain in Minnesota, settling on lands outside the military reservation, and making new homes, where they reared families, the descendants of which are still honored residents of the State.

As mentioned elsewhere, the first actual claim for settlement in the county, and, probably, the first within the limits of the State, was made on Minnehaha Creek, within the limits of this town, by Hon. Joseph R. Brown. From Major-General Brown, of the United States Army, Minnehaha stream received its first name, "Brown's Creek," and our beautiful fairy-like waterfall, in sympathy therewith, was called indifferently,

*A full and complete history of all the following towns will be found under the township histories, later on.



A. H. Bicknell



Geo. S. Bicknell

"Brown's Falls," and "Little Falls," until after the publication of Longfellow's poem of Hiawatha, since which time it has been known as "Minnehaha."

After the organization of the Territory, the first settler in Richfield was Louis Godfrey, a Frenchman, with a Chippewa wife. He settled on Section 5, and remained until 1862, in which year he removed to Mendota, where he died a few years later. His settlement, according to the memory of some of the old settlers, was made as early as 1850 or '51. A claim was made by Samuel Stough, in the year 1852, upon which he continued to live until the period of his death, in 1875. William Finch settled here in 1853, and resided here continuously until several years later, when he moved to California, where he died, in 1874. Philander Prescott came with the first troops to the cantonment, near Mendota, in 1819, was in and around the fort for years, and finally made Indian Farmer at the fort, in 1830. He married a Sioux woman, and, in the early days, made a claim near Minnehaha Falls, where he lived, with his family, many years. During the Sioux Massacre, of 1862, Mr. Prescott was sleepless in his efforts to save the lives of settlers on our frontier. Depending upon his close relationship to the Sioux Nation—being married into one of its many bands—he took every personal risk to save human life. While conducting a party of whites to a place of safety, he found he was being closely followed by a war party. Telling his companions—men and women—to hurry forward, he stopped to parley with the assassins. Finding them as blood-thirsty as wild beasts, he finally exclaimed: "You have eaten at my table, and, for forty years, I have been your

friend. I am your brother, for have I not been adopted into your tribe? If you must have a victim, here is a place for your bullets," and the brave old man pointed to his heart. The dastards raised their guns and shot him dead. The party being conducted to a place of safety by him, escaped without the loss of another person. The Indians seemed stricken with remorse for their cold-blooded act, and turned and retraced their steps without trying to kill more of the party.*

The year 1853 found many settlers making homes among the hills and valleys and upon the beautiful

*Philander Prescott, during his early residence at Fort Snelling, was noted as a reckless, drinking, carousing young fellow, who was perfectly wild and unmanageable when in his cups. During the primitive period, between 1820 and 1830, after the fashion of the times, he took a Sioux squaw and lived with her as his wife, but without further ceremony than the payment to her relatives, of the specified price. By her he had one child, after which the squaw left him and returned to her band, wandering away to the plains, no one knew whither. Some years after, the missionaries made their appearance at the fort, and Prescott, with others, became a convert to the Christian religion, under their ministrations. This event entirely revolutionized his mode of life. From being one of the most careless and reckless adventurers at this frontier military post, he became one of the most steady and reliable Christian men. His treatment of his Indian wife bore upon his conscience, and he consulted with one of the missionaries as to his duty in the premises. He was told that the only reparation he could make, that would be acceptable in the sight of God, was to search until he had found her, and then make her his lawfully wedded wife. This he proceeded to do. During one whole summer he searched for her, tracing her first to the upper Minnesota Valley, thence into the Red River Valley, and finally found her on the upper waters of the Missouri, where her band were hunting buffalo. Taking her and their child, he turned his face again to the fort, where he arrived after winter had set in. The missionaries were no longer there, having departed to Lac qui Parle. The nearest Christian clergyman was at Prairie du Chien. Fitting up a dog sleigh, Prescott, took his wife and child down the Mississippi river on the ice—three hundred miles—to Prairie du Chien, where the marriage ceremony was performed, according to the Christian rite, and he returned to the fort. For years afterward, this Indian woman proved a faithful wife and helpmate to Mr. Prescott, and there are many pioneer settlers, still living, who can testify to the bounteous hospitality with which the stranger was received under the roof of this man and his squaw companion. A large family was the result of the union.

meadows of the town of Richfield. C. W. Harris, who, in 1868, died in Minneapolis, settled this year in that town, taking a claim and making a home for himself and his family. Henry Townsend, accompanied by his two sons, Henry and Robert, William Draper, John McCabe, and many others. In 1854, a log school house was built. In 1858, on the 11th of May, the first town meeting was held, and the town named. Richland had at first been suggested, but the meeting finally settled upon the name Richfield. A. Keith was the Moderator of the first town meeting, and Alonzo Sawtelle, Clerk. A post office had been established in the town, some months before, and called Harmony. After the township had been organized and named, the post office was rechristened "Richfield." The first Board of Supervisors were Joel Brewster, Chairman; Richard Strout and Jesse Richardson. The first town officers were: Alonzo Sawtelle, Town Clerk; George Odell, Assessor; James A. Dunsmore, Overseer of the Poor; R. L. Bartholomew and George W. Irwin, Justices of the Peace; George W. Townsend and William R. Moffit, Constables; George W. Townsend, Collector; A. Keith, Overseer of the Roads. On the third day of June, 1858, the first regular meeting of the Board of Supervisors was held, at the school house, and this same school house was also used as a town house until 1874. On the 14th day of June, the Board levied the first assessment for town purposes—fixing upon the sum of \$400 as necessary to keep the civil machinery in motion for one year. On September 30th, 1858, William Finch was chosen County Supervisor. On the 5th day of April, 1859, \$100 was voted for town purposes. At the elec-

tion in 1859, George Odell, C. I. W. Maynard and W. W. Woodward, were elected Supervisors.

During the war period Richfield was intensely patriotic. There are records of large sums voted for the payment of bounties to soldiers—notably \$8,000 in one instance. There is also recorded a vote of the board remitting all taxes on the property of soldiers who had received no bounty from the town.

The first school ever taught in the town was during the winter of 1854-5, Miss Mary Townsend being the preceptress. Miss Townsend afterwards became the wife of Moses Gitchell, and removed, many years ago, to California. Miss Craik taught the school in 1855. She afterwards married Mr. Frank Hanscom, and, for many years, has resided with her husband in North Dakota.

The first regular religious services held in the town, after its organization, was by the Methodist denomination. The services were held in a newly completed granary, owned by Henry Townsend. Most of the other denominations—Baptist, Episcopalian, Lutheran and Catholic, have obtained a foothold in the town, having church organizations and some of them beautiful and tasteful church edifices in the limits of the town.

In 1854, Philander Prescott, Willis G. and Eli Pettijohn, built the first flouring mill in the town—known as the Richfield mills. Mr. Prescott was the owner of the mill when he was killed by the Indians, in 1862. In 1857, the Edina Mill was built. Both of these mills were furnished power by dams on Minnehaha Creek.

The town has been, and will continue to be, reduced in size by extensions of the limits of the city of Min-

neapolis. It lies to the south and east of the city, and presents a most lovely and enchanting prospect of grove and prairie, hill and valley, lake and stream.

BLOOMINGTON.

The town of Bloomington is one of the most beautiful and picturesque in the county. On the southeast it is washed, its entire length, by the beautiful Minnesota River, and a line of hills, some distance back from the river, stand sentinel over the magnificent meadows that skirt the shore. Back from the line of hills, the country is beautifully undulating, about equally divided between prairie and timber, and thus becomes the ideal agricultural country. The country is drained by Nine Mile Creek, and has a number of beautiful lakes and ponds, filled with all varieties of fish belonging to this section of country.

In 1843, Peter Quinn was appointed Indian Farmer, and took up his residence on what is now section fourteen. He remained on this land until 1854, cultivating the soil, and striving to teach the Sioux Indians the art and science of agriculture. As well have striven to teach the untamed buffalo of the prairies to give milk, and yet this experiment, which has been tried and failed for centuries, is still persisted in by the Indian Bureau, backed and encouraged by the various religious denominations. Gideon H. Pond, the early Indian Missionary, also settled with his Indians in this town, in 1843, where his home continued until his death, in 1878. In 1849, Martin McLeod, one of the most noted of the pioneer settlers of the State, and in honor of whom McLeod County

was named, took up his residence in this town, at the mouth of Nine Mile Creek.*

*Mr. McLeod deserves more than passing mention in a work of this character. He was born and educated in Montreal, in Canada, in 1812, and came West, to the Selkirk settlement, in company with several other young men, in 1833. Becoming dissatisfied in that region, he determined to seek the settlements in the western part of the United States. In connection with two other men, he employed Pierre Bottineau (a mixed blood, whose name, for more than sixty years, has been connected with the history of Minnesota) as a guide and interpreter, and started for Fort Snelling. The journey was to be made on snow shoes, and in the dead of winter. The party consisted of Captain Pays, a Frenchman, and Jack Hays, an Irishman, Mr. McLeod and the guide. The start, from Fort Garry, was made on a pleasant morning, in the latter part of February. The course of the party lay nearly due south, up the valley of the Red River, on the western or Dakota side. Their progress was slow, but without any special adventure, until about three weeks after the start was made. By this time, the provisions began to run low, and it became necessary for Bottineau to hunt and secure game for their daily subsistence. One afternoon, the party found itself between the Cheyenne and Red rivers (the timber lining both streams being in full view), near where Fargo now stands. The weather was comparatively warm, the snow melting in exposed spots. Bottineau discovered signs of a deer, and, bidding his companions direct their steps toward a bend in the Red River, to the eastward, marked by a jutting point of heavy timber, there to pitch camps for the night, he followed the track of the deer toward a clump of box alder trees, which marked the course of the Cheyenne, two or three miles to the westward. The guide discovered, shot and killed the deer, and was engaged in dressing and cutting it up to pack for transportation, when a few flakes of snow falling attracted his attention. Glancing toward the northwest, he saw a most furious storm approaching from that direction. Hurriedly seizing such portions of the dead animal as could be most readily carried, he started rapidly across the prairie in the direction taken, an hour or two before, by his companions. Before he proceeded a mile, the storm overtook him, and he was soon entirely lost and bewildered in that most frightful of Northern storms, since christened "the blizzard." Struggling onward, as best he might, he did not reach the line of timber, on the Red River, until the darkness of night had added its horror to that of the tempest. Again and again he shouted and fired his gun, but could get no response. Crawling down into the thick bushes, he made himself as comfortable as possible, ate a hearty supper of raw venison, and remained until the morning. The storm still continued, but, after many hours' search, he found McLeod, two or three miles away, also encamped in the bush. The storm lasted three days and nights, and, after it had subsided, Bottineau and McLeod started to search for their two companions. Captain Pays, the Frenchman (who had been a trusted officer of Napoleon I, in his wars), was discovered alive, but with both his extremities frozen to the

Mr. Walter S. McLeod, a son of Martin, still resides on this claim, which was located, by his father, so many years ago. Mr. Joseph Dean arrived in the winter of 1851-2, and located a claim in this town. A few years later, he removed to Minneapolis, going into the lumber business, and, afterward, into banking. He died, in 1890, one of the wealthiest and most respected citizens of this city. In connection with William Chambers, Mr. Dean procured a charter and established the afterwards celebrated Bloomington Ferry—for many years the most convenient means of intercommunication between the counties of Scott, Dakota and Hennepin. Mr. Chambers died, at the

knees. Hays, the other member of the party, was never found. Leaving their frozen companion in a deserted Indian camp, abundantly provided with fuel, water and provisions, Bottineau and McLeod started for the trading post of Joseph R. Brown, located on Lake Traverse, more than one hundred miles distant. This point they reached in safety, and a rescuing party, led by Bottineau, returned at once to where the French officer had been left. His camp was found, but the man was dead. Such was the advent of Martin McLeod in Minnesota. Let us conclude the episode with a truthful little romance, which gave to the brave young Canadian a companion for life. When the spring had opened, he and the guide (Bottineau) proceeded from Brown's trading post, forty miles down the Minnesota, where there was a large village of Sioux Indians. They desired to negotiate for transportation, by canoe, to Fort Snelling. An old squaw was found, who owned two large canoes, and, after much dickerings, a bargain was struck for their transportation. Their limited baggage was placed in the canoes, and the old squaw took Bottineau in the one she paddled, while Martin was assigned to the other, which was placed in charge of the squaw's handsome sixteen-year-old half-breed daughter. McLeod was young; the opportunity for courtship auspicious. The attraction was mutual. The Canadian won, on that trip down the Minnesota River, during a long canoe journey, under the spring sunshine, the companion of all his future career. The young squaw became his wife, on their arrival at Fort Snelling, and by her he reared a family of children, some of whom still reside in this vicinity, among our most respected citizens. Martin McLeod became one of the most widely known and useful citizens of the State; several times a member of the legislature, of the constitutional convention, and holding many other offices of trust. One of the most brilliant of our public men, all honors were within his reach, had he not died before reaching his prime. He passed away in 1860.

Ferry, in 1868. S. A. and A. L. Goodrich were also early settlers of Bloomington. Orville Ames and A. M. Whalon, who settled in this town in the early '50's, enlisted in the war, and neither of them returned; the former dying in hospital, the latter in one of the rebel prisons. From 1853, the town settled rapidly, and, while other portions of the county yet remained a wilderness, Bloomington supported a settler on nearly every quarter section.

The civil township was organized, at the residence of R. B. Gleason, on the 11th day of May, 1858, E. B. Stanley being Chairman; Elijah Rich, Clerk. Twenty-five votes were cast, and the following officers were elected: Supervisors—Martin McLeod, Chairman, A. P. Thompson, R. P. Gibson. The last named refusing to qualify, Allen G. Goodrich was appointed to fill the place. Town Clerk, E. Rich; Assessor, Elisha Smith; Collector and Constable, Orville Ames; Overseer of the Poor, Joseph Kenison; Justices of the Peace, Joseph Cook, E. B. Stanley; Road Overseers, M. S. Whalon, T. T. Bazley, William Chadwick.

Only \$100 was voted for collection and expenditure, for town purposes, the first year. Resolutions were passed, at this meeting, regulating the running at large of stock, licensing dogs, etc., and definitely fixing the height and strength of fences. The first regular meeting of the Board of Town Supervisors, was on the 23d day of May, 1858, but, the Chairman being absent, an adjournment was taken to the 28th. On that date, the full Board being present, it proceeded to transact all necessary business.

Martin McLeod, A. P. Thompson and D. McCullen were, in April, 1859, chosen as the second Board of Supervisors,

The town records are full and complete, from 1858, down to the present time. From the records, it appears that the town was liberal with bounties, to men enlisting therefrom in the war of the rebellion; and, in 1864, we find the following record:

Voted—to pay the wife of each soldier, who had received no bounty, serving in the war, from this town, \$2.00 per month, during such service, and each minor child \$1.50 per month, from July 1st, continuing during full term of service. At a special town meeting, held August 1st, 1864, the proposal to issue bonds to pay bounties to the men enlisting, to fill the town's quota, and avoid the draft, was defeated by a vote of twenty-three to nine. Public spirited citizens, among them John Layman; T. Peteler, and William Chadwick, thereupon gave their personal notes to the First National Bank, of Minneapolis, for the necessary funds, and thus filled the quota, and prevented the draft taking place in Bloomington.

In 1855, Rev. G. H. Pond organized the First Presbyterian Church, in Bloomington, and this organization still survives. On January 22d, 1861, a Baptist church was organized in the town. It continued a precarious existence until 1872, and, being unable to meet necessary expenses, it was that year disbanded.

Rev. G. H. Pond, while missionary to the Indians, kept alive an Indian school, which, after settlement began to be made, was attended by such white children as lived conveniently to the mission. In 1855, on the removal of the Indians, a public school was organized, and Miss Howell was the first teacher. This school continued to be held in a private house until 1859,

when the first regular school house was erected.

Peter Quinn, one of the earliest settlers of the town of Bloomington, had a most romantic and adventurous career. He was born in Dublin, Ireland, in 1789. When a mere boy, he either ran away with or was carried off by a party of British sailors, and carried by them to York Factory, on Hudson's Bay. Arriving there, he remained some months, when he was induced to join a party of Esquimaux Indians, with whom he lived three years. He was ransomed by a party of Hudson Bay trappers, among whom was Mr. Graham, a Scotchman, whose half-blood daughter became the wife of Alexander Faribault, the founder of the city of Faribault. Quinn was brought to Fort Garry, where he remained several years, and there married a Scotch half-breed, by the name of Mary Louise Findley, who still lives in this town. In 1824, Quinn made his advent in Minnesota, at the trading post of Lac qui Parle. Here he concluded to remain, and was utilized, as interpreter and general assistant, around the trading post. In 1825, Mrs. Quinn determined to join her husband, in Minnesota, and came, on snow shoes, from Fort Garry to Crow Wing, on the upper Mississippi, and was there met by her husband, and taken to Fort Snelling. Soon afterward, he was appointed agent of the American Fur Company, and opened a trading post on Leech Lake, where he remained, with his family, until 1827. In the last named year, Mr. Quinn entered the employ of the United States Government, as interpreter, mail carrier, etc., remaining a trusted employe of the military and civil authorities until the day of his death. He was one of the mail car-

riers employed between Prairie du Chien and Fort Snelling, before 1830. In 1843 he took up his final residence in the town of Bloomington, where his home remained until 1862. He was employed by the authorities to use his efforts in saving the lives of settlers, during the outbreak of 1862, and, while engaged in that laudable

work, was killed by the Indians, at Redwood agency, in the summer of 1862. His widow still survives, living in Bloomington with her daughter, Mrs. Margaret Brassian, on the farm opened by her father. Quite a number of Mr. Quinn's descendants still reside in this country.

CHAPTER XLVII.

EDEN PRAIRIE AND MINNETONKA—TOWN SITE EFFORTS IN EDEN PRAIRIE—ALEXANDER WILKIN—LOREN W. COLLINS—THE LAST BATTLE BETWEEN THE SIOUX AND CHIPPEWAS—INDUSTRIAL AND EDUCATIONAL BEGINNINGS—PIONEERS OF MINNETONKA AND THEIR EARLIEST ENTERPRISES.

EDEN PRAIRIE.

THIS town lies also in the southern portion of the county, and is skirted, on the south, by the Minnesota River. Its first settlers date back to 1852, in the summer of which year, David Livingston, Samuel Mitchell, John McKenzie, Alexander and Aaron Gould, and others, took claims within its limits. Hiram Abbott, however, is conceded to have been the oldest settler, he having located his claim in 1851, immediately following the extinguishment of the Indian title to all of the lands west of the Mississippi River.

The town site fever, of the early '50's, also gained a foothold in this rural neighborhood. Mr. John McKenzie, in 1852, took his claim, near the Minnesota River, on sections 34 and 35. Thinking the location favorable for a town site, he associated with him Hon. Alexander Wilkin,* at that

time Secretary of the Territory, and platted a portion of his claim into village lots, calling the embryo city "Hennepin." A hotel was built, by the proprietors, a store established, and, for a time, it was quite a shipping point for grain. Its proximity to the larger towns of Shakopee, Chaska and Carver, however, prevented its growth, and, a few years later, the lots were vacated, and the spot converted into a farm.

In the spring of 1854, Charles P. Collins, who had been a member of the Excelsior Colony, grew dissatisfied with his claim, on upper Lake Minnetonka, and determined to go over toward the Minnesota Valley and find a more desirable location. He found the little settlement, made the year before, all broken up over a shooting scrape, in which a settler, named John Gorman, had badly wounded Mr. Samuel Mitchell. Of course Gor-

* Mr. Wilkin was formerly Secretary of the Territory. He lived in St. Paul, until the breaking out of the war of the rebellion. When Fort Sumpter was fired upon, he raised a company and offered his services to Governor Ramsey, his company being "A," the senior company in the "Old First," Minnesota Volunteers—the regiment which gained undying

honors in the Army of the Potomac. Later, Captain Wilkin was promoted to the Colonelcy of the Fourth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, a regiment which, largely through his soldierly qualities, became one of the most efficient in the service. Colonel Wilkin was killed, at the battle of Tupelo, in Mississippi.

man's claim was for sale cheap, as he was obliged to leave the country, and Mr. Collins purchased it, and made settlement there.

Accompanying Mr. Collins was his son, Loren W. Collins, at that time a boy of sixteen, since become prominent in the history of the State.*

Before the State organization, Mr. Hiram Abbott was commissioned Justice of the Peace, and William O. Collins appointed Constable. This was in 1854.

On the 11th day of May, 1858, the first town meeting was held, in the old school house, and the following township officers chosen: Supervisors—Aaron Gould, Chairman, Robert Anderson and William O. Collins; Clerk, William H. Rouse; Collector, A. K. Miller; Assessor, Wm. J. Jarrett; Overseer of Poor, John Keeley; Justices of the Peace, William O. Collins and

James Gamble; Constables, A. K. Miller and Arch Anderson. For the first year of civil government, the total expense incurred by the town was \$55.04.

The first white child born within the limits of the town was in 1852—a daughter, to Mr. and Mrs. P. Butterfield. It died in infancy. The first marriage contracted was between William Chambers and Martha Mitchell, sometime during the winter of 1852-3. Neither of the parties to this marriage are now living.

It was in the southern portion of this town, and across the river, on the Scott County side, that the final battle between the Sioux and Chippewa Indians was fought. On the 27th day of May, 1858, a large band of Sioux Indians encamped near Murphy's Ferry, just below Shakopee, on the south bank of the Minnesota River. A war party of Chippewas, looking for reprisals for the murder of one of their number, by Sioux, near Crow Wing, the year previous, concealed themselves, just opposite the Sioux camp, in Eden Prairie. A small party of Sioux, unsuspecting of danger, crossed to the north side of the river, early in the morning, with the intention of fishing. They were fired upon, and one or two Sioux killed and wounded. This caused the utmost consternation among the Sioux braves, the lives of whose squaws and papposes were endangered. They made hurried arrangements for such defense as could be made. The Chippewa war party numbered about one hundred warriors—the Sioux about seventy. Sending their women and children to the rear, the Dakota braves took possession of the ferry, and crossed the entire number of their fighting force before the Chippewas knew what they were doing. The Sioux selected a

*Hon. L. W. Collins is Associate Justice of the Supreme Court at this time (1891). Judge Collins removed, with his father, a year or two later, from the Eden Prairie farm, to a town site, called Lewiston, on the Cannon River, in Dakota County. Here he commenced active business, on his own account, by teaching a country school, in the town of Randolph—salary \$20 per month, and "board around." In 1860, he went to Hastings and commenced the study of law, with the firm of Smith, Smith & Crosby. In 1861, he enlisted as private in the Seventh Minnesota Infantry, and was chosen and commissioned Second Lieutenant. He served through the war with his regiment, being mustered out with the rank of Captain. Removing to St. Cloud, he entered upon the active practice of his profession, in which he was deservedly successful. He served as County Attorney, of Stearns County, several terms in the legislature, and was finally appointed (and afterwards elected) Judge of the District Court. In 1888, he was elected Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, for six years, upon the Republican State ticket. He polled the largest majority of any man on the ticket, reaching nearly 50,000. Judge Collins has justly been regarded one of the leading citizens of Minnesota, to which he came, from the old Bay State, in early boyhood. Self educated, to a large degree, he is yet regarded, by his profession and the public, as a profound lawyer, an able politician and statesman, and an honest man. It is seldom that the prizes of public life hunt out and alight upon men as essentially worthy as this boy pioneer of Hennepin County, who has filled every position to which he has been called with high ability, and perfect rectitude.

strong position near the mouth of Big Creek, and repelled every effort of the Chippewas to dislodge them.

Several whites witnessed the contest, and strove to prevent outrages upon the corpses, but without result. The battle raged until nearly noon, when the Chippewas retreated, carrying their dead and wounded with them. The number killed could never be ascertained.

This was the last battle ever waged between these two savage nations. Here, on the soil of Eden Prairie, was terminated the feud of centuries. Four years afterward, occurred the terrible Sioux outbreak, against the whites, which resulted in sending the remnants of the fierce Dakota bands to the Missouri Valley and the plains of the far West, and the warfare of these two aboriginal clans of warriors ceased forever.

The first school house ever erected in Eden Prairie was built, in 1854, of basswood lumber and tamarack logs. The first teacher was Miss Sarah Clark, and the first term held in this building was during the summer of 1854. The old house was used for all sorts of public purposes, until the year 1873, when it was torn down to give place to a more modern structure.

The first religious services ever held in the town was in 1854, at the residence of Hiram Abbott; Rev. G. H. Pond preached. Later, a regular society was organized, and Sunday services held in the log school house. Rev. Edward Eggleston, a gentleman who has since become famous as a literary man, frequently preached to congregations, in this old log school house, in the early history of the town.

A grist mill, the power of which was furnished by the waters of Mill Creek, was built on section twenty-seven, in

1861, by Dr. Nathan Stanton. The first store was opened at the village of Hennepin, in 1854, by Howe and Dunn. The post office was established, also, in 1854, and J. Starring appointed postmaster, which position he held for fourteen years.

MINNETONKA.

This town takes its name from the large and beautiful lake of the same name. The first recorded visit of white persons to this lovely sheet of water was in 1821, when two boys—Joseph R. Brown, a drummer boy of the Fifth United States Infantry, and a son of Colonel Snelling, followed the meanderings of Minnehaha Creek to its source in Lake Minnetonka. The name was not given to it until the summer of 1852, when Governor Ramsey and a party of friends made an excursion to the lake, and it was duly christened "Minnetonka," being the Sioux word for "large water."

The town of Minnetonka is located in the southern part of the county, and was, originally, covered with a most luxuriant growth of hardwood timber. The surface is generally rolling, and the banks of the lake were evidently a favorite dwelling place of the extinct race known as the "Mound Builders"—for here are found a large number of these mounds, which were, by the Indians, looked upon as "Wakan," or sacred. As such, they were used by the Indians as burial places for their dead. Only Gray's Lake and Wayzata bay, of Lake Minnetonka proper, are located in this town.

In the spring of 1852, was the advent of the first settlers. At that time James Shaver, Jr., and Simon Stevens took claims, holding their homes as squatters, as the Indian title was not yet extinguished. Mr. Shaver located

on the south shore of Wayzata Bay. His wife was the first white woman to make her home in the town. Later, in the same year, came James Mountain, Mrs. Mary Gordon and five sons, John McGalpin, George Andrews, John Bourgeois, and others.

In 1853, the village of Minnetonka Mills was started, and Simon Stevens, Calvin Tuttle and Horace Webster began the erection of a saw mill at that point. This mill was completed, during the summer, and placed in operation during the fall.

It was not until 1854 that settlers came in rapidly. During that, and the two succeeding years, every available claim in the township was located, and, before the organization of the civil township, 1858, there was scarcely a government claim in the town. Nearly all of the early settlers were of American birth, and largely from the New England states.

The first white children born in the town were twin sons, to James and Sarah C. Shaver. They saw the light in August, 1853, and are still living, respected citizens of the town. The first marriage was contracted between Mr. Newton Sperry and Mrs. Waters, a widow lady, in the spring of 1857. In the same year, W. S. Cowan was elected a member of the State legislature.

On the 11th day of May, 1858, the town was organized, at the Minnetonka hotel. L. W. Eastman, was Moderator, and B. M. Vanalstine, Clerk. The following officers were chosen:

Supervisors--Frederick Bassett, Chairman, B. M. Vanalstine and J. P. Miller; Clerk, George McKinley; Assessor, L. W. Eastman; Collector, H. R. Eddy; Overseer of the Poor, John McGann; Justices of the Peace, A. B. Robinson and J. C. Clay; Constables, M. B. Stowe, A. R. Richards; Road Overseer, John McKenzie. The first meeting of the Board was held, at the office of the Town Clerk, in the village of Minnetonka, May 28th, 1858. The first wagon road laid out and legally established, was known as the "Harrington Road," beginning at the residence of John S. Harrington, traversing a northeasterly direction, and connecting with the Watertown road, west of the village of Wayzata. This road was surveyed by B. F. Christeib, and established in 1860.

Early in the year 1855, the first post office in the town was established at Minnetonka village; the first postmaster being D. Pascal Spafford. The second post office was established at Wayzata, also in 1855, and a man named O. C. Garrison appointed postmaster. In 1862, the office was discontinued, and the office of South Plymouth established. This office was about a mile and a half east of Wayzata. In 1865, the office of Wayzata was established, under the name of Freeport, and the South Plymouth office discontinued. Some dissatisfaction being manifest at the change of name, it was afterward re-christened Wayzata.

CHAPTER XLVIII.

EXCELSIOR AND MINNETRISTA—THE EXCELSIOR COLONY—ARRIVAL OF THE COLONY
AT MINNEAPOLIS—EXCELSIOR VILLAGE FOUNDED—EARLIEST SETTLERS—
FIRST BUILDINGS AND STORES—EARLY CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS—
PIONEER PERIOD OF MINNETRISTA.

EXCELSIOR.

THIS town owes its first settlers, as well as its name, to an association of colonists, known as the "Excelsior Pioneer Association," organized in the city of New York, in the fall of 1852. This colonizing society issued, in November of that year, the following prospectus:

WHEREAS, We, the undersigned, having associated ourselves into a body, to remove to Minnesota Territory, next summer, and occupy some of the government lands, now vacated by the late treaty with the Sioux Indians, and having been on a tour through the Western States last summer, have selected a site for a village and farming country that, for healthfulness of climate, fertility of soil, beauty of scenery and nearness of markets, cannot be surpassed by any other locality in the country; being within twelve or fifteen miles of two of the most important towns in the Territory (St. Paul and St. Anthony Falls), and having a front on a lake navigable for steam and other boats over forty miles, its waters as clear as crystal and abounding with fish. The land around the lake is also supplied with natural meadow, the country is gently rolling, and interspersed with the most beautiful growth of timber that the eye

could wish to look upon, consisting of sugar maple, black walnut, butternut, white and red oak, and a variety of others; also, with wild fruit, grapes and berries of almost every kind. The whole country in fact, possessing every thing that the heart of man could wish for. Therefore, in order to avail ourselves of all the advantages of an old settled country, and secure ourselves such increase of value as must result from a concentration of numbers upon the land, together with our own efforts in its improvement, erection of a village and settling the farms thereupon, and all the blessings of life. We, each and all of us, who subscribe in the following constitution, do combine ourselves, our means and our energies, in this enterprise, to support and carry into effect its laws. Officers: President, Geo. M. Bertram; Vice-President, John M. Willis; Secretary, Samuel F. Blodgett; Treasurer, Edward Bond. Any person, at a distance, wishing to become a member of this association, or wishing information, can have all the information that he requires by addressing the President at 208 Grand Street, New York.

This colonizing scheme was the outgrowth of a visit to Lake Minnetonka, in the summer of 1852, by George M. Bertram. Before leaving Minnesota, on his return to New York, he had

broached the subject to Colonel John H. Stevens, then living on his claim on the western shore of the Mississippi River, above the Falls of St. Anthony. Colonel Stevens, always alert for the settlement of his adopted State, consented to act as the local agent of the company. While in St. Paul, on his return to the East, Mr. Bertram met R. B. McGrath, then a resident of Dubuque, Iowa, who at once joined the Association. According to an agreement made with Mr. Bertram, the year before, Mr. McGrath came to the Falls, in the early days of May, 1853, and, receiving directions from Colonel Stevens, proceeded to the site of the present village of Excelsior, for the purpose of erecting a house, for the use of Mr. Bertram. A few days later, accompanied by R. C. Wiley, and a surveying party, McGrath started for Minnetonka Lake, to locate a road, for the use of the new colony from St. Anthony Falls. This road was afterwards extended and, became the old territorial road to Fort Ridgely. The party were saluted by a heavy snow storm, but managed, with the aid of a pioneer settler (one Stephen Hall), to find the site, selected the season previous by Mr. Bertram. On the 1st day of June, the house—constructed of logs—was ready for occupancy. The first member of the colony to arrive was Rev. Charles Galpin, who also, at a later date, founded the first church in Excelsior. He was soon followed by Bertram, the projector of the enterprize and president of the Association, who arrived with a number of families. A claim of 160 acres was at once made for a town site and platted into village lots. This was the commencement of the present beautiful and flourishing village of Excelsior. During the sum-

mer of 1853, quite a number of log and frame buildings were erected, and, in the winter, at a public meeting held in McGrath's carpenter shop, the name "Excelsior" was given to the village.

The earliest actual settlers of the township were Peter M. Gideon, R. B. McGrath, Geo. M. Bertram, A. P. Bee-man, Rev. Charles Galpin, and some others. These made their location in 1853. William Harvey, Silas A. Seamans, Z. D. Spaulding, William Ferguson, and others, came and located in 1854. Among others who arrived and made their homes here in 1855-6, the names of the following may be mentioned: Silas Howard, W. B. Jones, Enos Day, Rev. C. B. Sheldon, and Elijah Carson, and some others, whose names are now unattainable. Of these, William Ferguson was accidentally drowned, in 1857. Many of them are still living, and their descendants are residents of the beautiful country redeemed from the wilderness by their fathers and mothers. Bertram remained only a few years with his colony. He first removed to Minneapolis, and, afterward, to Monticello, where he died, years ago.

The first store in the town was established by H. M. Pease, in 1855. The same year, a steam saw mill was erected, by a stock company, in the village. In 1858 (April 26), Fred. Crosby and Henry O. Hammond established a newspaper, called the *Excelsior Enterprise*. Only one number of this sheet was issued, the enterprising young men not receiving sufficient encouragement.

Morris I. Hargin, 1856, platted the village of St. Albans, on St. Alban's Bay, and proceeded to erect a saw mill and hotel. This embryo city was, like the Excelsior newspaper, very short lived. The financial crisis of

1857 nipped the tender town in the bud, and today no trace of it exists.

On the 11th day of April, 1858, the civil township was organized, at the house of John Green. Dr. E. Snell was Moderator, and M. H. Pease, Clerk. Following is a list of the first officers chosen: Supervisors, R. B. McGrath, Chairman, Lewis Thompson, and E. Bennett; Town Clerk, Charles B. Sheldon; Assessor, Wm. B. Jones; Collector, M. H. Pease; Justices of the Peace, Stephen Hull and I. Wilcox; Constables, H. L. Beeman and Peter M. Gideon; Road Commissioner, Morris Powers.

In the organization of the township, the Board of County Commissioners had designated the territory of the civil township as all of Township No. 117, north, Range 23, west. This continued until 1868, when all the territory north of the lake was detached and joined to the township of Medina. From that time, the northern boundary of Excelsior has been the centre line of the lake.

The first church organized in Excelsior was of the Congregational denomination, and the date of its birth was July 17th, 1853. As stated above, Rev. Charles Galpin organized this church, and was, for many years, its pastor. The first services were held in the parlor of the hotel; afterward, the congregation occupied the school house and a public hall. In 1871, a church edifice was erected. In 1872, the Episcopalian denomination erected, in the village, a neat log church.

Miss Jane Wolcott has the honor of teaching the first school in the town. It assembled in a log school house, erected by the first settlers in the village, in the summer of 1854. The log building was replaced, in 1857, by a two story frame structure.

Captain C. May erected a grist mill in Excelsior village, in 1876, at a cost of \$8,000. He owned and run this mill until some years ago, when he removed to North Dakota.

In the year 1878, the State purchased a quarter section of land, adjoining the farm of Peter M. Gideon, and established thereon a State experimental fruit farm, placing the institution in charge of Peter M. Gideon, who was the earliest and most persistent resident of Minnesota in the cultivation of fruits.

Excelsior village was the first point settled in the town. Here the post office was located, and all the business of the colony and the early settlers transacted. It did not become a distinct municipal government, however, until 1877. During the session of the legislature, that year, a special act was passed, granting a charter to Excelsior village, and since that time it has been an independent municipal corporation. The first village election was held April 16th, 1877, at which the following officers were chosen: President, M. May; Trustees, L. F. Sampson, Eli Small, Jr., and James Letson; Recorder, A. Miller; Treasurer, E. H. Page. From the beginning of its history, Excelsior took strong grounds against the traffic in intoxicating liquors, and has always been celebrated throughout the county as a pronounced temperance community. Since Lake Minnetonka has become a famous watering place and a favored spot for summer visitors, several large hotels have been erected in the town. The Lake Park, St. Louis and Hotel Harrow are all located within the limits of the town. The village has many large and well patronized boarding houses for the accommodation of summer visitors, but no large or well equipped hotel.

MINNETRISTA.

The first settlers of this town (which finds its location in the extreme southwestern portion of the county), did not come until the spring of 1854. Two brothers, John and Joseph Merz, marked out and located claims in the southwestern part of the town, on Section 32, in the fall of 1853, but did not settle thereon until 1854. During the same spring, John Carman, of Excelsior, filed a claim of 141 acres, for M. S. Cook. This claim was on the shore of Lake Minnetonka, at what is now known as "Cook's Bay." Mr. Cook did not arrive until the fall of 1854, when he at once proceeded to build a cabin on his claim and occupy it for a permanent house. J. F. Buck and H. Saunders took claims the same season, and proceeded to improve them. Samuel L. Merriman made a claim on Section 6, in 1857.

Frank William Halsted was one of the earliest settlers in Minnetrista, taking, in 1855, a claim on the banks of upper Lake Minnetonka, on the shores of what is now known as "Halsted's Bay." He was the son of Chancellor Oliver Spencer Halsted, of New Jersey, and was one of the "Argonauts of 1849," to California, then being but sixteen years of age. Returning from California, in 1855, he came to Minnesota, and located as above stated. Here he lived alone, surrounded by his books, and soon became known as "The Hermit." On the breaking out of the war, he enlisted in the navy, and served throughout the war. Being an educated gentleman and an able seaman, he was promoted, on examination, to the rank of Master, and, for many months, commanded the steamer, *General Pillow*. He bore the name of a most excellent, brave and patriotic officer, and, at the

close of the war, returned to Minnesota, again taking up his residence at his former house, erecting on his claim a new and larger cabin, known as "The Hermitage." Here he lived, until 1876, sequestered from men, making but few acquaintances, and enjoying only the society of his books and his pets. One morning his cabin was found to be deserted. An empty row-boat floated idly in the summer sunshine out upon the waters of the beautiful bay. It was suspected that he had committed suicide, and search was made for his remains. His body was finally drawn to the surface. He had filled a sack with stones, fastened it securely around his neck, and found a watery grave in the waters of the bay, the shore of which had been his only home for 21 years. Captain Halsted was one of the peculiar characters of the county. A gentleman of marked intelligence, refined tastes, and possessing a handsome and magnetic personality, it was the constant wonder of his neighbors why he had left his eastern home and immured himself, during early youth and manly prime, in the wilds of the far West. He never gratified their curiosity, and if there was a secret motive for his unusual action he kept it sacredly, and carried it with him to his watery grave, and into the speechless beyond. He never held any public position, except Justice of the Peace, although again and again solicited, by his neighbors, to allow his name to be used for other and higher official stations.

The County Commissioners designated Town 117, Range 74, as a civil township, at their meeting on April 10th, 1858, fixing the name "German Home" thereto. This name remained until 1859, when the township was organized by the settlers. The meet-

ing was held at the residence of M. S. Cook, and the present name, "Minnetrista," agreed upon. The name is composed of two Dakota words, and signifies "Crooked Waters."

At the same meeting giving the name to the town, the following officers were chosen, being the first officials ever elected in the town: Supervisors, Peter Mitchels, Chairman, M. S. Cook, Ephraim Dudley; Town Clerk, R. V. Langdon. Minnetrista failed to furnish its quota of volunteers for the war, and, in 1864, the following citizens were drafted into the military service of the country: Warren Merriman, A. Black, Cyrus Beaman, Martin Ort, John Keiser, Henry Trunes, John Adelberger, Joseph Ebert, A. Ebert, Joseph Ball, A. Schneider, F. Merz, John Herschberger, William Schuler, Joseph Schmidt, James Bailey and Ephraim Dudley.

In 1858, the first church society was organized—the German Baptist, on November 22d. In 1865, this society built a place of worship at a total cost, in money, of \$150. The remainder of the expense was contributed, in labor,

by the members of the organization. St. Bonifacius Catholic Church was organized, by Father Shearer, in 1859, and a church edifice erected the same year. There is a parish school connected with this church.

Miss Celia Sturman taught the pioneer public school in the town, in the summer of 1860, at the house of Mr. Gribber, near where Mound City now is. Miss Emma Carman taught a school, at the house of Mr. Peter Mitchels, the same year.

Several watering place hotels are located on the banks of the lake, in this town, notably Chapman's and Cook's, at the upper extremity of the lake.

The first post office was established in 1856. It was named St. Bonifacius, and John Merz was the first postmaster. Minnetrista post office was established in 1861, Norman Shook, postmaster. In 1876, the post office of Mound City was created, and James Pearl appointed postmaster.

The first store was opened at St. Bonifacius, by John Merz and Anthony Cramer, in 1859, Mr. Merz purchasing the interest of his partner in 1860.

CHAPTER XLIX.

INDEPENDENCE AND MEDINA—EARLIEST SETTLEMENTS—ORIGIN OF NAME OF INDEPENDENCE—THE GRASSHOPPER PLAGUE—ORGANIZATION AND FIRST OFFICERS—EARLY SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES—GAME IN MEDINA—EARLY PIONEERS—DAVID LYDIARD—ADVENT OF WHITE WOMAN—RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL MOVEMENTS AMONG THE PIONEERS.

INDEPENDENCE.

LAKE Independence is one of the most beautiful and charming of all the beautiful lakes which gem the county of Hennepin. It was so named by Kelsey Hinman, who was one of a picnic party which celebrated the Fourth of July on the banks of the lake, in 1855. The town took its name from the lake.

The first settlers in the town appear to have made their advent there in the spring of 1855, although some claims had been located the fall previous. Among those named as old settlers, are Wm. Fogleman, Job Moffett, E. Brandon, Irwin Shrewsbury, J. B. Perkins, John H. McGarry, E. Hoisington, John M. Williams, Daniel Steiner, and others. The first white child born was a daughter to Daniel and Margaret Steiner. She is now Mrs. Lizzie Dodd, and lives in Minneapolis. The first marriage was in 1856—Kelsey Hinman to Miss Lydia Ann Moffat.

The first settlers, in order to reach the site of their new homes, in 1855, were compelled to cut their own roads

through the timber from Wayzata to Lake Independence.

In 1857, John B. and Needham Perkins built, each of them, a frame residence on the southern bank of the lake, and platted a portion of their lands into village lots. These were the first frame houses erected in the town. Needham Perkins commenced and completed a saw mill and opened a country store on the site of this village. This village was abandoned and vacated two years later. It does not appear that it ever arrived at the dignity of a name, though the settlers commonly designated it as "Perkins' Corners."

The early development of the town was injured by the grasshoppers, swarms of which devoured every green thing in sight, during the seasons of 1856-7. The pioneers were almost driven to starvation, but, fortunately, the timber lands in the town produced a natural crop, which brought a cash price. Ginseng saved them from suffering, as it did many other of the early communities of the State. In

1857, the grasshoppers emigrated, and never since have the farmers been injured by these scourges.

The civil township was organized on the 11th day of April, 1858. R. P. Stinson was Moderator, and Wm. C. Hazelton, Clerk. Only 18 votes were cast, and the following named officers were chosen to organize the pioneer government of the town: Supervisors, Irwin Shrewsbury, Chairman, Daniel Steiner and E. Brandon; Clerk, Norman Shook; Assessor, Wm. C. Hazelton; Collector, N. E. McGarry; Justices of the Peace, Robert P. Stinson and Henry Swingley; Constables, Wesley Hall and Earl Hoisington; Overseer of Highways, John C. Williams.

The first meeting of the Board of Supervisors was held May 19th, 1858, and, at this meeting, it was ordered that every quarter section of land occupied by a settler should be valued for assessment at \$500, and that the tax for road purposes should not exceed 30 cents per \$100. It was also resolved that every citizen over the age of 21 years and under 50, should give to the town two days' work upon the roads for the year. The first year's expense of the town government was \$98.59.

In 1868, the first village was established—Maple Plain—on the main line of the old St. Paul and Pacific Railway, now one branch of the Great Northern.

In 1856, the first post office was established, named Independence, and Irwin Shrewsbury appointed postmaster. At first the mail was weekly, and the route terminated here. Later, a post office was established at Watertown, Carver County, and the route extended from Minneapolis through, via Independence, to that point, and,

later, to Hutchison, McLeod County. In September, 1868, the railroad was completed to, and the station of Maple Plain established. This village has since been the metropolis of the town, and is one of the most thriving of the smaller communities of the county.

The first school house was built in 1858. Norman Shook taught the first school in the town, during the winter of 1857-8. It was held in the residence built by Wm. Lewis, who had died the previous summer, and whose family had removed from the town.

The first church society organized was of the Methodist Episcopal denomination. It was formed under the directions of J. J. Camp, and is still in existence, as a religious society. Rev. Charles Thayer organized a Presbyterian Church, at Maple Plain, in 1871.

MEDINA.

This is one of the most beautiful and fertile townships in the county, and was settled by as intelligent, as hardy, and as enterprising a class of people as were ever known to form a new community. They represented people born in nearly every North-eastern State, from Maine to Indiana, together with quite a sprinkling of Germans, and several families from the Eastern Provinces of Canada—Nova Scotia being especially represented by some who have since become prominent in State and county affairs. It seems particularly difficult to designate who was exactly the first settler or pioneer of the town. Stephen Bean, a "Maineite," settled, a mile or two west of Long Lake, early in 1854, and has been usually accorded the honor and credit of being the "oldest inhabitant." Karl and William Kasube arrived about the same time, while A. J. French arrived and drove

his stake on the bank of Crystal Bay, Lake Minnetonka, about the same period. In those days there had been no government surveys; there were very few roads, and these rudely cut through the woods. Familiar intercourse, even between comparatively near neighbors, was frequently difficult, because of the numerous lakes, streams and swamps to be crossed, and the heavy forests intervening, which were pathless, except for an occasional deer trail. And game—how plentiful it was in these virgin forests, and fertile prairies, as yet untouched by the plow. Many of the old timers still remain to repeat to their children and grandchildren romantic stories of contests with the wild cat; and how they varied the amusement of opening farms by an almost daily, sometimes hourly, shot at a deer to provide food for the table.

Before the winter of 1854-5 had fairly set in, there had quite a large number of claims been located, and many settlers had built cabins, and were prepared to brave the rigors of a fierce Minnesota winter by their own hearthstone.

David Lydiard, and a party of bachelor friends, from Nova Scotia, were among the settlers during this fall. Mr. Lydiard still lives, now just in the prime of life, at Long Lake, near where he first made settlement. He has filled quite a large place in the history of the town and county, having been chosen to very many of the town offices, and been several times elected to represent the county in the State Legislature. He is a good type of the strong men who pioneered the wild woods of this beautiful town.

Isaac A. Christleib, and others, from Pennsylvania, came, early in the spring of 1855, and made locations.

Mr. Christleib, too, has filled a prominent place in the county's history, having served the people honorably and faithfully, in many high and responsible public positions.

Heretofore the settlement in Medina had been a "stag party," to descend to the slang of the day, most of the pioneers being without wives, mothers or sisters. Early in this season, Messrs. Henry Graves and Allan Grave dropped into the town, bringing their families with them. Each of these had a grown daughter. Civilization was approaching, floating the flag of all nations—the petticoat. It is yet told what a sensation was created among the young fellows who were "holding down squatter's claims," when the news circulated over lake and stream that there were two real, live, white young ladies arrived and settled. Heretofore social events had been confined to helping one of the boys build his cabin, attended by basso profundo vocal music, a game of "old sledge," with possibly an occasional nip of old rye, smuggled out from St. Anthony's Falls. Now society began to dream of boiled shirts, framed houses, and domestic bliss.

During the summer, a colony of Germans, consisting of about 50 families, arrived and settled in a body, all taking claims as near together as possible. It is only just to say that these people have been a treasure to the county and the State. Prudent, economical, industrious, they have made the best of citizens, having actually "made the wilderness to blossom as the rose." They have, most of them, reared large families, and many of their offspring are now ranked among the leading business men of the county and State. They are no longer "Dutchmen," or Germans, but

American citizens, and regard that title as the highest known among men.

About 1856, all the claims of any special value had been taken, and some later comers, finding themselves left in the race, proceeded to "jump" the claims of those who had been among the early arrivals. The settlers did not proceed to organize an association for mutual protection, as they did in other portions of the State, but a German, named Kobler, having taken possession of Mr. C. E. Dickey's claim, on Section 26, Samuel Lydiard, since removed to California, where he now owns a large fruit farm, and is wealthy, organized a *posse comitatus*, and ordered the man off the claim. He refused to leave. They forced him off the claim and tore down his cabin, notifying him that if he returned his life would be in jeopardy. He did not return until he had purchased Mr. Dickey's rights. One or two other incidents of this character happened with like results. Afterwards, the pioneers rested under their own vine and fig tree, with none to molest or make them afraid.

In 1857, the Minneapolis and Fort Ridgely territorial road was surveyed through this town—afterwards one of the leading highways, of the State. It was located by Isaac A. Christleib and Samuel Lydiard and surveyed by R. J. Mendenhall—all of them living, at this writing.

It was not until 1858 that the town had a post office or a school house. The former was located on Section 26, named Tamarac, with Henry Stubbs as postmaster. It was afterward moved, in 1861, and still remains at the village of Long Lake. The name was not changed to Long Lake, however, until 1867. The mail remained

a weekly one until 1868, when, upon the completion of the railroad, it became a daily.

The civil township (town 118, range 23), was first named Hamburg, and so appears in the records. At the first town meeting, on May 11th, 1858, it was changed to Medina. The first officers were: Supervisors, Valerous Chilson, Chairman, C. W. Burchfield, George Reiser; Town Clerk, W. F. Hillman; Assessor, L. Lenzen; Collector, Andrew Scherer; Overseer of Poor, Joseph Lenzen; Justices of the Peace, Wm. Archibald and James Crowe; Constables, Leo Stumpf and Adolph Buttz; Overseer of Roads, B. Gasper. At that time the town embraced but one geographical township, 6 miles square, but, in 1858, that portion of Excelsior lying north of Lake Minnetonka was added to it, by the County Commissioners, at the request of the people of Excelsior. This occurred on March 2d, 1858.

The Indian massacre, of 1862, created much terror in this town, and the people built several stockades—one at Long Lake village, and at other points, where the settlers could take refuge, in case of need. No outrages were committed by the Indians, however.

The first preaching in the town was by Rev. George Galpin, Methodist, in 1858. The first church organized was in 1863—Presbyterian, by Rev. James Hunter. This society built an edifice, and it is now used by all evangelical denominations in common.

A Free Thinkers' Club was organized, in 1860. It owns a hall, which is used for non-sectarian purposes.

The English Catholics have a church (Saints Peter and Paul). Also the German Catholics, and French Catholics, all of which sustain services and have large congregations.

CHAPTER L.

CRYSTAL LAKE AND BROOKLYN—EARLY DOINGS IN CRYSTAL LAKE—YANKEE COMMUNITY—EARLY CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS—FIRST TEACHER—A LESSON TO OFFICERS—BROOKLYN PIONEER DAYS—SKETCH OF PIERRE BOTTINEAU—SOME OF THE EARLY SETTLERS—EARLY STRUGGLES OF THE TOWN—SITE FIEND.

CRYSTAL LAKE.

THIS town is practically a portion of Minneapolis, lying just north of the metropolis, and bounded on the east by the Mississippi River. Doubtless, before many years, it will be a portion of the city proper, covered over with the business marts and happy homes of a great city. It is already the market garden of the city, while some portions of the town, as originally organized, are now included in the city limits. The topography of the country is beautiful, for city purposes, being gently undulating, in places, while in other spots it sinks into the dead level of prairie or meadow. That portion of the town adjoining the river is high and rolling, commanding a magnificent view of the stream, and is generally covered with a most charming growth of natural forest—the owners of the land having wisely left the beautiful hard wood groves to grow in all their undisturbed sylvan beauty.

The early settlement of Crystal Lake was almost co-incident with that of Minneapolis itself. John Ware Dow

is considered to be the first settler, by one day. He took his claim on the 26th day of March, 1852. The day following, he had a neighbor in the person of John C. Bohanon. An examination of the names of the large number who made homes in this town, during the season of 1852, will prove that it was settled almost exclusively by those of American birth—and this it practically borne out by the facts. Crystal Lake has always been largely American, its idiosyncrasies and peculiarities leaning toward those of New England. It has been a "land of steady habits." Later in history, some of the early settlers sold their farms to a colony of Germans. These were chiefly Catholics, and, in 1863, they built a church, which is still in use.

Owing to the nearness of the early settlers to the new community of Minneapolis, those religiously inclined formed no church organization, preferring to cast their fortunes with those of the village at the Falls. It was not for eight years after the first settlement—or in 1860—that the first religious organization was formed,

this being a Freewill Baptist society, in connection with certain residents of Brooklyn. With schools it was different.

In January, 1853, the County Commissioners constituted School District No. 2—the village of Minneapolis being No. 1, which comprised nearly the whole northern section of the county. Mr. Dow was notified of the fact by Colonel Stevens, Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners, and a school was opened, that same summer, in a claim shanty. A Miss Smith was the teacher employed, and she taught less than a dozen pupils. This was the first school taught north of Minneapolis in Hennepin County.

The history of Crystal Lake is as uneventful and prosaic as that of any new community could possibly be. The settlers simply came in and took claims and made farms, with little to annoy or trouble them, or to make them afraid, excepting the grasshopper raid of 1857. These pests did not make a total clean up in Crystal Lake, as they did in some of the other new communities, and the people, therefore, had something else besides ginseng to keep the wolf from the door, during the long and cold winter of 1857-8.

The town was not organized in 1858, as most of the other towns had been. The northern portion had been called Farmersville, and a portion of what is now Crystal Lake had been assigned, by the County Commissioners, to the town of Brooklyn, while still another portion belonged to the town of Minneapolis. It was not until 1860 that the town was reconstructed, named Crystal Lake and organized, thus commencing its civil history.

On the 24th day of March, 1860, at the residence of J. S. Malbon, a caucus was held, to agree upon the details of

organization, and on April 3d, at the same place, an election was held, at which the following list of pioneer officers were chosen: Supervisors, H. S. Plummer, Chairman, John B. Johnson, Henry S. Warren; Treasurer, Zachariah Gillispie; Assessor, Luther M. Bartlow; Justices, H. S. Camp and David W. Jones; Constables, Warren Willey and J. S. Wales; Superintendent of Schools, N. R. Thompson. Mr. Bartlow failing to qualify as Assessor, Josiah Dutton was appointed, later, and filled that position. A tax, for all town purposes, of \$200, was voted by this meeting. The total number of votes cast at this initial election was fifty-five.

A story is told of the earliest town meeting in Crystal Lake, which exemplifies a primitive political state. Every settler was so busy with his own affairs, that none of them desired to serve as officers. As rapidly as men were nominated they would decline to serve. N. R. Thompson was Moderator. He examined the law, and found that any freeholder refusing to serve as a town official could be fined \$50 and costs. Then he said, "Gentlemen, I have no desire to interfere with any of your private affairs, but the next man elected to serve as an officer of the town of Crystal Lake, and who shall refuse, shall be fined \$50." Then he read the law. The town offices were soon filled, without further resignations.

Of the early settlers in this town, few seem to have arrived at any particular prominence in county or State affairs. We discover, however, that this same N. R. Thompson, recorded as the first Moderator of the first town meeting, and the first Superintendent of Schools of the town, and who proposed to fine his fellow citizens, was

afterward, for four years, Sheriff of the county, and served several terms in the Minneapolis City Council, between 1870 and 1880. He still lives in the city, doing a leading business in the insurance line.

BROOKLYN.

This town lies north of Crystal Lake, and its eastern margin is also washed by the Mississippi River. It is mostly prairie, with intervening groves of oak, poplar, and some few other varieties of timber. There is a large quantity of valuable meadow land scattered throughout the town.

The first actual "old settler" is not known. Some time during the spring of 1852, Amos Berry, Jacob Longfellow and Washington Getchell, the latter accompanied by his son, Winslow, arrived at what is now known as Getchell Prairie, and each staked out a claim of a quarter section.

A few weeks later, or about July 1st, 1852, there settled in this town, and gave his name to one of its localities (Bottineau Prairie), one of the most interesting historical characters in Minnesota—Pierre Bottineau. It is not the intention to give biographical sketches of any of the pioneer settlers, and yet right here would seem to be the proper place to insert a brief account of this remarkable man—the Daniel Boone of Minnesota and the New Northwest.

Pierre Bottineau represents the blood of two races. His father was a French *bois brule*, his maternal grandfather was a Sioux warrior, while his maternal grandmother was a Chipewa squaw. In his person, therefore, on the maternal side, he unites the two most warlike tribes of Indians whose history was ever written in blood upon the American Continent;

while upon the paternal, he represents that wonderful class of white men, who first trod the pathless wilds of Minnesota—the blood of Duluth, of LaSalle, of Hennepin and Nicollet.

Mr. Bottineau was born about the year 1810, in the valley of the Red River of the North, sixteen miles west of the point, on that stream, where the beautiful and flourishing city of Grand Forks now stands. His mother had accompanied a party of Sioux, or Dakota Indians on their summer hunt, for buffalo, and gave birth to an infant son during the progress of that hunt. He grew to manhood around those early settlements on the lower Red River, following the customary occupations of the half-breeds and Indians—hunting, trapping, etc., adding the profession of interpreter to his other occupations. He had learned from his father the French language, and from his mother both Dakota and Chipewa, and picked up a smattering of English from the Scotch half-breeds and English employes of the Hudson Bay Company. His identification with Minnesota commenced in February, 1837, when he started from Fort Garry as guide to Martin McLeod, Captain J. Pays, who had been an officer under the old Napoleon, and Richard Hays, to conduct them to Fort Snelling. The main incidents of this terrible journey are related elsewhere.

Arriving at Fort Snelling, Bottineau determined to identify himself with the country. His value as an interpreter soon came to be understood by the military and Indian authorities, and, from his first arrival at that post, his talents in that direction were frequently utilized. But the young and active half-breed was omnipresent. We hear of him accompanying alternate parties of Sioux and Chip-

pewa chiefs to Washington, in the capacity of interpreter. Again he is with a Dakota band, on the plains west of the Red River, hunting buffalo. When next heard of he is smoking the pipe of peace in a Chippewa chief's wigwam, consulting as to making peace with their deadly enemies, the Dakotas. In the midst of death, he bears a charmed life. The Dakota blood of his father makes him a son of the Sioux nation; while the tribal connections of her who bore and nursed him guards him, like a sacred calumet, from the tomahawk and scalping knife of the Chippewa. But better than all these, was the kindly good nature, the eminent truthfulness, and the innate hatred of bloodshed of Pierre himself. From his Indian ancestors he inherited stoicism, dignity of bearing, indifference to pain or fatigue; from his French forefathers a natural politeness and good fellowship, combined with keeping faith, which made him reliable and popular with every one. He settled first at St. Paul, where he made his home for many years; but, when the Indian title to lands east of the river were extinguished, he went to the northern portion of the new town of St. Anthony Falls, and, purchasing the rights of an earlier settler, made his home there for many years, or until 1852, when he removed to Brooklyn, and gave his name to Bottineau Prairie.

Until fifteen years ago, his shaggy gray head, his tall, erect figure and swarthy but kindly face were well known in Minneapolis. But the atmosphere of civilization had grown too restraining, and he wanted a closer association with nature. He, therefore, took his family and household goods toward the North, once more,

settling at or near Red Lake Falls, in Northern Minnesota. Here he finds game in abundance; and now, at eighty-three years of age he is as erect of figure, as alert of foot, and as tireless in a moose hunt as a young man of twenty. Mr. Bottineau has been the husband of three wives, and the father of more than twenty children.

Quite a large number of settlers came to the town during this year. Ezra Hanscom was one of those who settled here, thus early, and afterward became prominent. He served the county, many years, on its Board of Commissioners, and one or two terms in the legislature.

Indians were the nuisance of all early settlers. The pioneer residents were constantly kept in an extremely nervous condition, because they were on a way station of the war path between the Dakotas and the Chippewas. The sound of the scalp dance of parties of first one and then the other of these tribes was their regular summer music, for a year or two.

A colony of very desirable settlers, from the vicinity of Adrian, Michigan, settled here during the summer of 1853. This colony consisted of some fourteen or fifteen families, and were under the leadership of Allan B. Chaffer. This colony settled on Bottineau Prairie, in the immediate neighborhood of where the village and railway station of Osseo now stands, extending over into what now constitutes the town of Maple Grove.

The grasshopper scourge also fell very lightly on this town.

At the residence of Ezra Hanscom, was held, on May 11th, 1858, the first town meeting. One hundred and twenty-eight voters made their appearance, and the ticket elected was as follows: Supervisors, E. J. Alling,

Chairman, William Stinchfield and J. P. Plummer; Town Clerk, L. T. B. Andrews; Assessor, Ezra Hanscom; Collector, James McRay; Overseer of Poor, James Morris; Justices of the Peace, H. H. Smith and A. H. Benson; Constables, J. M. Durnham and W. D. Getchel.

In the way of churches, it seems that the Methodist persuasion organized "a class" in the spring of 1855. A clergyman soon made his appearance, in the person of Rev. J. B. Mills. A church edifice was erected, at "The Corners," and dedicated, on September 26th, 1866. Rev. J. D. Rich, long afterward a respected and useful citizen of Minneapolis, was, at that time, the pastor. Mr. Rich's oldest daughter is now the wife of Colonel Charles W. Johnson, Chief Clerk of the United States Senate, at this writing. Mr. Rich passed to the beyond, in California, some years ago.

In 1868, the Baptist denomination built a church edifice, called the Central Baptist Church.

Miss Augusta McLaughlin has the honor of having taught the first school. It was held, on Long Prairie, during the summer of 1854, in a rudely constructed board shanty. Miss McLaughlin died of consumption, during

the winter of 1854-5, and the school was taught, the following summer, by Miss Amelia Griggs.

During the fall of 1854, Miss Mary Huff taught an autumn and early winter term of school, on Getchell Prairie. This lady subsequently married Joel F. Howe.

In the summer of 1855, the first permanent school house was built in the town. This was erected on Section 26, near where the village of Osseo now stands, and the first teacher to occupy it was Miss Sylvia Rowe. This house was destroyed by fire in 1864.

Several other schools were held, in various portions of the town, during the summer of 1855, all of them in temporary buildings, one of them, notably, in a barn, built of rough boards, and thatched and carpeted with straw. The first settlers of Brooklyn knew the value of education too well to prefer style to acquire science.

"Harrisburg" and "Industriana" were two early efforts at metropolis construction in this town. Neither of them survived, and all that remains of them now is merely the faint perfume of a dying memory of the earliest Minnesota "boom" period of '56.

The earliest post office was established at Brooklyn Center, about 1859.

CHAPTER LI.

CHAMPLIN AND DAYTON—SOME EARLY SETTLERS—RAPID SETTLEMENT OF CHAMPLIN—
WINNEBAGO INDIANS—THEIR THIEVISH PROPENSITIES—FRENCH PIONEERS
OF DAYTON—LOCATION OF THE VILLAGE OF DAYTON—EARLY
TOWNSITE CONTESTS—STRUGGLE FOR A NAME—LYMAN
DAYTON WINS—FIRST INDUSTRIES—RELIG-
IOUS BEGINNINGS—REV. DAVID
BROOKS.

CHAMPLIN.

THIS town is one among the very smallest in the county, geographically speaking, being fractional because of lying on the shore of the Mississippi River. Opposite Champlin, are the city and county of Anoka. It possesses a most fertile and productive soil, and an unusually intelligent class of people; hence, notwithstanding the smallness of its geographical area, it has, from the beginning of its political history, exercised an influence upon the county of Hennepin, entirely out of proportion to its size.

The first actual settlement, within the limits of the town, dates from 1852. In the summer of that year, Charles Miles located on the bank of the river, near the mouth of Elm Creek, and opened a small Indian trading post. About the 1st of May in the year following (1853), Joseph and Augustus Holt each located upon a claim, where the village of Champlin now stands. During that summer,

Augustus erected a frame house, on the site of the village, for a residence—the first one built in the town. During the same summer, John Pike, Bernard E. Messer, and a gentleman named Stevens built houses, near the river, on claims above the location of the village. Rev. Lewis Atkinson, in the month of June, staked out and occupied a claim on Section 33. These constitute, probably, the earliest settlers, although there were many other claims taken, within the limits of the town, before the close of the season of 1853. Before the end of 1855, very nearly all the available land in the town had been claimed, and much of it occupied, and farming operations were under full headway.

Heretofore only Sioux (or Dakota) and Chippewa Indians have been mentioned in connection with the historical development of the county. The early settlers of Champlin will tell of the thieving propensities of those intolerable nuisances, the Winnebagoes. Some bands of this tribe

had been removed from Wisconsin, after the admission of that State into the Union, and had been located on a reservation in Minnesota, at Long Prairie, Todd County. The attractions of the old home were strong upon the red men, however, and each recurring summer would find hundreds of them passing, backward and forward, between their old home and the new location. Champlin, for its full length, was on the direct line of their too frequent hegiras. The poor Indian must live. There was no game to hunt and kill. He had no time to fish. It was troublesome to beg. Therefore he stole. The Winnebago did not take scalps, but he did take chickens, and corn and garden vegetables—in short, everything that was not tied down. In Champlin, among old settlers, even unto this day, the synonym of thief remains Winnebago.

In 1855, Joseph Holt put in operation a ferry, over the Mississippi River. Prior to this, he had staked off a claim, which interfered with that of another and earlier settler, named McCann, who had made settlement near the mouth of Elm Creek. A stubborn contest for the land ensued, which, after years of ruinous litigation, resulted in a victory for McCann.

The first birth in the town was a son to Mr. and Mrs. Stevens, in 1854; the first death that of a stranger, named Charles Teag, in 1856.

In 1858, occurred the civil organization of the township. The County Commissioners had first intended Champlin and Dayton to be organized as one township, under the name of Marshall, in honor of William R. Marshall, afterwards Governor of the State. But the people objected. On the 11th day of May, the first town meeting was held, at the village of

Champlin, and officers chosen, but the same meeting also gave expression to the wish of the people to have Marshall subdivided into two political communities, and that the names "Dayton" and "Champlin" be conferred upon them. The County Commissioners having consented to this arrangement, the legal voters of Champlin assembled, on the 5th day of April, 1859, and elected the following list of pioneer town officials: Supervisors, Wentworth Hayden, Chairman, Samuel Briggs and S. D. Lemen; Town Clerk, J. B. Holt; Assessor, J. A. Linscott; Collector, Job Kenneston; Overseer of Poor, J. D. Hawk; Justices of the Peace, S. Colburn and Alvah Hills; Constables, Joseph Downs and Geo. Hills.

Like all the other pioneer communities of Hennepin County, the people early began to look carefully after their earthly training, as well as their eternal well being. In 1855—during the summer—a school was opened. The building first occupied was an old shanty, just above the village. The first teacher was Miss Emily Thorndyke (who afterward became Mrs. Lum). Five years after—or in 1860—the first school house was built. Today, Champlin is noted, far and wide, for the excellence of its schools.

The Minneapolis Free Will Baptist Church, as early as 1854, established a branch of its organization at the village of Champlin, Rev. C. G. Ames acting as the first pastor, and giving them his personal services in that capacity twice in each month, until a permanent supply was secured. Rev. W. Hayden was the first regular pastor of this church. The next church organization, in the order of Champlin's religious history, was that of the Methodist. A class was formed in

1852, and the following year a church edifice built. It was then placed upon the Anoka circuit, being supplied with preachers from the city just across the river.

Joseph Holt founded the village of Champlin, platting and naming it, in the summer of 1853. In 1855, George Rollins erected, in this village, a convenient hotel. J. B. Holt opened the first mercantile establishment, in 1856. A post office was not secured until 1858. J. B. Holt was the first postmaster.

DAYTON.

This town occupies the extreme northern part of the county, its eastern and northern boundaries being washed by the Mississippi River, while on its western and northwestern is the beautiful Crow or Hassan River. The surface of the town is generally rolling, and it was originally covered by a most beautiful growth of hardwood timber. This town possesses very many of the natural elements of great wealth, most of which still remain undeveloped. It has extensive forests of oak, hard maple, elm and basswood, and an unlimited supply of limestone. The soil is unsurpassed for fertility, while no portion of the State is more plentifully watered with clear streams and pellucid lakes.

The earliest settler was Paul Godine, a native of sunny France, who established a trading post with the Indians, in the spring of 1851. Here he remained, plying his traffic alone, save for his aboriginal surroundings, until 1853, in the spring of which year John Veine made a claim, where the village of Dayton now stands. Mr. Veine, the following year (1854), disposed of his claim to E. H. Robinson, who also established a trading post.

Marcellus Boulee, Benjamin Leveil-

lier, and others, made claims, along the rivers, and on the margin of the beautiful lakes, that generously water the town, during 1853. Nearly all of the pioneers of Dayton were Frenchmen born, or of French extraction. A few Americans, Irishmen, Scotchmen, and an occasional German, take rank as "old settlers," but the prevalent class were French.

The location of a village at the Crow River was early resolved upon, as it was believed to be one of the few choice spots in the entire Territory of Minnesota, and it was confidently expected that here would grow up one of the most thrifty inland towns of the coming commonwealth. Therefore, in 1854, James Hazelton and George Mosher erected here a comfortable building for a hotel—an edifice which still stands, and is used for that purpose. The town scarcely fulfilled the fond anticipations of its projectors, but came very much nearer to reaping large and varied municipal honors than many others established during the same period—where life was young and all the clouds of Minnesota were tinged with the purple and roseate hues of perfect confidence and unsullied faith in the future.

Early in the history of the town, Lyman Dayton, a wealthy capitalist of St. Paul, secured large interests in the town, and in the vicinity of the proposed village. E. H. Robinson, of Vermont, and John Baxter, of Maine, two enterprising young men, had also secured large interests—owning, in fact, the location of the present village, and, having named the same "Portland" (in honor of the chief city of the State of Maine) before it had ever been platted. These gentlemen were young, energetic, and full of business—what would be called "hustlers" in these

days. They had secured the best location for the town site, and they proceeded, at once, to create some necessary improvements. In 1856, they erected a saw mill, on the bank of the Mississippi River, just below the mouth of the Crow River—being the first manufacturing establishment in the town's history. The first plat of the village was made in 1855, the lots being of the regulation quarter acre size. This plat, however, was never filed, and when the unexampled boom year of 1856 opened, it was all at once discovered that the lots were altogether too large for common use, so another survey was made, and each and every lot divided by two—made eight to the acre, instead of four. Evidently, Messrs. Robinson and Baxter thought that more money could be made out of two lots than one—as a rule. And this has been the writer's experience, also.

Meantime there was war in the town site camp. Mr. Dayton was from the city of St. Paul, and had plenty of money. He also owned large tracts of land in the vicinity, notably a valuable 80, just south of Robinson and Baxter's proposed infantile metropolis. Mr. Dayton was not to be foiled. He had come into the country to make a dollar, and this object it was his purpose to pursue under all circumstances. Therefore he platted the 80, south of the Robinson and Baxter tract, and stated his determination to give lots away, unless Robinson and Baxter would compromise. A meeting, and an interview, followed, which resulted in Mr. Dayton purchasing a one-half interest in the original site, at what he considered a fair figure. Then he vacated his opposition site, and all became peaceful and entirely harmonious. Not entirely, either.

The important matter of a name still remained to be settled upon. Robinson and Baxter were from New England, and desired to honor the city of Portland, in Maine, by christening the infant city after that bright Yankee town. Mr. Dayton desired that his own name should be immortalized, and "fill the future speaking trumpet of fame," by having it tied forever to this future emporium of trade and finance. Again the war was liable to break into open hostilities. The camps were pretty nearly equally divided—so near that no one could positively say which contained the greater number. This fight did not culminate until the spring of 1858. At that time it became necessary to baptize the infant community by some name, so the warring factions agreed to submit the question of a name to a popular vote, a conclusion of remarkable acuteness and apparent common sense. The Yankees were, as is customary, more pugnacious than numerous. Mr. Dayton had been wise. He corralled the Frenchmen, the Irishmen, the Scotchmen and such Americans as had not been born in the East, and affixed his name forever to the beautiful village, and the town surrounding it. And Dayton it remains, even unto this day—and an exceedingly good name it is, too, if this historian may be permitted to express one opinion while chronicling many facts.

Dayton is the only village in the township, and, as before stated, is most charmingly located at the junction of the beautiful Crow River with the Mississippi. It is now, has always been, and will continue to be, an important point for local trade. Its people are enterprising and hospitable, and it contains many elements for future growth to a large importance.

As stated in our account of Champlin, the town of Dayton was united with that town, in the beginning, under the name of Marshall. At the town meeting, held in Champlin, May 11th, 1858, both towns were organized, and the following officers were chosen for the town of Dayton: Supervisors, A. C. Kimball, Chairman, W. H. Edwards, J. D. J. Hervey; Town Clerk, John Baxter; Assessor, J. M. Thompson; Collector, W. P. Ives; Overseer of the Poor, Daniel Fife; Justices of the Peace, D. L. Herrick and Alvah Hills; Constables, J. Downs and A. M. Kimball.

In the summer of 1855, the first steps toward the organization of a church occurred, Rev. Winthrop Hayden, a home missionary, held services at the house of J. B. Hinckley. Soon afterward—in the same summer—Rev. David Brooks also delivered a sermon at Mr. Hinckley's residence. As the writer pens these lines, the bells of the various Methodist churches of the city of Minneapolis toll forth the final musical requiem for the eternal repose of the spirit of David Brooks. One of the earliest clergymen of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in Minnesota, he gave thirty-five years of a noble life to the service of the Master, in this field. Coming here when churches were few, and laborers in Christ's vineyard still fewer, he lived a life so busy, active, useful and noble as to leave the impress of his manly Christian character everywhere throughout the State that he loved.

He lived to the ripe age of nearly ninety years, giving sixty-six of those years to the service of his God, in the lines of his chosen church. He passed to the silent beyond, full of years, and carried with him, to the foot of the great white throne a precious burden of the love of his fellow men as his offering to the Creator of a well spent life.

These early efforts did not result in the organization of any permanent Protestant denomination. The bone and sinew of the town was Catholic, and still continues to be.

A French Catholic Church was organized in 1857, and a church edifice erected the same year, its location being on the claim of Paul Godine. The officiating clergyman's name, at that time, was Father Jennis. This church now has a large building in the village of Dayton.

There were no schools in the town until 1859, when one was opened, and taught by Miss Slater. After the town organization, in 1859, Thomas McLeod was the teacher, and the district continued to use a vacant store room until 1868, when a large and convenient school building was erected in the village of Dayton.

The first post office was established in 1855, and John Baxter appointed postmaster.

J. B. Hinckley was, for several years, a Justice of the Peace, appointed by the Governor, under the old Territorial government, and, afterwards, a member of the first State Legislature.

CHAPTER LII.

HASSAN AND GREENWOOD—AMONG THE LATEST TOWNS IN SETTLEMENT—HARDWOOD LUMBER—SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES—EARLY SETTLERS—THE GRASSHOPPER SCOURGE—BEAUTIFUL GREENWOOD—STRUGGLES OF PIONEERS—MATTHEW HARFF—A PRIMITIVE METROPOLIS—SCHOOLS, CHURCHES, AND SO FORTH—POST OFFICE.

HASSAN.

HASSAN contains 17,184 acres of land—all of township 120, range 23 and 24, lying east of the Crow River. It is one of the most heavily timbered of all the towns in the county, being almost completely covered by forests of hardwood, even today, except where settlers have opened up farms, after the fashion of the pioneers of southern Ohio and Indiana. It is drained by the Crow River, which skirts it on the west and north, and forms the boundary line between it and Wright County. Where not timbered, there are vast extents of flat marshes. The town is well watered by several small streams and lakes.

The heavy bodies of timber covering the town, and the lack of easy access to market, through want of proper roads, militated against its early settlement. It was not until 1854 that the first settler arrived and made a claim in Hassan. His name was Alexander Borthwick, and it is scarcely necessary to remark that he walked in, carrying his provision on his back. He drove his stakes and claimed 160

acres on what is now Section 6. After making his claim, and finishing some necessary improvements thereon, he returned to Dayton, and spent the first winter smoking the pipe of peace around the box stove of the Robinson and Baxter hotel. Harvey Hicks came, also, in 1854, bringing a team with him from St. Paul. He was compelled to carve his own road through the timber, on the west bank of the Crow River, from Dayton, to his claim on Section 12. Two or three others came, during this year, 1854, late in the fall, and drove their stakes. The next year, 1855, quite a number of Irishmen learned of this location, and proceeded to take claims in the timber. The early settlements of Minnesota prove that the Irishman loves trees. Wherever natives of the Emerald Isle located, in the pioneer days, they picked upon spots covered with the heaviest timber, and experience has proved that there was some wisdom in the selection, if it has taken a lifetime to create comfortable homes. The timber land is strong, fertile and lasting, while the product of these hardwood

forests is growing every day more valuable.

Hassan was never bothered with the townsite fiend. One feeble, flickering effort was made toward founding a village within its limits, about 1856, when Harvey S. Norton undertook to utilize the water power on Section 13, and to found a primitive city, by building a saw mill. He gave his metropolis the name—Hassan—and then the scheme flickered faintly and died out, not even a saw mill or a hotel materializing, and the undisturbed forest still covers the domes, spires and minarets of what might have been a modern Babylon.

It was not until 1857-8 that that the town was in what might be called a settled condition. Even as late as the first year of the war—1861—good claims, heavily timbered, could still be found therein. Meantime, the sturdy pioneers were not idle. Clearings let the bright sunlight into dark places with great rapidity. Roads were carved through the forests primeval, and cabins, graced by healthy matrons and rosy cheeked little ones, were discoverable everywhere.

On the admission of the State to the Union—1858—the County Commissioners fixed the limits, and gave the existing name to this town; but the settlers were in no hurry to organize. They were too busy clearing farms and carving out roads to fool with even such politics as are necessary to attend to town matters. Hence, it was not until April 3d, 1860, that the first town meeting was held. Without fooling around about such nonsense as levying taxes, where nobody had a dollar more than enough to pay family expenses, the meeting adjourned *sine die*, after naming the following list of officers: Supervisors, Gideon

Reeves, Chairman, Hawley Hicks, Richard Quinn; Town Clerk, C. J. Parslow; Assessor, A. Bothwick; Justice of the Peace, Henry Ghostly; Constables, Patrick Hynes, John Parslow; Superintendent of Schools, B. Wright. *En passant*, it may not be inappropriate to remark, right here, that Crystal Lake and Hassan were the only towns in the county that appear with an original town Superintendent of Schools.

As early as 1857, we find a school in this town, covered by a wooded wilderness. And it was taught in a school house, too, not in some vacant barn, shanty, or corn crib, but a good, comfortable log structure, erected for the purpose, and fitted up comfortably, if rudely. In this building, Miss Sarah Ward taught the youth of Hassan, during the summer of 1858, and was succeeded, in the summer of 1859, by Miss Helen Tilton.

Charles Tucker and Miss Elizabeth Hawkins were the first pair to be joined in the holy bonds of wedlock within the limits of the town. This occurred in the fall of 1856, and the couple proceeded at once to their cabin home, in the woods, and set about conquering the wilderness in company.

It was in this year, 1856, too, that the territorial road, from Minneapolis to Monticello was opened to travel, and the settlers began to find a more direct road to market than by fording the Crow River twice, and making the circuit via Dayton for Minneapolis.

In the summer of 1856, a post office was established, named Hassan, and Septimus Parslow appointed postmaster. The mail was carried over the new territorial road on horse back, three times each week. The arrival of the first mail was celebrated the 4th of July, 1856.

The first church organized was of the Episcopal persuasion. In 1855, monthly services were held, at the home of S. Parslow, Rev. J. S. Chamberlain being the rector. Easter Monday, 1857, the society was organized, and in 1858 a neat church edifice was erected on 5 acres of land donated by Mr. Parslow for church and cemetery purposes. This was the pioneer Episcopal church of the county, outside of the cities of Minneapolis and St. Anthony.

The grasshopper plague, of 1857, struck the settlers of Hassan with peculiar severity, as it did those of other sections of the county; but these pests took their flight, after having destroyed the labors of one season, and have never since revisited these sylvan scenes. The Indian massacre, of 1862, frightened all settlers into a temporary absence from their homes. Most of the people visited Minneapolis for a season; others did not stop until they were safe behind the guns of Fort Snelling, while still others deserted their claims entirely, never returning to the town even to secure their effects.

This constitutes about all of the "ancient history" of the town. Elsewhere in this volume full and complete data will be given of later events in all towns.

GREENWOOD.

This beautiful town lies south of Hassan, and its western limit is washed by the Crow River its entire length. It was originally heavily timbered, with a magnificent growth of hard wood. For beauty of landscape, and fertility of soil, it is surpassed by none of the towns in Hennepin County. It was during the spring and early summer of 1854 that

the first settlements were made. Although there is some dispute on the subject of who was first on the ground, in this town, it seems undoubted to the writer that Matthew Harff has the only just right to claim that distinguished honor.

Mr. Harff landed at St. Paul, in the spring of 1854, searching for a home to shelter his wife and aged mother, and where he might spend his life in useful labor. He was very nearly stranded, so far as money was concerned, but filled with the courage that youth and hope always give to a man of energy and nerve. He paid the half of all the money remaining to him for transportation of himself, his wife and mother to Dayton. Here he expended all that remained of his worldly wealth in the purchase of one sack of flour and an old dug-out canoe. Putting his people into this boat, he proceeded to launch them on the waters of the Crow, and, before nightfall, had found a claim that promised to make him a good home. Here he camped, on Section 1, and proceeded, relying only upon his own strong arm, and such assistance as his wife could give him, to erect his cabin. His tools consisted of an axe and a grubbing hoe, all told. With these he built his house, cleared a space around the cabin, and put in the seed for his first crop, consisting of garden vegetables, corn, potatoes, etc. This, with such wild game as he could kill or trap, served to give him his first year's supplies. He has lived to be one of the most independent farmers in Hennepin County, and to become a citizen respected by every one who has ever known him. By this type of men were the foundations of Hennepin County laid. Let the children of luxury today pause and dwell for a

moment upon what energy, prudence, and foresight and thrift have wrought in constructing our magnificent modern civilization. For what Matthew Harff did, and we are permitted to tell of him, that and even more was accomplished and suffered by hundreds of the pioneers to whom it was given to commence laying the foundations of these splendid industrial communities. Faith and purpose accomplish all things.

Among other old settlers may be named Robert Kennedy, Martin Conzet, E. O. Newton, and Albert Taisey, who located in the southern section of the town, in 1855. During May, of the same year, there was quite a decided influx of settlers from Shakopee. These settlers, as a rule, did not come for the purpose of following the pursuits of agriculture to any great extent. On the contrary, they were after a town site, and proposed to create, in these green forests and upon the shore of this beautiful river, a metropolis of their own. Late in the fall of 1856, after they had gotten undisputed possession of their land, they proceeded to plat into town lots two hundred acres. The surveying and platting occupied most of the winter of 1856-7, and early in the spring the new city was fully prepared to spread its sails to the breeze, and start upon an independent municipal career. It was called Greenwood City, and the first thing the proprietors did was to count noses and learn if there were enough actual residents to fill the offices. There were. Matthew Taisey was chosen Mayor; Samuel Allen, Robert Gustine and John F. Powers were constituted the council; A. S. Lindsey was elected Recorder, and James D. Young selected as Marshal.

As an evidence that the town had

"come to stay" it was determined to build a saw mill, and every dollar received from the sale of lots was religiously reserved to that end. Before the mill materialized a large number of logs were hauled to the banks of the Crow, near the site of the proposed mill. The mill was never built, and some of the logs are there yet. The financial panic of 1857, and the grasshoppers, settled forever the destinies of that prospective city. Subsequently the village of Rockford, on the Wright County side of the river, came into being, and has since been the trading point for all that section of country. But the city did arrive at the dignity of a hotel. The Taisey brothers built and christened the Beaver Hotel, which afterwards, in 1862, during the Indian outbreak, served as a stockade and fortress against the wily and bloodthirsty savages who never came—that is, they never came that way. This "fort," however, was a way station and resting place for the soldiers, who were scouring the county in search of the murderous red skin, so its existence was not entirely in vain.

The first school ever opened in the town was in 1856, and the first teacher was Miss Ruth A. Powers. Later, this lady married James D. Young, and located at Deland, Wright County. Miss Powers was succeeded, as teacher, the following year, by Miss Mary Ball.

Rev Charles Galpin, of Excelsior, preached the first sermon in the town, in the winter of 1856-7. This meeting was held at the home of John F. Powers. During the same winter, Rev. Mr. Camp frequently preached in the same place. The German Methodists and the German Lutherans each established churches in the town,

eventually, and have had church services regularly for years. Most of the American population find church affiliation at Rockford.

In 1857, the first post office was established—at the prospective village of Greenwood—with Albert Taisey as postmaster. In 1869, this post office was discontinued.

On the 11th day of May, 1858, the town was organized, by the election of

the following officers: Supervisors, J. R. Ames, Chairman, H. C. Furrell, William C. Hawk; Town Clerk, Thos. R. Briggs; Assessor, Benjamin Lawrence; Collector, R. W. Carrier; Justices of the Peace, D. R. Farnham and Clinton Howe; Constables, John O'Mera and Volney S. Britt; Overseer of the Poor, Andrew Thompson. It cost \$115 for town expenses the first year.

CHAPTER LIII.

CORCORAN, MAPLE GROVE AND PLYMOUTH—THE CENTER OF THE COUNTY—EARLY
SETTLERS OF CORCORAN—PATRICK CORCORAN—EARLY EDUCATION AND RE-
LIGIOUS DEVELOPMENT—MAPLE GROVE AND ITS PIONEERS—
YANKEE THRIFT—A. C. AUSTIN—PLYMOUTH AND THE
MEN WHO MADE IT—ANTOINE LE COUNT—
INDIAN SCARE.

CORCORAN.

THE Town of Corcoran, lying away from all the large streams, was not settled until from one to four years later than the other towns in the county. It was, originally, one of the most heavily timbered towns, and the difficulty of making way to market through the tangled forests, also contributed to delay its development.

Benjamin Pounder was the earliest settler, and entered upon his claim in the spring of 1855. But his settlement only antedates that of Patrick B. Corcoran. Patrick B. Corcoran was an uncommon character. Born in Ireland, in 1825, he emigrated to America when he was twenty-two years of age, and came to Minnesota in 1855. While employed in a saw mill, in the State of New York, previous to coming to Minnesota, he lost his right hand. Before this accident—in 1851—he had married, and thus found himself with a wife and family of small children to care for. He spent what money he possessed in reaching Minnesota, and entered the wilderness, where he made

his future home, almost destitute. But his manly worth and steadfast courage soon raised up to him an army of helpers. From the day of his settlement in the forest of "Corcoran Town," he was the leading citizen. The writer once asked him, "How did you manage to clear your farm and live, with only one arm?" He replied, "Faith, I don't know; only that God was good to me, and all my neighbors helped me. The loss of my arm always seemed to be a blessing instead of a curse." He built the first school house, taught the first school, was justice of the peace, supervisor, trader, farmer, merchant, the very epitome and embodiment of energy, foresight and enterprise. Scarcely had he erected his little cabin in the woods, before he began to call upon the scattered settlers to build a school house, and so a place for the training of the children was among the first institutions of the town. As settlers came and located around him, the genius of the man was shown. Frenchmen, Germans, Irishmen, Americans—to all

of them he became guide, counsellor, neighbor and friend. Down to the day of his death there was scarcely a movement in the town, from a law suit to a wedding, or a christening, that he was not the *Fidus Achates* of all parties in interest. His life was one long singular chapter of usefulness and helpfulness. He died, one of the wealthiest farmers in the county, years later, beloved and respected by all. Mr. Corcoran brought with him—or, rather, through his influence came—quite a colony of Irishmen and Frenchmen. Later, there came settlers of all nationalities, so that eventually "Corcoran Town" became the most cosmopolitan of all the outlying towns in the county.

The first house built in the town was that of Benjamin Pounder, in 1855, located on Section 25. Mr. Pounder lived and died upon his claim, his death occurring in 1875. He was universally respected by his neighbors and friends, and was Town Clerk from the date of the civil organization until he died.

The first birth was a son to William Corcoran and his wife, on the 22d day of February, 1856. This child lived to manhood and probably still lives, although he left the place of his birth many years ago. The first marriage was that of John McDonald to Sarah Crawford, in 1857. The first death, that of Nicholas O'Brien, in 1858. The first school house built was of logs, on the land of P. B. Corcoran, in 1857, Mr. Corcoran himself taking the duties of pedagogue in addition to his other occupations.

The first church organized was Catholic, the society erecting a building, in 1856, near the north line of the town. St. Thomas' Catholic Church was also called into life in 1856, and is

still the leading church organization in the town.

The French Catholics also have a church, as have the German Evangelical Association, and the German Lutherans.

The first post office in the town was established on Section 25, in 1857, with Mr. P. B. Corcoran as postmaster. Dupont office came later, with Joseph Dupont as postmaster. The first general store in the town was also opened by Mr. Corcoran, in 1863. Another was opened some years later by Mr. E. Hunt.

Corcoran has no village within its limits.

The organization of the town for civil purposes occurred at the regulation time—May 11th, 1858, by the election of the following officers: Supervisors, Israel Dorman, Chairman, P. B. Corcoran; Town Clerk, Pat Braw; Assessor, Thos. Riley; Collector, Michael Patnode; Overseer of the Poor, Francis Garnieen; Justices of the Peace, Israel Dorman and Peter Patnode; Constables, J. Burrett and John Coon. At this meeting the town received its name in honor of P. B. Corcoran, without opposition.

MAPLE GROVE.

This town was the transition country, and consisted, originally, of mixed prairie and timber, the timber being beautifully interspersed over a wide stretch of country, in the form of groves, in which the hard, or sugar, maple largely predominated—hence its name.

Louis P. Garvais made the first settlement, by squatting on land which, after the surveys, proved to be Section 12. Here this venturesome pioneer lived with his family, almost alone, for a year or two. The next perma-

ment settler was Wm. M. Ewing, who, afterwards, in 1855, assisted in surveying the lands of this and surrounding towns. In 1854, Harvey Abel made his location near the center of the town, selling it, taking another and selling that, and finally taking the one that afterwards became his permanent home. He was a bachelor, and lived the life of a hermit during these first years. During the same year, A. O. Angell, William E. Evans, Patrick Deveny, and others, made settlement. Mr. Deveny never forgot to tell that he furnished the supply of fresh meat for the war party of Chippewa Indians while they were en route to fight their final battle with the Dakotas, at Shakopee and Eden Prairie, in 1858. They stole and slaughtered his only cow, on that occasion, and he never received any *quid pro quo* for his commissary supplies.

The town of Maple Grove was largely settled by New England and other native born Americans, from the Eastern States. Its Yankee origin is indicated by its Yankee style and makeup. The thrift, care and neatness manifested on all the homesteads, as a stranger rides over the beautiful country roads of the various neighborhoods, also bespeak its pioneer baptism by Yankee industry. How true it is that every community carries with it for all time the impulse given to it by its earliest settlers and pioneer inhabitants. Notwithstanding the fact that there is a large foreign born element in the town of Maple Grove, its people have, even thus early, become almost homogeneous. The later comers have adopted the ways, customs and manners of their neighbors, and everywhere throughout the town may be discovered comfortable homes, extensive barns and outhouses; stock

carefully sheltered and provided for—indeed, all the innumerable and indescribable evidences of Yankee thrift, prudence, foresight and family comfort and homelike surroundings.

The first religious services held in the town, of which there is any mention made by early settlers, was at the home of Mr. P. B. Newton, in the summer of 1855. The clergyman was Rev. L. Atkinson of the Baptist persuasion. Rev. C. G. Ames, one of the first Free Will Baptist expounders of the faith in Minneapolis, after 1856, frequently came to the town and preached at various and sundry places. About co-incident with the appearance of Mr. Ames, came Rev. John White, a Methodist preacher, who would hold Sunday services at the homes of the faithful, when invited or allowed to do so. These early Christian efforts were not abortive, but have resulted in the erection of two Methodist church edifices in the town. The Baptist brethren yielded the field to them, as did, also, the Congregationalists, who also made some missionary effort in the early days. The Catholics have also a flourishing parish and church society and edifice in the western part of the town, over 100 families receiving spiritual food therefrom.

The first school ever taught in the town was during the summer of 1858, and Mr. Delos Hawkins was the teacher. He began to convey to untrained minds the first lisping truths of science to twenty-two pupils, male and female, and ranging in age from 5 to 21 years.

The pioneer marriage was between John M. Eddy and Mary C. Evans, February 24th, 1857; the first deaths, Alonzo and Melissa Corey, children of J. M. Corey, in the winter of 1855-6; the first birth, a daughter, to Mr. and

Mrs. J. H. Briggs, during the same winter.

There are no villages in the town of Maple Grove, and the music of the town site boomer's voice has never awakened the solitudes of this sylvan paradise. It is simply a plain, comfortable, old-fashioned, American country neighborhood, each member of which might proclaim with Corin in "As you like it:" "Sir, I'm a true laborer; I earn that I eat, get that I wear; owe no man hate, envy no man happiness; glad of other men's good, content with my harm; and the greatest of my pride is to see my ewes graze, and my lambs suck."

In other words it is one of the most quiet and delightful sequestered country localities, filled with unaggressive intelligence and apparent thrift and contentment. Not even the whistle of the locomotive disturbs the perfect rest of the people, for no railway touches the town.

The first town meeting was held April 11th, 1858, at which the following list of pioneer officers were selected: Supervisors, A. C. Austin,* Chairman, Jeremiah Brown, Robert Woodward; Town Clerk, J. M. Eddy; Assessor, William R. Champlin; Collector, Chauncey Blowers; Overseer of the Poor, P. B. Newton; Justices of the Peace, William E. Evans and Moses Blowers; Constables, Charles Savage and J. M. Corey.

PLYMOUTH.

This town comprises congressional township No. 118, range 22, and approximates the center of the county.

* Mr. Austin afterwards served several terms as a member of the legislature from the county. Many years ago he removed to the city of Minneapolis, where he has several times served acceptably as member of the city council, on the school board, and in other public capacities. He has been, and is yet, a prominent and useful citizen.

Its surface is rolling, and originally the westernmost half of the town was covered with a heavy growth of timber, while the eastern portion was mixed prairie meadow and brush land. The land is generally fertile, and has been thickly settled from almost the commencement of its history.

Its first settler was a Frenchman, named Antoine Le Count,* who made his claim in the fall of 1853, locating on the eastern shore of Medicine Lake. Mr. Peter Daniels located just north of Le Count, also on the bank of the lake, almost at the same time, and in the same neighborhood. Mr. Thomas Hughes made a claim, and located in the neighborhood, with his family, the following spring. These constitute the pioneer settlers, although, during the season of 1854, a large number of other pioneers found

* Mr. Le Count was the son of a French *voyageur*, and was born on the eastern, or Minnesota, side of the Red River, near Pembina, in 1822. His father, from the early part of the century, had been a guide and interpreter. In connection with Franklin Steele, the elder Le Count, in 1837, took a claim on the eastern side of the Falls of St. Anthony (now covered by East Minneapolis), and, the following year, proceeded to the Selkirk settlement, for removing his family to his new home. Just before starting, a gentleman named Thomas Simpson (who had been on an exploring expedition in the Red River country and through Northwestern Minnesota), offered Le Count a large sum of money to guide him to Fort Snelling, by the most direct route. The guide consented, and, giving his family and effects in charge of Pierre Bottineau, to proceed by the Lake Traverse route, proceeded to conduct Mr. Simpson across country to the Mississippi River. The party consisted of Mr. Simpson, Le Count, the guide, Antoine Le Count, then 17 years old, and two *voyageurs*. On the fourth day out, Simpson became insane, and, during one of his paroxysms, shot and killed the elder Le Count and one of the *voyageurs*. Antoine and the other man escaped the maniac by hiding in the bushes, and when it became dark they proceeded in the direction of finding the trail of the Bottineau party—which they finally discovered, after a two days' journey of incredible hardship. Antoine afterwards became a well known guide and interpreter, and was constantly employed by the government, and traders, in those capacities, until the year 1853, when he made this claim in the town of Plymouth, where he settled down for the remainder of his life, and made his permanent home. Mr. Le Count was a quiet, unobtrusive man, and a good citizen.

homes in various portions of Plymouth.

Old settlers still tell the story of the Indian scare—that of 1858—at the time of the final battle between the Chippewas and Dakotas, in Eden Prairie and Shakopee, so often alluded to in this history. On their return, after being defeated by the Dakotas, the Chippewa war party was in almost a starving condition. Therefore they killed stock, right and left, among the settlers of Plymouth, and helped themselves to whatever provisions were in sight. They were fearful the Sioux would follow them, so they had no time to pause by the way side to pick strawberries or hunt partridges. For several days, the little settlement in Plymouth was badly frightened. A committee went to St. Paul and brought out twenty stand of arms, and, for several nights, the women and children were kept together in one house, while the men stood guard and patrolled the roads. But the Chippewa kept on toward their home in the north, and the Sioux remained at Shakopee, not caring to risk their scalps by following up, too closely, their hereditary enemies.

There were religious services held at the homes of settlers, during the early pioneer days, but no record remains of them. The Catholic denomination organized a church society, in 1857, and, the year following, proceeded to erect the Medicine Lake Church. This has always been the leading church society in point of membership.

In 1868, a Methodist church was organized, by Rev. Charles Haskell, and a church edifice erected, on the bank of Parker's Lake. This building was burned in the fall of 1877.

On the 27th of February, 1863, a German Evangelical Lutheran Church society was organized, at the house of Herman Sandkoff, and, in 1880, this denomination built a church.

Miss Lorinda Shaw has the honor of teaching the first school in the town, during the summer of 1856; but no school house was erected until 1859, during the summer of which year, the old log school house was built on the west side of Section 14. Once having fairly started in the educational line, school houses multiplied rapidly, and the town has ever since been noted for most excellent country schools.



W. G. M. 11

D D Moore

CHAPTER LIV.

TOWNSHIP HISTORY.

ST. ANTHONY.

By R. J. Baldwin.

HENNEPIN County, as originally organized in 1852, had for its eastern boundary the Mississippi River. The territory composing the town of St. Anthony, was, at that time, a part of Ramsey County. The boundaries of Hennepin County were extended across the Mississippi River, by an act of the Legislature, in 1856, but the eastern boundary was not finally fixed until 1861, when it was established along the line dividing Sections 5 and 6, of Township 29, Range 23, from the north line of the last named township, south to the Mississippi River. A town organization was made May 11th, 1858. The area of the original town has been encroached upon by successive enlargements of the boundaries of the cities of St. Anthony and Minneapolis, until only a remnant of its original restricted limits remains. At present, the town of St. Anthony consists of Section 6, and Section 7 (except the southwest quarter), of Township 29, Range 23, having an area of eleven hundred and twenty acres, in

which a town organization is maintained. Settlement was made on these lands, in 1850, by N. O. Phillips, L. C. Tinson, Lewis Stone, and his sons Jacob and Leonard, and Mr. Finch. This part of the town was separated from the City of St. Anthony, by a strip of boggy land, and was broken in surface, and covered with brush, so that it was undesirable for agriculture. Its proximity to the city, has, however, caused it to be settled up and improved, and it contains, today, some of the best farms to be found in the vicinity.

DAVID DOLLOFF MOORE. A true exemplification of the old time hospitality, in "life down on the farm," manifests itself in every day life, at the home of one of the earliest pioneers in St. Anthony Township, well known to all the residents in that locality, and, indeed, in the City of Minneapolis, as the warm and spacious residence of Mr. and Mrs. D. D. Moore.

Here Mr. Moore has reared a home

that would be an ornament to one of the avenues of a city, and in all probability, will be standing when the road that now leads the traveler that way, shall be one of the streets of the City of Minneapolis; and here the frugal house wife has reared her family of children, and proven a thousand times, that "the true wife" is, indeed, a "help-mate," through sorrow and happiness, adversity and prosperity.

Mr. Moore was born at Sanbornton, New Hampshire, August 11th, 1814. His parents were John and Mary (Fulington) Moore, who were also natives of New Hampshire.

Mr. Moore received his education at Franklin, New Hampshire, and passed the intervening time, until 1855, in farming and lumbering. Coming to Minneapolis, in the spring of 1855, he settled at St. Anthony, where he resided for two years, during which time, he gave his undivided attention to the lumber business. In 1855, he purchased one hundred sixty acres of farming land in St. Anthony Township, but did not take up his residence there until 1857, and, from that time until the present, he has been actively engaged in farming. He has added several tracts of land to his first pur-

chase, since he moved to his present location. In 1873, Mr. Moore built his present fine brick house, which is large and commodious, and is heated by steam throughout.

Aside from the two hundred eighty acres, which he owns at his present home, he has, together with his two sons, a large and beautiful farm of over four hundred acres, in Dakota County, near Farmington, Minnesota.

Mr. Moore was married, in 1841, to Mary J. Robinson, who was born in New Hampshire, May 20th, 1813. Her parents were Nathaniel A. and Mary (Smith) Robinson. Six children have blessed this union, as follows: Henry Lee, resides in Minneapolis; Augustus A., and Gustavus G., twins, the former, on a farm, and the latter, in the city; Nathan M., farmer; George C., resides in Minneapolis; Mary E. (Mrs. J. C. Henning), of St. Anthony Park.

As a business man, Mr. Moore has been very successful. He united with the Christian Church, when about twenty-five years of age, and is a member of the State Grange, and has been elected to nearly all the offices within the gift of the township. He has, for some years, affiliated with the Prohibition party.

MINNEAPOLIS.

By R. J. Baldwin.

The organization of this town was on the same day with that of the town of St. Anthony, May 11th, 1858. It included all the territory lying between the line separating Ranges 21 and 22, west of the 5th principal meridian, and the Mississippi River. Its northern boundary ran from the southwest corner of Section 7, Town 117, Range 21, east, to the river. In 1860, two tiers of sections were taken from the north, and made a part of Crystal Lake. In 1867, the two northern tiers of sections and the territory lying north of Minnehaha Creek, below Rice Lake, were taken from Richfield, and added to Minneapolis; the town as thus established, was bounded north by Crystal Lake; east, by the Mississippi River; south, by Richfield; and, west, by Minnetonka and Plymouth.

The incorporation of the city of Minneapolis, in 1872, and the successive enlargements of its area, take away more than one-half of the original area of the town, leaving its eastern boundary a short distance west of Lake Calhoun. In this reduced limits, a town organization was continued, until the establishment of the villages of Golden Valley, and St. Louis Park, absorbed its remaining territory. The history of that part of the town lying east of the lakes, is included in the city of Minneapolis. The territory west of the lakes was slow in settlement. It was brush land, considerably broken in surface, and not as at-

tractive to settlers as the prairie portion of the county, or the timber region, lying within the big woods. Nevertheless, some early farms were opened in the western part of the town. Among the settlers of 1857, was John Berry, on the west side of Cedar Lake; T. W. Pierce, on Section 5, west of Lake Calhoun; a little later, the Hallorans, William Byrnes, Thos. Gaffney, Peter Curly, Frank and John Doyle, and John and David Bracken, made settlements in the northwesterly parts of the town.

In the west, H. H. Hopkins, George M. Burns, F. H. Warneke, and John Hannon, made claims. From the time the cities of St. Anthony and Minneapolis began to assume importance, and furnish a market for produce, the town rapidly filled with settlers, and the best lands were soon appropriated. These have been improved, and have risen in value, and, to-day, constitute some of the best farms in the country.

The soil is a heavy dark loam, in the south and southeast, and in the northwest it is lighter, with a mixture of sandy knolls and clay. This township was noted for the beauty of its lakes, which were found in nearly every portion of its territory. A group of picturesque lakes, so many of which appear in Minnesota, lay in its central and southern part. All of these are now within the city limits of Minneapolis. The largest of these, Lake Mendosa, was formerly known as Lake

Calhoun, named in honor of John C. Calhoun, at the time Fort Snelling was first occupied. This lake, which is nearly round, has a circumference of over three miles. Its waters are clear and of great depth in some portions of the lake. The sandy shores afford excellent bathing and watering places. Lake Harriet is located just south of Mendosa, and is very nearly the same size and shape, but a portion of this lake was in the town of Richfield. These lakes are of historic interest, for upon their shores was erected the first houses, and the first farms opened by civilians in Hennepin County. These lakes are now among the most noted in the Northwest. Thousands of people gather upon their shores during the summer time to witness the plays of Shakespeare, or listen to the strains of music from some of the most noted bands of the world. An immense amphitheatre has been erected upon the shore of Lake Harriet by the Minneapolis Street Railway Company, at great cost. This lake has a boulevard running its entire circumference, extending to Lake Mendosa, along the eastern shore of that lake, and around Lake of the Isles, past the eastern shore of Cedar Lake, connecting with the Kenwood Boulevard, and running into the city. Lake of the Isles lies just north of Lake Mendosa, and a little to the east, while Cedar Lake is situated northwest from Mendosa. The latter lake is about one mile in length, and a half mile in width. Its shores are sandy, and on the west, stony and gravelly. Lake of the Isles, north of Lake Mendosa, and separated from it by a high gravelly beach and a narrow strip of swampy land, contains, as its name indicates, a number of small islands. It covers about one

hundred and sixty acres, and has generally sandy shores. Bass Lake, half a mile west of Lake Mendosa, has an area of about eighty acres, and shores similar to those of Cedar Lake. In the southeastern part of the town, is Rice Lake, through which flows Minnehaha Creek. In the northern part, is Keegan Lake, on Section 20, Sweeney and Twin Lakes, on Sections 18 and 19, and Keller's Lake on Section 32. On Section 12, near the west line of the town, is Lake Hannan, and in the central part, are Lakes Held and Halaron, on Section 30. These and other small lakes, are more or less marshy. All the lakes mentioned, like others in the country, were well stocked with fish, when the county was first settled, and some of them still afford good fishing. The waters of Bass Lake flow southeasterly, through a small creek into Mendosa. The outlet of Mendosa is on the south, and connects it with Lake Harriet, from whence a small creek conveys the united waters into Minnehaha Creek, near the Richfield mills. Cedar Lake and Lake of the Isles have no visible outlets provided by nature, but in 1893 the Park Board connected Lake of the Isles with Lake Mendosa, by a narrow canal.

The principal creeks of the township are Bassett's and Minnehaha. The latter rises in Lake Minnetonka, and, entering the town on the west, flows across the southwest corner into the town of Richfield, and thence through Rice Lake, from which point to its junction with the Mississippi River, it forms the boundary of the township. Bassett's Creek enters the township from the west, and flows in an easterly direction across it and the city, and empties into the Mississippi River, just within the limits of the

original military reservation. The first person who lived within the limits of this township, is said to have been Joseph R. Brown, a discharged soldier, who, by tolerance of the commanding officer, at Fort Snelling, dwelt near Minnehaha Falls, within the reservation. Major Taliaferro, in 1829, opened a farm on the shores of Lake Calhoun, for the benefit of the Sioux Indians, and as Minnehaha was called Brown's Falls, after General Jacob Brown, and Lake Calhoun was named after a late secretary of war, he called the settlement Eatonville, after the Hon. John H. Eaton, of Tennessee, Secretary of War, under President Jackson, from 1829 to 1831. The first farmer of the establishment was Philander Prescott. In 1834, the Pond brothers arrived, and were the first civilians to erect a dwelling in the county. Eatonville grew to quite a village, but upon the removal of the Dakotas, to the banks of the Minnesota, in 1843, the improvements at Lakes Calhoun and Harriet, were abandoned. From that date, until 1849, we can learn of no settlements on the west side of the river. In the spring of that year, Philander Prescott made a claim on the east side of what is now Minnehaha Avenue. This claim, being on the military reservation, he was not allowed to remain, and it was occupied by Franklin Steele, who had permission from the Secretary of War, for such occupation. Prescott then located a claim adjoining Steele on the west, but did not take possession of it until after the reservation came into market. His home was in the town of Richfield, until his death. He was born in Ontario County, New York, in 1801. In 1819, he visited a brother at Detroit, Michigan, and, while there, engaged

as clerk, with Mr. Devotion, a sutler, for a trip up the Mississippi. In the latter part of the year 1819, he arrived at the cantonment of Fort St. Anthony, now Fort Snelling, then in command of Colonel Leavenworth. In the winter of 1824-5, he was trading near the fort. The Indians stole some of his goods, part of which were restored; in settlement of his claim for those not restored, the chief gave him his daughter in marriage. For three years he was with the Columbia Fur Company, and in 1830, was appointed Indian farmer, at Lake Calhoun. He was temporarily engaged as interpreter, at the Redwood Agency, when the outbreak occurred, and was killed, by the Indians, in August, 1862. His wife and a daughter were taken prisoners, but effected their escape through the aid of friendly Indians, and returned to their home at Minnehaha.

In the winter of 1849, Charles Mousseaux, by permission of the military authorities, at Fort Snelling, made a claim on the eastern shore of Lake Calhoun, and built his shanty on the site of the old mission, where the Ponds resided, now occupied by the pavilion. He remained on this claim, until the fall of 1857, when he moved to the city of Minneapolis, where he resided, until the fall of 1880. He was born in Montreal, Canada, in 1806. He was employed by the American Fur Company, as *voyageur*, and, in that capacity, arrived at Fort Snelling, in 1829. After about a week, he went to Lac qui Parle, where he remained about a year. He then returned to Fort Snelling, and thence to Prairie du Chien. He was a carpenter and house painter, and engaged in those trades for several years. In 1830, he assisted in the improvements then being made at the Fort. He also built

the house of Colonel Stevens, the first in Minneapolis.

Shortly after Mousseaux, came Rev. E. G. Gear, chaplain at Fort Snelling, and made a claim east of Lake Calhoun, by permission of the military authorities. He never lived on the claim, but employed Edmund Brissett to hold it until such time as he could enter it. When that time arrived, a contest arose between them as to the ownership of the claim. Mr. Gear, with the aid of Judge Black and Hon. H. M. Rice, got a bill through Congress, allowing him to enter the land at government price. He paid Mrs. Brissett two hundred dollars to leave the claim. Brissett and family then moved to Plymouth. Mr. Gear remained at Fort Snelling until 1860, when he moved to Fort Ripley, where he remained until 1868, then returned to Minneapolis. In 1870, he sold his claim, and it is now part of the "Lynsdale Farm." He died in October, 1873, and was buried in Lakewood Cemetery.

The next claimant was David Gorham, who located on the eastern side of Lake of the Isles. It embraced the southwest quarter of Section 33. He sold his claim to R. P. Russell, who bought it for his brother, L. K. Russell. The latter, in 1852, placed a tenant on it, for a time, and it finally became the property of R. P. Russell.

In April, 1851, John Berry made a claim on the west side of Cedar Lake, on Section 31, and raised the first crop on the west side. He lived on his claim until 1867.

During the winter of 1851-2, rumors of the proposed reduction of the military reservation caused considerable excitement among the residents of St. Anthony, and the new arrivals from the East in search of locations.

Early in the spring of 1852, claim-staking began, and, in a short time, nearly every desirable location, south of the city, and within the boundaries of the town, was claimed. Claim shanties were erected on nearly all of them, and some had a small piece of land plowed. But the land, not being subject to entry, they were trespassers, and soldiers were sent out from the Fort to drive them away. It was a common occurrence for a squatter to leave his place with everything all right, and returning, after an absence of one day, to find his shanty a wreck, and any other improvements he might have made, destroyed. "Claim jumping" was also greatly in vogue, for a time, but the older settlers, who held the prior right to the claims, organized themselves into a society, known as the "Equal Right and Impartial Protection Claim Association, of Hennepin County, M. T." The object of this association was to protect each actual settler in his right to a claim, and the "jumper" fared badly who fell into the hands of this league. A committee, consisting of members of the organization, was appointed, whose duty it was to decide questions in regard to the ownership of claims, arising between members of the association. A decision, once made, it was not well for the defeated party to try and gain his end, by force or strategy. A few, having permission from the officers of the Fort to remain, held their claims easily; but the many were obliged to wait until the restriction to settlement was removed by the government. In fact, *all* who had claims, and were living on them, previous to the release, did so by the permission of the authorities at the Fort, or of the War Department. When the reduction of the reservation took place, in

the spring of 1853, the rush for claims was so great that it is impossible to name the settlers of that year, in the order of their arrival. Claims were made simultaneously, west and southwest of Minneapolis, but it was not until a later period that the more remote portions of the township were settled.

Among those who settled in 1852, were, T. W. Peirce, who bought his claim of a Mr. Lowell, in October, of that year. He effected a settlement with the government by which he was allowed to remain. His house, on Section 5, west of Lake Calhoun, was the only one to be seen, at that time, between Berry's, west of him, and that of J. H. Stevens, then located near the present steel arch bridge. F. X. Cripeau made his claim at a very early date, and entered it as soon as the land came into market. This was on Section 16. Robert Blaisdell, and son Robert, made claims in 1852. J. T. Blaisdell located on the northeast quarter of Section 34. Others who located in that year, were, George Parks, Gordon Jackins, Edgar Folsom, Nathan Roberts, Simon Odell, and Titus Pettijohn. Eli Pettijohn had a claim near the Fort Snelling Road, but never lived on it. Charles Brown took a claim, through the aid of Captain John Rollins, in section 1, and Frank Rollins had a claim near by. Benjamin Parker located where Kennedy Brothers' Furniture Factory now stands, and William Richardson, on Sections 10 and 11. He afterward removed to Meeker County, where, several years ago, he shot his wife, but not fatally, and then shot himself, with fatal effect. Sweet W. Case located a claim in 1852, and a widow lady, Mrs. Sayer, made a claim shortly after. Deacon John S. Mann located

the northeast quarter of Section 9, and in 1857, sold it to John Potts Brown.

Chandler Hutchins made a claim on Section 3, on what is now the west side of Chicago Avenue. C. C. Garvey located his claim on Section 10.

In 1852, Charles Gilpatrick, who is still living on a part of the original claim, made a selection of eighty acres, in what is now Section 35. During the summer of 1853, he broke one hundred forty acres of land, for himself and others; this was the first large amount of breaking by one individual. In 1853, Martin Layman bought the claim taken by Hanscom, and it is stated that he and Mr. Gilpatrick, raised, in 1854, the largest crops in the township. Ard Godfrey, who had resided in St. Anthony, since 1849, made his claim in 1853, on Minnehaha Creek. During the year, he built a saw mill, the first in the township, which he operated for a number of years. It was destroyed by fire, in 1853. Rev. J. Cressy made, late in the fall of 1852, a claim of the northwest quarter of Section 10, southeast of Lake Calhoun, and after holding it two years, sold to one Perkins, and went to Hastings, near where he made another claim. The original claim is now the farm of H. Van Nest.

W. G. Moffett came to Fort Snelling in 1849, and, in 1852, made a claim on Section 7, near Minnehaha Falls. His oldest son, W. R. Moffett, came in 1852, and located his claim on Section 7.

The western and northern portions of the township were not permanently settled, until a later period. Although not included in the military reservation, land in that part of the town was not considered so desirable, and the rush for locations was not so great. Among the first were the Hallaron brothers, William Byrnes, Thomas

Gaffney, Peter Curley, John Green, Frank and John Doyle, and John and Daniel Brackins, the latter with their parents. The Hallarons were from Cortland County, New York, and settled in the western part of the town. The first of these, was Patrick, who came in the fall of 1852. He died from injuries received by the kick of a horse, in 1877. The southwest part of the town was settled in 1854, by H. H. Hopkins, George M. Burns, and F. H. Warneke. John Hannon and sons, settled in the west part of the township, in 1855. From the time the reservation was thrown open to settlers, the growth of the township was rapid; more substantial farm houses and their necessary adjuncts, barns and granaries, took the place of the hastily constructed "claim shanties," which had served their purpose, and were no longer needed. The proximity to St. Anthony, and, later, to Minneapolis, the only markets, made locations in this township, and Richfield, on the south, eagerly sought for, and speculation in claims was rife, fabulous sums being asked for the more desirable.

The first meeting for the organization of the township, and the election of officers was held, May 11th, 1858. The first officers elected were: Supervisors, R. P. Russell, Chairman; G. D. Richardson, Daniel Bassett, Edward Murphy, I. I. Lewis; Clerk, George H. Hamilton; Assessor, L. F. Cook; Collector, L. W. Rhine; Overseer of Poor, Washington Getchell; Justices, George E. Huy and Henry Hill; Constables, C. C. Beekman and A. P. Hoover; Overseer of Roads, A. B. Kingsbury. At a special election, October 2d, 1858, Daniel Bassett, G. D. Richardson, Cyrus Aldrich, and M. S. Hoblitt, were elected to seats on the Board of County

Commissioners. Following is given a list of the chairmen of the Board of Town Supervisors, in the order in which they served: For 1859, Cyrus Aldrich; 1860, Daniel Bassett; 1861, Collins Hamer; 1862 to 1866, inclusive, S. H. Mattison; 1866 to 1873, inclusive, Benjamin Parker; 1874 to 1876, inclusive, E. Groesbeck; 1877 to 1880, inclusive, R. P. Russell. The other officers for 1880, were: Supervisors, U. P. Wilson and C. L. Larpenteur; Clerk, A. D. Libbey; Treasurer, J. T. Grimes; Justices, A. S. Adams and E. Yost; Constable, William Somers. The boundaries of the township, as established by the Board of County Commissioners, April 10th, 1858, were as follows: "Beginning at a point on the Mississippi River, at the south line of Section 12, Township 118, north, of Range 21, west of the fifth principal meridian; thence west to the southwest corner of Section 7; thence south, to the southwest corner of Section 7, Township 117, north, of Range 21, west of the fifth principal meridian; thence east to the Mississippi River; thence up said river to the place of beginning." July 8th, 1858, one tier of sections, on the north, was taken to form part of the town of Farmersville. This town, however, was never organized, and the boundaries of Minneapolis remained as originally established, until 1860, when two tiers of sections on the north were made a part of Crystal Lake Township.

No more changes in boundaries occurred until 1867, when the two northern tiers of sections of the town of Richfield, and that portion lying north of Minnehaha Creek, below Rice Lake (then called Eagle Lake), were added to Minneapolis. The legislative bill providing for this change of boundary, was approved March 7th,

1867. An effort was made in the spring of 1868, to restore this territory to Richfield; but, at the annual town meeting in Minneapolis, only one vote was cast in favor of the measure. A bill, approved February 6th, 1867, in which was defined the boundaries of the *city* of Minneapolis, gave

to the territory embraced in the township outside the city, the name of Brighton. This name did not suit the people at all, and the bill above mentioned, as annexing the portion of Richfield, restored the name, Minneapolis.

ST. LOUIS PARK.

By Wm. M. Jones.

EARLY HISTORY. It seems difficult to determine who was the "first settler," in the territory now called St. Louis Park, but then known as the town of Minneapolis. William and Mary Ann Laycock, left England, in 1850, and came to America, and settled in the township, in the fall of 1853, on which is called the Laycock farm, about a mile north of St. Louis Park station. When they first came, there were living near their homestead, two bachelors, also from England, who had been there for some time, trading with the Indians. Their names were Edward and Thomas Self. The Indians often lodged with these traders, sleeping on the log cabin floor. These two Englishmen may, possibly, be the very first white settlers, in the territory. George Drew, and family, located on their farm, June 15, 1854. Their house was situated near the banks of Minnehaha Creek, south of the Excelsior Road, in the heart of what is now called "Wildwood." William H., and Mary E. Lauderdale took possession of their homestead, north of Bass Lake, and adjoining Christopher Hanke's farm, March 20th, 1855, with the thermometer at 40 degrees below zero! Mrs. Lauderdale's grandfather, Colonel John Sloan, was Secretary of the Treasury, under Millard Fillmore.

Joseph Hamilton came, May 20th, 1855, and settled on the Hamilton place now situated in St. Louis Park Center, and has been intimately con-

nected with the history of the Park, ever since. June 19th, 1857, was the date of the arrival of Christopher Hanke, and family, who settled on the homestead, now known as the Hanke farm, just south of Bass Lake, on the Excelsior Road. Martin Van Buren and Harriet Pratt followed, in the spring of 1858, and made their home on the Pratt farm, with their residence on the Excelsior Road, where it still stands. Albert Harrison Baston, and his wife, Elizabeth, with their family of small children, moved into the township, May 16th, 1860, and bought a tract of land adjacent to the Pratt farm, on the west. After the death of Mr. Baston, his wife, finally, parcelled out the land among the four children, Hon. J. J. Baston, Charles F. Baston, Mrs. Charles Rixon, and Mrs. C. B. Waddell. The Goodrich farm, north of Drew's, occupied by the family of Dr. Goodrich, and the Tillyen farm, adjoining Hanke's, belonging to Joseph Tillyen, were among the early settlements, but the dates are not available. The Lobdell place, the George Goodrich farm, the Scott homestead, the Falvey property, and others, for part of the territory, and they would, doubtless, furnish an interesting history, if the records were accessible.

The first authentic marriage in the township, is that of Martin Van Buren Pratt, and Harriet Hawkes, which occurred May 15th, 1858. And it is

probable that Chesley Hamilton was the first white child born in the territory, the date being November 24th, 1857. No other date, which we can find, shows a priority of claim. The weight of evidence seems to indicate that Polly Pratt, the wife of Job Pratt, was the first to be taken to her long home. She died, in 1856, or 1857. There are other claims put forth as to the first marriage, birth and death, but they are supported by no dates, so far as we can ascertain, and are mere conjectures.

The first school house in the district was built in the fall of 1859, on the northeast corner of Excelsior and Pleasant Avenues. This was burned to the ground, in 1866, and was succeeded by the white school house, which stood on the same corner, and, for about twenty-seven years, was one of the landmarks of the township, and of the Park, until the time of its removal, beyond the marsh, about a year ago. George Craft taught the first school, within the district, and began work in 1859. John Ludlum, George Drew, and Job Pratt, were the earliest school directors. The district was seven miles square, and some of the children walked three or four miles to reach the school. It was known far and wide as the "Pratt district," and this name has clung to it until recent times.

RELIGIOUS HISTORY. Occasional services were held in the Pratt school house, during the earlier years, but no well-defined and permanent effort was made until the year 1870, when a Mr. Hartwell, of Minneapolis, suggested to Rev. H. A. Stimson, D. D., pastor of Plymouth Church, that his neighborhood, being devoid of religious services, offered a fine field for missionary work. Dr. Stimson preached once

a month, and Mr. Hartwell read sermons on the remaining Sundays. These services were held in the afternoon. A Sunday school was soon organized, with Mr. Conant, of Plymouth Church, in charge. Mr. Tucker was his successor. After several experiments, Mr. Edward Clarke, of Minneapolis, took hold of the work, and continued it till his death, when Mr. J. S. Bradstreet carried on the work. In November, 1875, Mr. George B. Shepherd became superintendent, and, with great faithfulness and success, conducted the school until February, 1883.

In 1878, a chapel was built, and during the late summer, the Sunday school was transferred into this building, which, in honor of Mr. Clarke, was called "Clarke chapel." The site was given by Mrs. Margaret Scott. The first regular preaching was by Rev. B. F. Shuart, beginning in the spring of 1881, and continued for the space of one year. On Wednesday, March 14th, 1883, a council convened at the chapel, and, at that time, the "Union Congregational Church, of Minneapolis," was formally organized, and Clarke chapel, was, henceforth, Union church. There were seventeen charter members; eight, coming by letter, from Plymouth church, Minneapolis; three from other churches, and six on confession of faith. Rev. H. F. Tyler took charge, in April, 1883, and, in the spring of 1884, he was succeeded by Rev. George A. Hood, who left in the summer of 1886. The Rev. William M. Jones, Ph. D., commenced work, December 1st, 1886; was installed, May 17th, 1887, and closed his pastorate, October 25th, 1891. The Rev. J. W. Ferner assumed charge, January 1st, 1892, and left in November, 1893.

During Rev. George A. Hood's pastorate, the parsonage, one of the finest in the State, was built, and was first occupied, in December, 1886, by his successor. The land on which it stands, was donated by Christopher Hanke, and C. G. Goodrich, each giving one acre. The entire church property is valued at \$8,000. In the summer of 1893, the old church building was torn down, and the foundations of a new edifice were laid on another site, across the street from the Lincoln school. Union church was the only religious organization in the place, for years, and it did a great and good work among the people. In 1893, the M. E. Church erected a building, with the Rev. Mr. Kerfoot, as pastor, and this was followed, later on, by a Presbyterian church, beyond the marsh. These are the only regular religious organizations in the village, at this writing, although there have been other occasional attempts at holding Sunday schools, etc., in the past two or three years.

THE INCORPORATED VILLAGE. The village of St. Louis Park was duly incorporated, October 4th, 1886. An election was held, December 6th, 1886, and a full board of officers was chosen, who were formally induced into office, December 10th, 1886. Their names were as follows: President of the Council, Joseph Hamilton; Trustees, H. C. Butler, O. K. Earle, George E. Goodrich; Treasurer, J. J. Baston; Recorder, Charles H. Hanke; Justices of the Peace, C. R. Newcome, and Peter Schussler; Constables, J. W. Bushaw, and Patrick Larkin.

The village is about two and a-half by four miles. It is bounded on the north, by the village of Golden Valley; on the east, by the west line of the city of Minneapolis; on the south, by

Edina (Richfield Township); and, on the west, by Hopkins, or West Minneapolis (Minnetonka Township).

The approximate population is given at about eighteen hundred, and the number of voters is about three hundred and fifty.

The occasion of the incorporation of the village, was the acquisition of the greater parts of its area by the St. Louis Park Land and Improvement Company, whose comprehensive plans, backed by the use of almost unlimited capital, contemplated the creation of a great manufacturing suburb of Minneapolis. It is admirably adapted for such uses. Its surface, generally level, is only broken by gentle undulations, which give good drainage. It is well watered, by small lakes, and running streams, of which Minnehaha Creek is the largest.

The St. Louis Park Land and Improvement Company, with C. G. Goodrich, as president, and H. C. Truesdale, as secretary, took the initiative in the starting and building up of the village, in 1886. To Joseph Hamilton and O. K. Earle, both property owners, and residents, in the village, must be given a large place in the work of forming and carrying out the plans in connection with this enterprising project.

Some three years later, a syndicate of Minneapolis capitalists, organized by T. B. Walker, and joined by several other very prominent business men, among whom Mr. C. G. Goodrich was the most active, together with Mr. H. F. Brown, and others, formed what was known as the Minneapolis Land and Investment Company.

This syndicate, with a very large capital, purchased nearly the entire land embraced in the original village and township of St. Louis Park,

amounting to some two thousand (2,000) acres, and, after re-arranging the plat of the old town, expended large sums of money in grading streets, building side walks, brick blocks of stores, and a great number of houses, also building and equipping one of the most complete and best equipped electric lines communicating with the city of Minneapolis.

On June 4th, 1892, this company placed on record the largest plat ever recorded in the State of Minnesota. The surveying and platting of this new city required two years of constant work, with a large force of engineers. The whole work was done under the entire supervision and management of T. B. Walker, and that same business sagacity and close attention to details, that had made him one of the most successful business men of this entire Northwest, is manifested in every department of the business of this great enterprise. This, coupled with all the capital necessary, or required, insured to St. Louis Park an addition of large population, wealth, and industrial enterprises.

The magnitude of the plans adopted by this company can be judged somewhat by the work done. Within two years, from the commencement of work, there was in successful operation many large manufacturing enterprises, giving employment to hundreds of people, and capable of sustaining a population of over five thousand. Among the most prominent and successful enterprises, is the Monitor Manufacturing Company, giving employment to three hundred (300) men; the Esterly Harvester Company, employing over five hundred (500) men; the Thompson Wagon Company, employing two hundred (200)

men; the Jarless Spring Carriage Company, employing one hundred (100) men; the Wallis Buggy Company, employing one hundred (100) men; the Shaft-Pierce Shoe Company, employing fifty (50) men; the Minneapolis Specialty Manufacturing Company, employing fifty (50) men; the Minneapolis Malleable Iron Company, employing one hundred and fifty (150) men; and the Minneapolis Chair Manufacturing Company, employing one hundred (100) men.

The Minneapolis and St. Louis Railway, and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway, running through the center of the town site, with depots and freight houses, and extensive side tracks, connecting with all the manufacturing, and the Great Northern Railway, running through just to the north of the laid-out town site, furnish abundant and unusual railway facilities for the development of this, the most important of the suburban additions to the city. It seems destined to cut a large figure in the future growth and development of Minneapolis, and constitutes one of the most hopeful features in making Minneapolis the leading manufacturing and commercial city of the Northwest.

The postal facilities of the village are very fine, with morning and afternoon departure and delivery of mails. Formerly, the post office was called Elmwood, which, in due time, was changed to St. Louis Park. The first appointed postmaster was O. K. Earle, but the first to do permanent service, was Joseph Hamilton, who, finally, relinquished the post to the present incumbent, James T. Davis. The first mail came to Elmwood, October 20th, 1887. St. Louis Park is well supplied with hotels, stores, doctors, druggists, barbers, etc., as well as other indis-

pensables of modern civilization. It is very magnificently located. The land lies high and dry, the climate is of the healthiest, the people are kind and pleasant, and it is a very desirable place of residence.

The first child born in the newly incorporated village, was Horace Leonard, son of Mayor Joseph Hamilton, and he made his advent into the world, October 26th, 1886. The first recorded death is that of Mrs. Ann Pratt, who passed away, October 16th, 1886; in the seventy-second year of her age. The earliest wedding, was that of Chesley Hamilton, and Rebecca Hunter, which took place at Union church, October 17th, 1888.

There are, perhaps, two hundred and fifty children, of school age, in the village, and, for their education, three schools are maintained, with six teachers, in the different departments. In the year 1889, the educational facilities were greatly improved, by the erection of the new Lincoln school, at the total cost of \$8,500. This school was opened Monday, January 6th, 1890, with James T. Davis, as principal, and Mary C. Bates, as primary teacher. Since then, the corps of teachers has been increased, the courses of study have been extended, and the school has been thoroughly graded, offering to the children of the village excellent opportunities for obtaining a thorough common school education, without leaving home. The schools are maintained by levying a tax of six and one-half mills on a property valuation of nearly a million and one-half dollars.

In 1887, the village was organized into an independent school district, with a board of education, and a board of examiners, of its own, having full power to examine teachers, and to

issue certificates to the same, independently of the County Superintendent of schools. The present board is as follows: President, D. J. Falvey; Secretary, Charles Rixon; Treasurer, Chesley Hamilton; Charles H. Hanke, H. C. Parlin, and J. E. Stiles.

The Lincoln school, which serves the double purpose of school house and town hall, is situated south of the railroad track, near the center of the village. The old "Pratt school," built in 1866, on the corner of Excelsior and Pleasant Avenues, is now located beyond "the marsh," west of the factory district; and the "North school," erected in 1885, in the Falvey district, is near the northern boundary of the village.

The region now embraced within the limits of St. Louis Park, was, while a part of the town of Minneapolis, an almost acadian spot. Here were established some of the pioneer farms of the country. Among the early land owners, and resident farmers, were, H. H. Hopkins, Christopher Hanke, R. L., and S. Pratt, L. Tillany, and J. B. Clough, whose well cultivated fields, sleek cattle, and high bred horses, bespoke the industry, intelligence and taste, of the cultivators.

Their picturesque fields were first invaded by the iron track, and the song of the birds, and hum of bees, silenced by the hiss and clatter of the locomotive, and the peals of the monster, the factory with its grime and clamor, and the quiet arcadia gave place to the manufactory.

JOSEPH HAMILTON. Probably the most prominent character in the building up of St. Louis Park, is Joseph Hamilton. He was a pioneer of the pioneers; he laid the solid foundation, and his hand has placed



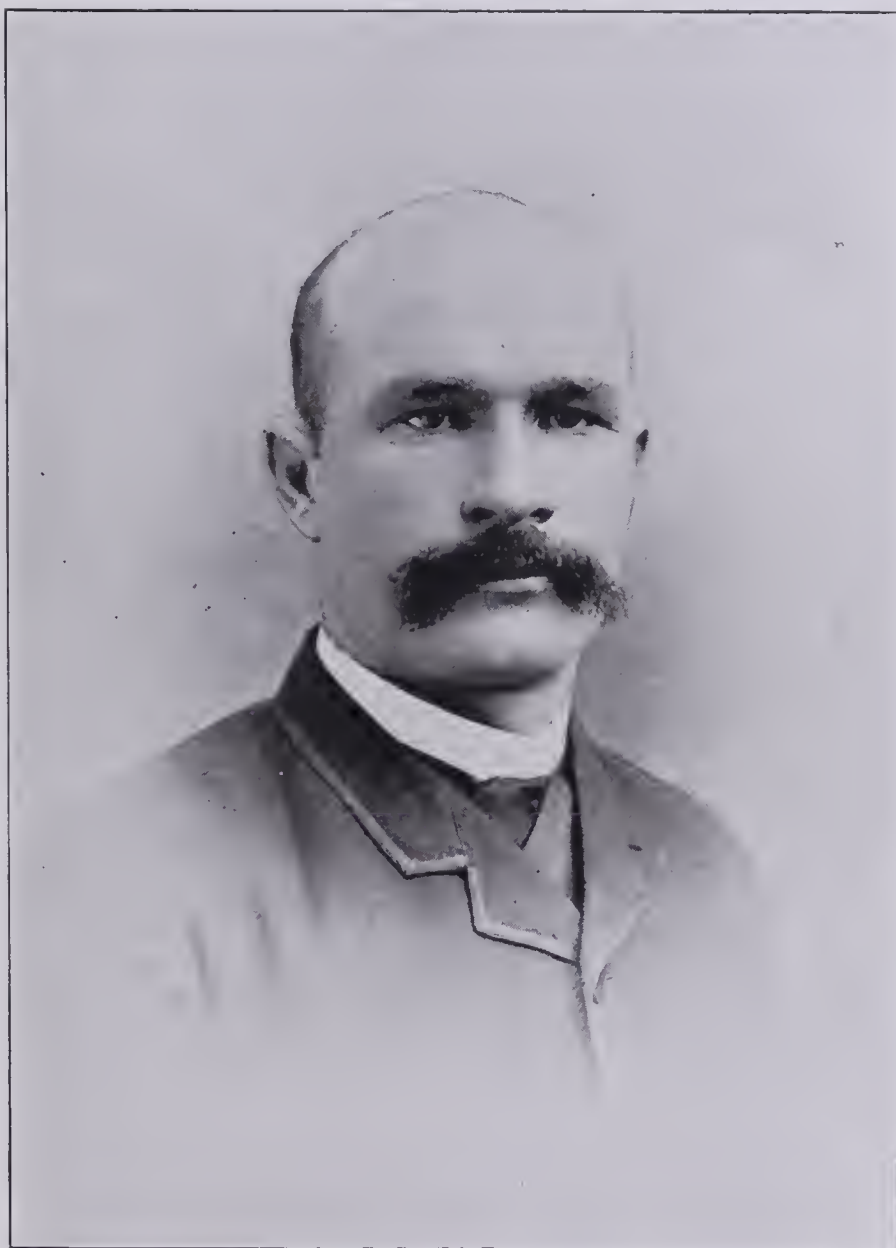
Joseph Hamilton



Jeremiah Falvey.



Jeremiah Falvey.



Daniel J. Falvey

thereon the ornate superstructure of a thriving and well founded manufacturing center.

He was born in Dexter, Maine, July, 1836. His parents were Robert and Mary (Semple) Hamilton, who were natives of Ireland. His parents, on coming to America, settled upon a farm, in Maine, where they resided, until their death. His father lived to the age of sixty years, and his mother died at the age of seventy-eight years.

The subject of these lines received his education at the common schools in Dexter, Maine, and at the age of eighteen, embarked as clerk in a general store and post office. Two and one-half years of this kind of life, in the East, was enough for the ambitious youth, and May, 1855, found him located upon a farm of one hundred sixty acres, in Minneapolis Township (now St. Louis Park), which he had purchased. Here he continued to till the soil, until 1890, when he sold his farm, to good advantage, to the Minneapolis Land and Investment Company.

Prior to this time, he had, in 1888, opened a general store, about a mile from his farm, and was appointed postmaster, which position he held, until 1891, when he sold his stock. After selling his farm and store, Mr. Hamilton began the erection of buildings, in the Park. An elegant block of red brick stores, bears the name of the "Hamilton Block." He also erected about sixteen dwelling houses, for himself, and has helped a great many others to build.

In the fall of 1890, Mr. Hamilton erected the finest residence in the Park, which is finely finished in hard wood. He was elected President of the Village Council, at the organization of the town, and has held that

position ever since. He was the promoter of the organization of the three separate school districts into one independent district. He is a member of the Union Congregational Church, the Patrons of Husbandry, the Good Templars, and the Patriotic Order Sons of America. Mr. Hamilton was first married, in March, 1858, to Oliva Pratt, daughter of Job and Mary Pratt, who was born at Clinton, Maine. One child, Chesley Hamilton, blessed this union, who is now married; has three children, and resides at the Park. Mrs. Hamilton died, in April, 1864, and he was again married, in May, 1866, to Eliza A. Moore, daughter of Charles and Ann Moore. By this wife, he has three children: Minnie E. (Mrs. Louis W. Fuller), now residing at the Park; Alva S., died in 1880, and Charles H., now engaged in the boot and shoe business, in the "Hamilton Block." This wife died, January 6th, 1878. Mr. Hamilton was again married, to a sister of his late wife, Sarah F. Moore, on Thanksgiving day, 1883. By this union there are three children: Alice M., age nine years; Horace L., age seven years; and Pearl I., age six years.

Mr. Hamilton began voting the Republican ticket by casting his vote for Abraham Lincoln, and has cast his lot with that party ever since.

He has always been an honorable, upright man, ever striving for the upbuilding, and the welfare and advancement of the community, in which he has lived, and has always taken a decided stand in favor of temperance, in every form, both in theory, and in practice.

JEREMIAH FALVEY, was born November 17th, 1825, at Newmarket, County Cork, Ireland. Here he received his

education, and grew to manhood upon a farm. At the age of twenty-four years, he sailed for America, where he worked, for a time, upon a farm, in the State of New York, and also at the same work, in West Virginia. Returning to New York, he was married to Hanora Guinney, November 7th, 1854, at Syracuse. From here he removed to Hennepin County, Minnesota, in the fall of 1854. He resided in the city for about one year, and moved to his farm, settling upon Section 8, of Minneapolis Township, where he resided until his death, February 10th, 1884. Mr. Falvey was a Democrat, in politics, a member of the Roman Catholic Church, and served upon the school board, and as Justice of the Peace. Mr. Falvey reared a large family of eleven children, as follows: Julia A., Daniel J., John G., Bridget E., Mary H., William, Jerry D., Francis J., Peter T., Nora F., and Hugh. Of these, John G., and Hugh are deceased.

Daniel J. Falvey was born February 24th, 1857, in Minneapolis Township, Hennepin County. His parents were Jeremiah and Hanora (Guinney) Falvey, given in the preceding sketch. Since the death of their father, he and his brother William, have managed the homestead farm, the latter remaining at home most of the time. He received his education at the common schools, in Minneapolis Township, and, at the age of twenty-one years, he was elected roadmaster, and has followed the business of road grading since, working for the village, neighboring towns, and County Commissioners. For the past ten years (1883 to 1893), Mr. Falvey has devoted most of his time to his grading business, working a considerable portion of the time for the Minneapolis Land and

Investment Company, grading streets, and, also, constructing the St. Louis Park Electric Railway Line.

Mr. Falvey has served as President of the Village Board of Education, since the organization of the independent school district, and was also School Trustee before the village organization.

Mr. Falvey has been a member of the Board of Health, since the formation of the village.

He has always voted with the Democratic party. His whole life has been one of industry and activity; always temperate in his habits, and a thorough go-a-head business man. While he owes some of his success to St. Louis Park, yet the village is also indebted to him for many of its advanced improvements.

Not only has Mr. Falvey always abstained from liquor himself, but he has ever espoused the cause of temperance, in all political issues, and done all in his power to promote and sustain the village in which he lives, against any intrusion of the liquor traffic.

WILLIAM LAYCOCK. Many nations are represented among the sturdy pioneers of Hennepin County. One of the earliest of these settlers from a foreign country, was William Laycock, a thorough Englishman, by birth and education. He was born in Yorkshire, England, May 21st, 1808, in a little village, called St. John. His father and mother were both English.

Mr. Laycock, senior, was a farmer, and was also extensively engaged in the malting business. William remained at the homestead, in his father's employ, until he was thirty-six years of age, when his father failed in business. After this event, William



William Loaycock.



M. V. Pratt

worked exclusively at farming. On November 24th, 1848, Mr. Laycock was married to Miss Mary Ann Rye. They remained in Yorkshire a little over a year after their marriage, but farm wages were so low at that time, owing to the number of Irish laborers who came to England, for work, that he decided to leave his young wife, for a time, and seek a home in America. He sailed from England, December 26th, 1849, but was not many days out, when the ship, being caught in a gale of wind, collided with a China merchantman, and was so badly disabled that they were obliged to return to Liverpool, for repairs. At the end of ten days, they sailed again. Mr. Laycock might have spent the time of waiting with his wife, but he feared that if she knew the danger he had passed through, she would not dare cross the ocean alone, should he send for her, later. His voyage was a rough and dangerous one. They were nine weeks making the passage, bringing it near the middle of March, 1850, when they landed in America.

The first employment that Mr. Laycock found, was at Westfarmes, near New York City. While digging sand from a deep sand pit, the earth gave way above him, and he was very badly hurt, by the falling of sand and rocks. He never fully recovered from the injuries received, at that time, and, after thirty years of suffering, they were the cause of his death.

Mrs. Laycock joined her husband, within the year, arriving in Pawtucket, R. I., in November, 1850, where they remained about three years. But, like many others, in those days, they took the "Western fever," and came to St. Anthony, in the fall of 1853. Mr. and Mrs. Laycock spent the

winter of 1853-4, in a log cabin, built by Franklin Steele, the first log cabin in Hennepin County. In March, 1854, they moved into their pre-emption shanty, on land Mr. Laycock had taken up, the year before, in what is now St. Louis Park. In that same shanty, on the 2d day of January, 1858, their only child, Emma Tyler Laycock (Mrs. O. K. Earle), was born.

Mr. Laycock was never a politician. He voted for Buchanan, at the time of his election, but after that, was identified with the Republican party. He had several severe attacks of illness, and was obliged to use one, and some times two crutches, for more than twenty years, before his death. These troubles resulted from the injuries received at Westfarmes. He was ambitious, and hard working, but his physical infirmities made farming difficult for Mr. Laycock, and he was often, in those early days, indebted to the kindness of his neighbors, for timely help, in harvesting a crop, or caring for stock, when he was unable to do so himself.

In the winter of 1882, his limb grew so much worse, that he was taken to the College Hospital, where an operation was performed, but it was too late. Blood poisoning ensued, and, after remaining in the hospital eleven weeks, Mr. Laycock died, April 15th, 1882.

He was a member of the Episcopal church, a kind husband and father, and was brave and patient, through all his sufferings. His burial services were conducted by Rev. David Knickerbocker.

MARTIN V. PRATT. As a pioneer, soldier, and farmer, of Hennepin County, Martin V. Pratt left an excellent record. He was born, November

10th, 1833, at Clinton, Maine, where he lived until seventeen years of age. In the spring of 1850, he came West, with his parents, who settled in Ramsey County, in the midway district, between Minneapolis and St. Paul.

Mr. Pratt was married, on March 14th, 1858, to Harriet Hawkes, who came to Hennepin County, when a mere child. They lived, for a time, on a farm in Richfield, but sold out, and went to Colorado, in the spring of 1860. The outlook there at that time, was not promising, however, and, in the fall of the same year, they returned, settling in that part of the town of Richfield, which, later, became St. Louis Park.

Mr. Pratt responded promptly to the

call for men, when the rebellion broke out, joining the army, in the fall of 1861. He was a member of Brackett's battalion, and was mustered out, after three years of hard service, October 28th, 1864. On his return home, he settled down to farming, and gardening, on his place, in Richfield, now St. Louis Park, where he lived, until the time of his death, March 19th, 1891.

Mr. Pratt had four children, Amy, Frank, Abbie, and Lillie, who live with their mother, at the time of writing, on the old homestead.

Mr. Pratt was a member of the Grand Army, of the Republic, and belonged also to the Patriotic Order Sons of America. He was a Republican, in politics.

EDINA.

By R. J. Baldwin.

The village of Edina was taken from the west part of the original town of Richfield. Its incorporation dates from December 18th, 1888. Its east line is a continuation of the easterly line of the villages of Crystal, Golden Valley, and St. Louis Park. Its boundaries are, north, St. Louis Park; east, Richfield; south, Bloomington; and west, Eden Prairie and Minnetonka. The area is 9,874 acres. The population, at the time of its organization, was 485, and is about the same at the present time. It is an agricultural village; the only settlement at the crossing of the Minnehaha Creek, where is the post office, a mill, and a store, and proudly aspires to the dignity of a trading town. A general description of the territory, with an account of the early settlement, as a part of the original town of Richfield,

has been given in the admirable narrative of that town, by Mr. Odell.

The name Edina, was first given to the flouring mill, owned by Mr. Craik, on Minnehaha Creek, and very naturally, was transferred to the village. Though similar in orthography to the name of the first earthly Paradise, it was probably suggested by the Scottish associations of Mr. Craik, in his boyhood home.

Minnehaha Creek crosses the north-easterly corner of the village, and Nine Mile Creek, its southwesterly corner. It has several small lakes, and a generally level, but greatly diversified surface. There are many groves of oak, with ample meadows. The numerous farms are well cultivated, and are occupied by intelligent people, who appreciate education, and surround themselves with the accessories of a highly refined society.

BLOOMINGTON.

By Mrs. Mary Frances Pond.

Bloomington, the southern township of the county, is bounded by Richfield, on the north; and Eden Prairie, on the west; while on the south and east, the Minnesota River makes a graceful boundary. The township is divided into two nearly equal portions, by the Nine Mile Creek, which runs in a southeasterly direction, from a few miles east of the western boundary, to the river on the south. The wooded bluffs of the two streams are broken by many brooks of clear, cold water, fed from springs. These add much to the beauty of the scenery, and are of great value to those farms which are devoted to stock raising. There are some small lakes; "Bush" Lake, in the northwestern part of the township, is the largest, and is admired for its beauty, and valued for fish and game.

It was the feud of many generations, between Sioux and Chippewas, with its brutal murders, and diabolical barbarities, that made the Re-ya-ta-ton-wan (prairie dwellers), dissatisfied with their old home, near Lakes Harriet and Calhoun. They wanted the Minnesota River between them and their enemies, at the time of the year when "the snow did not show the footprint of the enemy." The officers of the government, in charge of them, thought best to grant their request. No suitable place for the buildings was found on the south side of the river, and, in the spring of 1843, the first house was built in Bloomington,

by Mr. G. H. Pond, who was, at the time, farmer for the Indians.

Peter Quinn, farmer for another band, built the same year, and, soon after, buildings were prepared for the blacksmith, employed by the government, with different occupants, whose names are not recorded in Bloomington, until Victor Chatell filled the place, about the year 1847.

The Indians gave up their claim to this land in the treaty of 1851. The land was surveyed and opened for pre-emption, in 1853.

Martin McLeod had built a house, in 1849, and Joseph Dean, in 1852, the former, on the Minnesota Bluff, at what is now the Lyndale Road, and the latter, at the place now called Bloomington Ferry, where the small log house still stands (1894).

Settlers came in fast, in 1853 and '54. Above the creek, William Chambers, Edwin and Orville Ames (father and son), Martin and Henry Whalon, Augustine and Allen Goodrich, Reuben Gibson, John Bailiff, A. P. Thompson, Thomas and Festus Bagley, E. B. Stanley, Jehu Miller, Joseph Girard; while on the lower prairie, the St. Martin brothers, Joseph Harrison, J. D. Scofield, Robert, Joseph, and William Chadwick, James and Sylvester Dean, Thomas, William, John and Robert Oxborrough, George Cook, J. Mahoney, Davis Newel, and James Brown, were among those who came to make it home.

They were honest, hard-working men, some with families, and some young men, but all came to stay, and yet, less than forty years finds many of the families gone, so entirely, that not even a white stone in the cemetery recalls the name. I think that there are less than twenty of those who received their land title from the government, whose land is now in possession of their families. The township has never been without a school, or religious worship, since the first white man built his house there, in 1843.

A school for his own children, and several others, as would attend, either white or Indians, was kept by some member of Mr. Pond's family, until the school districts being organized, rendered it unnecessary.

The records tells us the first district school was kept in 1855, and the first school house finished in 1859. This is the district above the creek.

There are now four good school houses in Bloomington, with an enrollment of more than 190 scholars, and school held for eight to ten months in each district, for the year ending July 1, 1892, at an expense of more than \$2,000.

It had been the custom of Rev. G. H. Pond's home, to hold religious services on the Sabbath, in the Dakota language. As the Indians left, and white people settled near by, the custom was varied, by his asking permission to hold services in dwellings, that were central, on the Sabbath. Such requests, were, I think, always granted, and Sabbath services were held once in two weeks, at different homes. In the spring, Rev. Norman McLeod, a brother of Mr. Martin McLeod, suggested, "you should have a chapel here." It had, doubtless, been

thought of before, but Mr. Martin McLeod donated four acres of land, to be used for a church, and burying ground, and the work of building was begun. The church was dedicated in January, 1856, free from debt. The graveyard had, before that, been needed, and, in those early days, the dead were brought from Eden Prairie, and Richfield, as well as from Eagle Creek, in Scott County, to be laid away here, from which I infer this to be one of the oldest cemeteries in the rural districts of the country. A Presbyterian church had been organized in the fall of '55. Two of the original members are now members of the church, four others are living, but most are "sleeping."

Mr. Pond preached to the church until he resigned, in 1874. The pulpit was filled by different ministers until the fall of 1881, when Rev. A. J. Stead was called to the pastorate, which office he still fills (1893).

The site of the church was found to be inconvenient for the members of the church and congregation who lived above the creek, and, in the spring of 1864, land was purchased near the center of the town, and the church moved to that place, where it still stands. It was enlarged soon after and a parsonage built near it, in the summer of 1875. Soon after moving the church, the piece of ground on which the church had been built was donated to the town for a cemetery. No great expense has ever been bestowed upon it, but some care and small expenditures of money have added to its beauty, and it is to Bloomington "the city of the beloved dead."

In 1874, a Grange was organized, with twenty charter members. Through the nearly nineteen years it has been an organization of more or

less power. One of its important works, as seen by outsiders, was forming a stock company and building a hall, which, from March, 1876, until November, 1892, was used for public gatherings and all "town meetings."

The Grange has, for a number of years, held a township fair, at which special attention was paid to the work of the children by offering special premiums to them for their work.

There is a good library, owned by the organization, to which all members have free access.

The records show that the first town meeting was held in May, 1858, when twenty-five votes were cast. Party spirit has never shown itself very strongly in Bloomington. Of the two "old parties" the Republican is the stronger, although the Alliance and the Prohibition parties have sometimes won a goodly number of votes.

We are not ashamed of our war record. In the spring of 1861 only sixty-two voters were enrolled, but before the close of the war forty-four had gone to fight or die for our country. Of the forty-four I think thirteen died during the service, some in battle, some in prison, and some in camp. Of those who returned some were weakened by exposure and disease and have been laid away in the graveyard. It is not strange that there was, in the hearts of the people, a desire to have some lasting remembrance of our soldier dead. Which desire resulted in a monument, of white bronze, erected in 1890, and unveiled Memorial Day of that year.

Of the public improvements we cannot make much boast. A ferry was started by Joseph Dean and Wm. Chambers, in the year 1854, where the St. Paul and Shakopee road crosses the Minnesota River. It was kept by

different parties until the bridge, built at that point by the people of Hennepin and Scott Counties, in the year 1888, rendered it unnecessary. There is also a bridge across the Minnesota, known as Cedar Avenue bridge, connecting with Dakota County.

In the spring of 1892, the "Grange Hall" was found too small to accommodate the voters and it was decided to build a town hall, which was ready for use in November, of that year, at which time there were 257 voters enrolled.

FLORENTIN GILBERT STANDISH. A direct descendant of Miles Standish, of Puritan fame, Florentin Gilbert Standish comes from illustrious ancestry. He was born at Benson, Rutland County, Vermont, July 10, 1834. When two years of age his parents moved to New York State, where he lived until about 14 years old. In 1848, the family again moved, this time coming west, settling in Illinois, about 25 miles from Chicago. Mr. Standish worked there on a farm until he was 22 years old. It was a part of his duties to haul grain to Chicago, and many a load of wheat he disposed of while that western metropolis was still a swampy pioneer city.

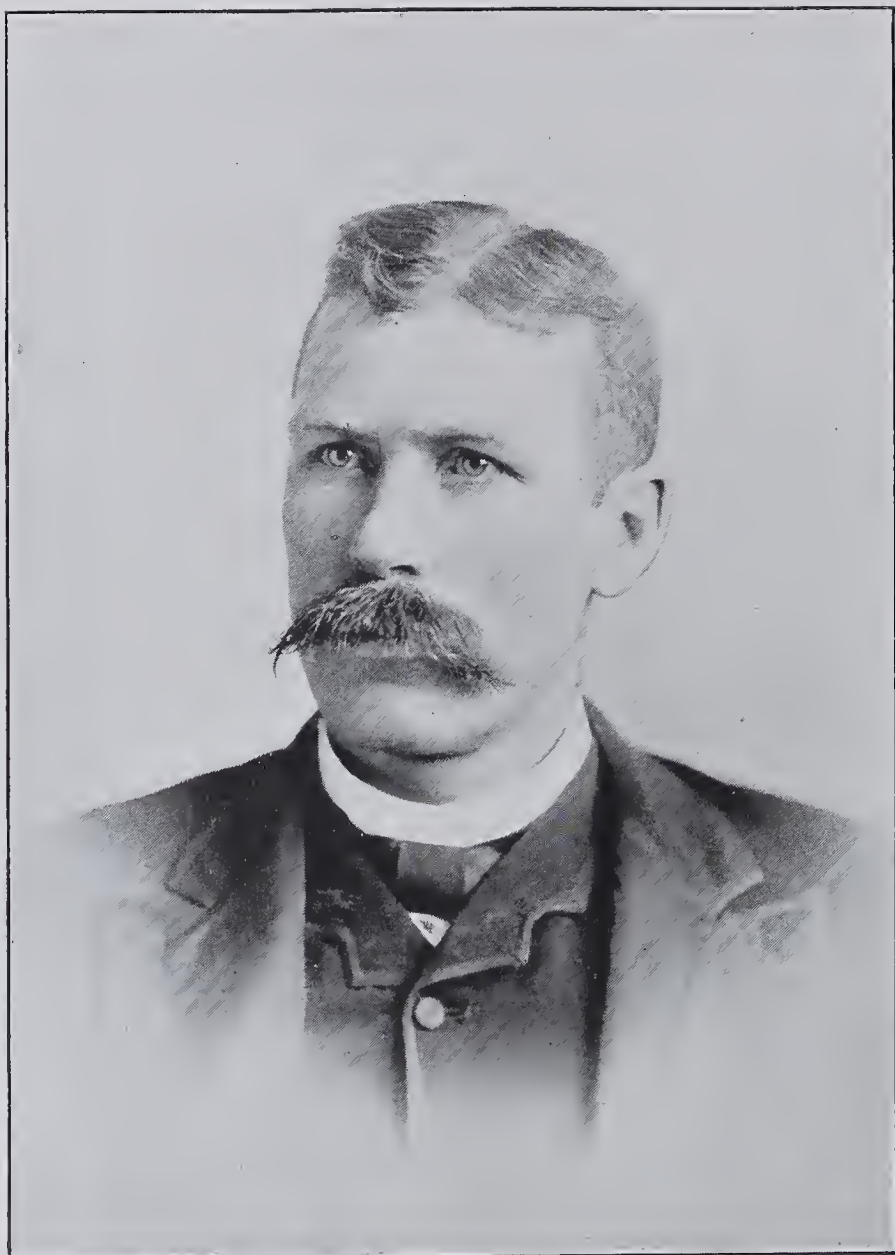
In the summer of 1856, with an emigrant wagon and in company with his brother, he came to Minnesota, reaching Bloomington in July, after having been two weeks on the road. From Bloomington he went to Rockford, Wright County, where he remained one year, when he sold out there and returned to the town where he has since lived. Mr. Standish was drafted into the army, in 1862, and furnished a substitute. During the Sioux outbreak, in the same year, he was one of the volunteer company that marched



G. G. Standish



E. R. Pond



Chas. H. Knight



Sam. J. Fuller

to Fort Ridgely in aid of the terrified settlers. In 1863, on Christmas day, he was married to Miss Celia Harrison, who had come into the State, from Canada, when 12 years old. He settled on his present farm, in Bloomington, in 1868, where he has reared a family of four children, two boys and two girls.

Mr. Standish, though never participating much in political affairs, always performed his duties as a voter, acting always with the Republican party. He is of a quiet, domestic disposition, and "sticks to his farm and home."

EDWARD ROBERT POND. As a son of Gideon H. Pond, the Indian missionary, Edward Robert Pond has had an extensive experience in pioneer life. He first saw the light of day in an Indian village on the banks of Lake Harriet in 1840, having been born on the 17th of March in that year. White children were few and far between in Hennepin County in those days, and so his earliest playmates were principally youthful Sioux. He learned to speak the Dakota language like a native, an accomplishment very much to his advantage in later years, when he engaged as a teacher among the Indians. He was educated at home and in Minneapolis. In 1863, he went to Dakota, acting as Indian teacher at the Crow Creek agency, where he remained for eight years. While engaged in this work he published a Dakota dictionary, for school use, and instructed the savage children, both orally and from books, in their own language. He had a small hand press from which he published pamphlets, New Years' greetings, and with which he did the various kinds

of printing necessary in a mission school.

Mr. Pond was married to Mary Frances Hopkins, July 28th, 1864, in Bloomington. They have seven children living, four daughters and three sons. In 1871, he moved with his family on the farm, where they now reside, and on which he has uninterruptedly followed the calling of a farmer.

Mr. Pond is Republican in politics and a member of the Presbyterian church, in which he has been an elder for twenty years.

WILLIAM HOWARD WRIGHT. A worthy son of worthy pioneers, William Howard Wright has been one of the most enterprising and successful farmers of Bloomington. He was born, May 28, 1859, in the town where he now lives (1892). His parents came to Bloomington, from Maine, in September, 1856, and remained there for a short time. They next moved to Meeker County, Minnesota, but returned to Bloomington, at the end of a year, where the family has since resided.

Mr. Wright is a Democrat, in politics, but has taken no active part in political matters.

He was married to Miss Tressie Hanson, January 1st, 1889, and has one child.

SAMUEL J. FINDLEY. This early pioneer was born at Prairie du Chien, in 1816, and came to Fort Snelling while quite a young man. He worked for Franklin Steele several years, as clerk and book-keeper, in the latter's store, at the fort. He took several claims, in the neighborhood of St. Anthony, but only retained them for a short time, selling out to Mr. Steele, and others. He was connected, in

various ways, with several of the early transfers of real estate, the most important of which was the sale to Pierre Bottineau, of 160 acres of land, near the Mississippi River, on the east side, between what are now Third and Fourth Avenues, of Northeast Minneapolis. The consideration was \$150.

Mr. Findley was married to Margaret Quinn, a daughter of Peter and Louisa Quinn, in 1846. For a number of years thereafter, he kept the ferry, and lived in a house on the east bank of the river, near the new bridge, at the fort. This house has been one of the landmarks of the early times.

He died on November 8th, 1855, leaving his wife and three children.

The only survivor of these children, at the time of this writing (1892), is Mrs. A. E. Scofield, of Blcomington. With her lives her grandmother, Louisa Quinn, now 93 years of age, and the oldest living pioneer of Hennepin County. At this great age, and after the many hardships of her early life, she still retains her faculties remarkably well preserved.

MARTIN MCLEOD. The early settlers of Hennepin County were nearly all men of marked individuality. One of the most interesting characters among these sturdy pioneers, was Martin McLeod, who reached Fort Snelling, in the early spring of 1837, after a perilous journey across country, from a Red River settlement, during which he nearly perished in a "blizzard." He set out from the latter place in a company of four, but he and his guide, Pierre Bottineau, only, reached their destination alive. The other two died on the way.

Mr. McLeod was born in Montreal, Canada, August 30, 1813. His parents came from Edinburgh, Scotland. He

was a bright, precocious lad, and was given a liberal education, being a graduate of the college in his native city. He was engaged as book-keeper for a wholesale house, in Montreal, for a number of years. But there was a vein of romance in his make-up. As a youth, he yearned for adventure, and this sedentary life was not wholly to his taste. So when, at Buffalo, New York, in 1836, he met General Dickinson, a British officer, who was organizing a party of young men to explore the West, he joined the expedition at once. They set out, in the fall of 1836, and, in December, reached their destination, a trading post and settlement, in Lord Selkirk's Territory, on the Red River, after a long series of hardships, in which they narrowly escaped death, from cold and starvation. Here the expedition was abandoned, and young McLeod was thus thrown upon his own resources, in the middle of an unusually severe winter, thousands of miles from home, in an unknown country, full of savages.

He remained with the La Fourche Red River Colony, until the end of February, 1837, when he, an Irishman, named Richard Hayes, a Polish exile, by the name of Captain J. Parys, and Pierre Bottineau, the guide, set out for St. Peter, in this State, a distance of about 750 miles. In this journey, the little party was overwhelmed by a "blizzard," on the 17th of March, about sixty miles from Lake Traverse, in which Hayes and Parys perished. Mr. McLeod, who had kept a diary of daily events, from the beginning of the expedition in the East, gives a very graphic description of this disaster.

He reached Fort Snelling, April 16, 1837, and, although it had been his intention to return home, via the Mississippi River and the lakes, H. H.



Martin D. Leod.



Th. S. McLeod

Sibley, who was then stationed at the fort, prevailed upon him to remain.

Mr. McLeod settled down, and never saw his native place again. He acted as book-keeper and clerk for Sibley, in his trading operations with the Indians, for two or three years, and, later, in company with a Mr. Baker, established fur trading posts on his own account. These posts were situated at Big Stone Lake, Lake Traverse, Lac qui Parle, Redwood Falls, Yellow Medicine, and other places. His first attempt as a fur trader, was among the Chippewas, on the St. Croix River, but these Indians were too indolent to be successful trappers, and he subsequently carried on all his operations among the Sioux.

In 1840, he was married to Mary Elizabeth Ortle, a beautiful girl of Indian ancestry, on her mother's side. The ceremony took place near Fort Snelling, and was performed by Gideon H. Pond, the Indian missionary. He had six children, four daughters, and two sons.

Walter S., John, who died in infancy, Mary E., Jannette L., Isabella M., and L. A., who died in infancy. Jannette L. married R. L. Baillif, and has four boys.

Mr. McLeod was a representative in the Territorial Legislature, at St. Paul, during the winters of 1850 and 1851, and interested himself especially in framing the State school law, of which he was the originator. This law, modified, has been in force ever since.

He held the commission of Lieutenant-Colonel of Militia, under Governor Sibley, and occupied other minor positions of public trust. In 1859, he sold out his fur trading posts, and engaged in the real estate business. He died, November 20th, 1860, being only a little over forty-seven years old.

Before his death, he purchased considerable land, in Bloomington Township, where the family lived, and where nearly all his children were born. In his later years, he met with severe financial reverses, but the increase in the value of the land he owned has placed his children in comfortable circumstances.

Martin McLeod was a man of refined habits of mind and body. He was a diligent reader and his chief pastime, during the lonely winter months passed at the trading posts, was the perusal of his favorite authors.

McLeod County, in this State, took his surname, and Martin County, his given name.

WALTER SCOTT McLEOD. Walter Scott McLeod, the oldest of Martin McLeod's children, was born in Hennepin County, April 16, 1841, and is, therefore, one of the first native born citizens within its boundaries. At the age of eighteen, when his father died, he engaged in farming for himself. He has always been a farmer, and, by good management, and thrift, has made farming pay. Like his father, he is a great reader, and a man of intelligence and education, although his facilities for learning have been confined, exclusively, to the common schools. He has passed most of his life on the old homestead, in Bloomington Township, a picturesque spot overlooking the Minnesota River, which flows along the foot of the hill on which the house is located, the meadows beyond, and a long stretch of country up and down the river.

Mr. McLeod has always possessed the confidence of his neighbors, whom he has served, in public matters, in various ways. He has been super-

visor of the town for fourteen years, nine years chairman of the board of supervisors, and for a long time school director.

Under Presidents Arthur and Cleveland, he was disbursing agent for the Sioux Indians, the duties of which office he performed with ability, and to the eminent satisfaction of all concerned. Besides his farming opera-

tions, Mr. McLeod has also engaged in the real estate business.

Up to the present time (1892), he has remained unmarried. He is a Democrat in politics, and has always voted that ticket. Although Mr. McLeod has spent most of his life on the old farm, he has traveled quite extensively, but always returns with the feeling that there is no place like home.

GOLDEN VALLEY.

By R. J. Baldwin.

The village of Golden Valley was formed out of the northwest part of the town of Minneapolis, December 17th, 1886. Its northern and western boundaries are those of the former town, while its southern limit runs west from the upper end of Cedar Lake. Its area is 6,361 acres, and its population, at the time of its creation, was 467. The valley is that of the outlet of Medicine Lake, known as Bassett's Creek, which sweeps through the village in the form of an irregular letter S, entering its limits a little south of the center of its west line, and running to a contact with the center of its northern boundary. This basin, level at its base, and curving gently upward, has its deep green of natural meadow gilded with the splendor of yellow cowslips in the spring, covered with the bright glow of golden rod and sunflowers in the summer, and decked with the mellow sheen of aspens and poplars, in autumn, giving the valley the rich garniture of a field carpeted with gold, hence its name.

The village is one in name only. It has no aggregation of residences, or business, but is wholly agricultural. The soil is rich, with a clay subsoil, producing the grasses in perfection, and not unfavorable for the growth of corn, grain and vegetables. It is a paradise for dairymen and gardeners. Lying within a few miles of the heart of the city, the milkmen are able to

deliver their milk fresh, and in best condition.

The old Wayzata road passes through this valley, touching the southerly end of Medicine Lake, and constituting the chief avenue of travel to and from the city, through the beautiful farms which border its line. Western Avenue and Nineteenth Avenue, North, connect with this road, as does also Sixth Avenue, North.

From the McNair farm, on the east, to Medicine Lake, the road runs through an undulating region, whose verdant hills, and smiling hollows, furnish sites of unwonted beauty for suburban homes, many of which are already occupied, and all of which, at no distant day, will be crowned with villas and cottages.

The trail traversed by the Indians, long before white men made their appearance in the country, on their way from Crow River to Lake Minnetonka, is still visible, and plainly traced through the village.

U. R. WILSON was born in the town of Cherryfield, on the banks of the Nawaguagus River, Washington County, Maine, in 1817. Had two brothers. Both served in the Union army in our late unpleasantness. W. W. enlisted in the First Minnesota; was in the first battle of Bull Run; was discharged for disability, came home to Minnesota, enlisted in

Hatch's Battalion, served till the close of the war. His other brother, A. C., was in the Twenty-eighth Maine, served under General Banks; died in hospital at New Orleans. His father was a soldier in the war of 1812. His grandfather on his mother's side served in the War of the Revolution, in a Pennsylvania regiment. His grandfather on his father's side was in a Massachusetts regiment. Mr. Wilson was in the war between the State of Maine and the British Provinces, known as the Aroostook war, in 1839. Served on the school board in his native town for ten years in succession. Was appointed, in 1853, Justice of the Peace for Washington County, Maine, for a term of seven years, by Gov. Crosby.

Came to Minnesota in 1855. Arrived at St. Anthony October 6th, same year. Worked at carpenter work until President Lincoln's call, in 1862, for "three hundred thousand more." Laid by his tools and immediately enlisted in Company B, Sixth Regiment, Minnesota Infantry of Volunteers. Was in Sibley's first expedition against the Indians at the outbreak in 1862. Was in the battle of Wood Lake, and the capture of the ninety-one white women and children held prisoners by the Indians at Camp Release. Was detailed into the quartermaster's department, and served out his full time, three years, and was honorably discharged, at the close of the war, and returned home. When the cruel war was over, he settled in Minneapolis Town, on section 31, town 118, range 21, where he has been successfully engaged in growing small fruit and gardening. He has always taken an active part in town affairs, having held offices of trust and honor many years. Elected supervisor of the town

of Minneapolis for fifteen years. When the village of Golden Valley was formed, he took an active part in its organization, and was elected, unanimously, the first President of the board of council, and elected four terms following.

Having retired from active business, he is at home in Golden Valley, at peace with all of the respected community in which he lives, at the age of seventy-five years.

CHARLES MOSER was born in Bavaria, Germany, May 4th, 1825. Married Margaret Kraus. She was born May 12th, 1828, in Saxon, Germany. They have two children; Amalie, born December 1st, 1847; Robert, born February 24th, 1850. He emigrated to America in the year 1852. Landed in Detroit, Michigan, August 25th, 1852, remained there till 1854. From there they emigrated to Minnesota Territory. Landed in the Territory September 6th, 1854. Staid at St. Anthony till January; then he moved on to government land before it was surveyed. When it was surveyed, his claim was a part of section 28, town 118, range 21. Here they had five children born to them; Annie, March 31st, 1856; William, March 26th, 1860; Rosela, February 1st, 1862; Oscar, April 24th, 1864; Delia, October 16th, 1870. Here, on the land that he settled, in 1854, he has lived, honored and respected by all of his neighbors. Being a millwright, he has worked at intervals on the mills at the falls. He helped to put the machinery in Capt. Rollins' mill, on the island, in 1854, the first mill of any note at the falls.

He has been one of the most enterprising citizens of Golden Valley Village. He built an oil mill on Bassett's

Creek, in an early day, to manufacture oil out of rape and flax seed, and was doing a prosperous business, when fire caught in a department that was full of drying flax fiber. Later on, he built a grist mill on the same stream, consisting of two run of stone, which served its purpose for a time, but, like all the works of our forefathers, it was destined to be supplanted by the patent roller. And so the mill that was the pride of the valley became a thing of the past.

Charles Moser enlisted in the construction corps and went to the front in time of the rebellion, and was under fire of Hood's destructive cannon before Nashville. In time he was attacked with malarial fever and brought so low that he was discharged and sent home, where he has lived to the present day, on the land that he settled while the moccasin tracks were fresh and the scalping knife of the savage was yet red with the blood of the slain.

WILLIAM VARNER. Born at Lynchburgh, Virginia, September 9th, 1798. Nancy A. Harlan was born at Frankfort, Kentucky, November 19th, 1804. William Varner settling in Cincinnati, Ohio, in an early day. William Harlan moving to Clinton County, Ohio, where William Varner afterwards settled, where he married Nancy Ann Harlan, in the year 1824, where W. H. Varner was born, May 6th, 1829. Louisa Ellen Dougherty, born in Warren County, March 31st, 1833, married W. H. Varner, June 22d, 1850, and they had two children born to them; Alonzo, born January 26th, 1852; Wilson Clark, born June 1st, 1853. He emigrated to Minnesota in 1854, where he landed, at St. Anthony Falls, September 12th, in the

same year. Prospected around a couple of weeks, amongst the Indians, to find a claim on the unsurveyed lands. He squatted on land that proved to be a part of section 32, town 118, range 21, in December, 1854. On that claim Eva Luella Varner was born, July 22d, 1855, while the land was full of war-painted savages, ever ready to thrust their ugly visages into the shanty door and demand something to eat from the frightened mother, when W. H. would be away at the Falls, as they called it then, working at his trade, which was mason and plasterer.

He plastered the first frame dwelling house built on the west side of the Father of Waters, for Col. John H. Stevens. L. T. Tabour was his partner in the construction of the old Nicollet House, Minneapolis, 1857.

In the year 1858, W. H. Varner, W. G. Jones, John B. Johnson, F. Gourney, F. Keller, W. Peter, F. Messerschmidt and I. Dougherty organized the first district school ever held in the territory now comprising the village of Golden Valley, of which W. H. Varner was director for many years.

Hanna Rosella Varner was born in what is now Golden Valley Village, May 1st, 1859. William Henry Varner was born on the old homestead, December 29th, 1860, where he now lives with his father and mother on the same land that they claimed in 1854.

JOHN SWEENEY was born in the town of Bellarond, County Monaghan, Ireland, in 1796. Married Ann Deary in 1822, and emigrated to America, with his wife and five children, in April, 1840. Settled in the State of Maine, in August, the same year. In 1842 another child was born. Came to Minnesota in the spring of 1849, and

remained all summer. Returned to Maine in the fall, and returned to St. Anthony, Minnesota, May 20th, 1854. Made a claim on section 18, town 29, range 24, town of Minneapolis, now the village of Golden Valley, June 5th, same year. Pre-empted his claim in 1856, and farmed till the latter days of his life, when he retired from labor and sat down with his children on the old homestead, to rest, respected by all of his neighbors, till his death, September 3d, 1883.

EDWARD SWEENEY, son of John Sweeney, was born in Knockbellarona, County Monaghan, Ireland, August 6th, 1831. Came to Minnesota with his father, and made a claim in section 18, town 29, range 24, town of Minneapolis, now Golden Valley Village, in 1854. Pre-empted it in 1856. Sold to Peter Schide 80 acres in 1860. Married Honora Ryan in May, 1861. Built a house, in August, 1861, and moved onto the present home, and lived there ever since. Nine children were born, as follows: John, born March 8th, 1862; Margaret, born November 15th, 1863; Robert J., born October 18th, 1865; E. J. and P. H., born June 27th, 1868; Mary A., born October 15th, 1872; Daniel, born January 3d, 1875; Catharine, born January, 27th, 1877; William, born April 24th, 1881.

Honored and respected by the community, always in the foremost rank in organizing common schools, and trusted with important offices of the same. He filled with honor the most important offices in the town of Minneapolis, and when the village of Golden Valley was incorporated, he was elected as one of its worthy citizens to fill one of its most important offices, which he has filled with honor and respect to himself and community at large.

THOMAS GAFFNEY was born in Ireland, in the year 1828. Mrs. Gaffney was born in Ireland, in the year 1832. Emigrated to Minnesota, in the year 1853. Took a claim in section 5, town 118, range 21, in what was the town of Minneapolis, now Golden Valley Village. He was married, in the year 1857, and they had seven children born unto them, namely: William Gaffney, born December 5th, 1858; Alice, born May 3d, 1860; Maggie, born May 7th, 1863; John, born June 4th, 1866; Daniel, born May 7th, 1868; Thomas, born August 7th, 1869; Mary, born December 5th, 1873.

He lived on his farm, raising grain and stock, till the rebellion broke out, when he took up arms in defense of his country, August 15th, 1862, in the Tenth Regiment of Minnesota Volunteers, and was in several battles. He was part of that living wall that stood before Hood, in his desperate struggle to enter Nashville. He stood before the enemy throughout the war, while his helpless family was exposed to an Indian massacre, without a parallel. He was honorably discharged, came home, and is now living on the same land that he squatted on, in 1853, when his only neighbor was the Indian of the forest, honored and respected by all.

WILLIAM G. JONES, was born in Needham, Massachusetts, July 20th, 1818. Married Alatheia Devenport, in the State of Maine, and had two children born to them, namely: John and Casander. Emigrated to Minnesota, in the year 1852. Landed at St. Anthony Falls, September 12th, of same year, staid there three weeks, then made a squatter's claim on land before it was surveyed by the government. It proved to be on section 28,

town 118, range 21, and on this land he lived for two years, with his little family, with no other neighbors than the savage of the plains. Here he had two children born to him, Ransom and Charles. Here he tilled the soil until the year 1858, when he, with W. H. Varner, J. B. Johnson, Messrs. Schmitt, Chism, Yonker, F. Keller and I. Dougherty, organized the first school district in the territory now forming a part of Golden Valley Village, and was an officer of the district, for many years.

William G. Jones, the first white man that dared to pitch his tent amongst the Indians in the territory now comprising Golden Valley, has

always been in the head line of educational, social and religious movements.

John enlisted in the Third Regiment of Minnesota Volunteers, and was taken prisoner, at the battle of Murfreesboro, was parolled, sent North, to fight the Indians, was in the reinforcement that saved a massacre, at Birch Coolie. He fought the Indian, till he was exchanged, then he went as a target again, before the rebel guns, in the army of the Tennessee, and served till the end of the war, and was honorably discharged, came home, and is now living with his father, honored by all.

EDEN PRAIRIE.

By R. J. Baldwin.

The town of Eden Prairie is, in territorial area, identical with government township 116, of range 22, west of the 5th principal meridian. It is bounded, north, by the town of Minnetonka, east, by Richfield and Bloomington, south, by the Minnesota River, and west, by the town of Watertown, Carver County. Its area contains 19,783 acres, the entire southern tier of townships, cut by the sinuous river, being fractional. Much of this area is water or marsh. Rice and Grass Lakes, in the south, occupy the greater part of sections 31, 32, 33, and 34. Anderson Lake, in the east, covers about half of sections 13 and 24, the larger part of the lakes extending into the adjoining town of Bloomington. Neal Lake extends across the line dividing sections 23 and 24, and Long Lake, lies northerly and southerly, in sections 2 and 11. Several smaller lakes lie in the center and southern part of the town. Several creeks, forming the outlets of lakes and marshes, flow into the Minnesota River, the largest of which is Mill Creek, which, rising in Minnetonka, flows southerly, through the whole width of the town. The southern part of the town is an extensive prairie, covering section 35, the southwestern quarter of section 26, and nearly the whole of sections 27 and 28. To this prairie was given the name of Eden, characteristic of its beauty and fertility, and this became the name of the town. The northern

and western parts of the town are rolling, and, in many parts, well timbered, especially in the west. The northern part consists of brush land, with considerable timber. The whole town is fertile, having a clay sub-soil, covered with rich loam, while the prairie has an exceedingly deep and rich soil. It is a strictly agricultural town, adapted to all varieties of grain, corn, vegetables, and grass. The prairie was, in early days, the greatest producer of wheat of any part of the country, and now, under a more diversified farming, it is a large producer of farm products. It is well adapted to dairying, though too remote from large towns to make milk a productive industry.

Settlements quickly followed the extinction of the Indian title, in 1851. The first settlers were John McKenzie, David Livingston, Alexander Gould, Hiram Abbott, Samuel Mitchell, Senior, and sons, R. Neill, and Aaron Gould, who selected their claims, in 1852. Mr. McKenzie settled near the river, and platted a village, called Hennepin, where a hotel, store, and several residences were built, and where the grain raised on the prairie was shipped, to be carried by steamboats, that plied on the Minnesota River. The building of railroads, one of which skirted the river on the south, and another crossed its central area, diverted the trade from the river, and the village did not survive.

The town was the scene of a bloody and desperate battle between the Indians. It occurred, in May, 1858, when a war party of the Chippewas, numbering about two hundred warriors, formed an ambush among the hills, on the north side of the ferry, and lay in wait for a party of about sixty Sioux, who were encamped upon the south side. The Sioux crossed the ferry, and, charging the enemy with vigor, drove them from their hiding places, and, after several hours of desperate fighting, remained masters of the ground. Among the slain, was the chief of the Chippewas, whose heart was cut out by the Sioux chief, and his severed head carried on a pole, to the Sioux camp. The victory was celebrated by a scalp-dance, lasting several days. The battle was witnessed by several of the white settlers, but neither their persons or their property was molested. Under the territorial regime, a semblance of civil authority was established, in the town, in 1854, by the appointment of a Justice of the Peace, and Constable. The township was organized in 1858, and the first town meeting was held at the school house, on the 11th of May. Aaron Gould was chosen chairman, and Robert Anderson and William O. Collins, County Supervisors. The first school house was built in 1854. It was constructed of tamarack logs, and finished with basswood lumber. Having served as school house, church, and town hall, it was replaced, in 1873, by a larger and more modern structure.

Religious services were held, as early as 1854, by the pioneer Protestant missionary, Rev. Gideon H. Pond, who preached in private farm houses, or in the old log school house.

The first religious society established was that of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Rev. J. E. Bell formed a class, which increased slowly, with the growth of the town, and, in 1871, had gained sufficient strength to build a church, which was located near the old log school house, in section 21.

The United Presbyterian Church was organized, in 1858, by Rev. Alexander McHatton, a missionary. A church was commenced in 1869, but not completed until 1879. It is located on the northwest part of section 26.

St. John's Episcopal Church was organized in 1864. Its house of worship was removed from Chanhassen, Carver County, in 1868, and re-erected, on section 27.

These churches have all attained permanence, having regular service, and settled pastors, and maintaining flourishing Sunday schools.

A grist mill was built, in 1861, on Mill Creek, by Dr. Nathan Stanton. It has passed through several ownerships, and has been a convenience to the residents of the town, rather than a source of great profit to its owners.

A post office was established, in 1854, with J. Staring as postmaster. He held the office for fourteen years. The mail was brought once a week, from Bloomington, which was the nearest point on the old stage road.

Upon the completion of the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad, in 1871, a station and post office were established, on section 17, by the name of Washburn.

A store was built, at the proposed village of Hennepin, in 1854, but languished with the village. Another store and hotel were built the same year, near the mill, and was kept open, as a hotel, until 1867, when it was de-

stroyed by fire. A small store was built at the station, in 1880, for the convenience of the neighborhood.

By the last census of 1890, the population of the town was 769.

The Anderson brothers were prominent among the early settlers of the town, having taken their claims in 1853 and 1854. They are Robert, William and James, who were born in County Caven, Ireland, and, after coming to America, in and about 1850, first settled in Northern Illinois, but soon afterwards removed to their present farms, in Eden Prairie. They are Protestants, belonging to the Presby-

terian church. They have raised large families—three generations of their descendants now living in the town, and contributing a large percentage of the population.

Other pioneer settlers of the town were: John H. Anderson, William V. Bryant, Nathaniel Brown, James A. Brown, William O. Collins, James Clark, James Cavanaugh, William F. Hurlbut, William J. Jarrett, H. E. Lowell, Andrew W. Mitchell, Thomas Ohm, William B. Paine, Peter Ritchie, Matthew O'Riley, James Staring, John H. Staring, Bernard C. Stewart, C. B. Tirrell, E. A. Tucker, Jacob Wolf.

EXCELSIOR.

By A. S. Dimond.

The township of Excelsior is located in the southwesterly part of Hennepin County, adjoining Carver County. The country embraced within its limits is high and rolling, heavily timbered, and interspersed with marsh and meadow lands. The fertility of its soil has drawn hither a great many fruit growers and gardeners, who find an excellent market for their products in Minneapolis, and among the summer resort hotels and cottages around Lake Minnetonka, upon whose southern shore it is situated. The fertility of its soil has given it the name of "The Vinelands." Its grapes and other fruits are luscious in quality and luxuriant in yield. At the World's Fair, in New Orleans, its grapes were awarded the highest premiums, over all competitors. Here were originated, by Peter M. Gideon, the "Wealthy" and "Duchess" varieties of apples, which received highest premiums from the American Pomological Society, at its meeting, a few years since, in Philadelphia, in competition with the products of other States.

Originally, the township of Excelsior was about double its present size, including a considerable part of the north shore of Lake Minnetonka, now incorporated in Orono, leaving it one of the smallest townships in the State.

The first settler to take up a claim within this township was Stephen Hull, who settled, in February, 1853, on that tract of land now known as

Lake Park, and in honor of whom the old "Narrows," connecting upper and lower lakes was named. His nearest neighbor, William Lithgow, came soon after, and took a portion of the land now known as the State Experimental Fruit Farm, and built a cabin on Lithgow's Point. Mr. Lithgow was drowned in lower lake the same year.

The name of this township was adopted from the name of a colony, organized in New York City, in 1852, under the title of "Excelsior Pioneer Association," for the purpose of removing to Minnesota Territory, and occupying some of the government lands vacated by the treaty with the Sioux Indians. Mr. George M. Bertram, who became president of the association, had visited the lake and selected a site previously, and, while in the West, had met Mr. R. B. McGrath, then a resident of Dubuque, who became interested in the scheme, and was instructed by Mr. Bertram to go to the site selected, and build a house for him.

Mr. R. B. McGrath, who is the oldest surviving settler in this township, and the first settler in the village of Excelsior, started from Dubuque, on May 1st, 1853, and, soon after his arrival at St. Anthony, left for Lake Minnetonka, in company with R. C. Wiley, and a party of surveyors. Towards evening of the second day out, they reached the west end of Christ-

mas Lake, where they were overtaken by a severe rain storm, which continued all night, turning to snow in the morning. The outfit, of course, was completely drenched, except the food supplies, which they managed to keep dry. The party was a sorry looking crowd when daylight came, and, after holding a consultation, it was unanimously decided by the surveyors, to turn about and make for St. Anthony, as fast as possible. McGrath and Wiley, taking such supplies as they could carry conveniently, started by an Indian trail for the lake, which lay about one mile away. They were instructed by Colonel Stevens how to find Hull, who was to show them the site selected by Bertram for his cabin. The Indian trail guided them to the lake all right, and to the point selected for the village, but not to Hull's shanty. It was necessary, however, that Mr. Hull should be found, as neither McGrath or Wiley knew the place for Mr. Bertram's house, nor the village site. Early in the day, the weather cleared and the sun came out warm, and the day was beautiful. It was a blind hunt around the lake shore, first in one direction, then in another, and toward evening, the search was abandoned, and, weary and hungry, the two men returned to the camp of the previous night, where McGrath remained for the night, but Wiley returned to Minnetonka Mills, at the outlet of the lake, where Simon Stevens and Calvin Tuttle were building a saw mill, and a Mr. Harrington, and his good wife, kept a boarding house. Wiley returned in the morning, with fresh instructions, and Mr. Hull was soon found, who immediately took them to the site of the intended village. The location of Mr. Bertram's house was soon fixed upon,

and work began at once. They built a shanty for themselves to live in while the house was building. The latter was ready for occupancy the first week in June. It was built of basswood logs, the floor made of rough pine boards, and the roof covered with the same kind of boards, and shingled. The material used in this building, except the logs and the supplies for the new settlement, were hauled from St. Anthony to the saw mill at the outlet previously mentioned, and from thence taken by batteaux up the creek and across the lake to the point where they were needed. This, the first house erected on the village site of Excelsior, was about 16x20 feet in size, on the ground, one story high, with some garret room, access to which was gained by a ladder. Later in the season it was enlarged by a lean-to.

Quite an emigration boom struck Minnesota, in the spring and early summer of 1853, and the region around Lake Minnetonka received its full share of prospectors, who found it convenient to call on Messrs. McGrath and Wiley, at meal time, or for the night. These visitors were provided for as best they could be, hotel accommodations, at that time, being rather limited at this summer resort, and provisions by no means abundant or easy to procure. Cooking accommodations were a fire on the ground, where all the baking, roasting, boiling and frying were done, and, as for sleeping apartments, there was a shanty about five by seven feet, open on one side, and built of basswood bark, the roof keeping the inmates dry when it did not rain. The furnishing was marsh hay and a few blankets.

The Indians had surrendered the land to the government, by treaty, and

it was now open to settlement, but they had not been removed yet. The headquarters of the Shakopee, or "Little Six" band of Sioux, was at Shakopee, but more or less of them were at the lake all the time, and sometimes came in large numbers, bringing their whole Indian outfits with them, for living and doing business. These outfits consisted of tepees and such articles for use and ornament as make an Indian's home happy, including ponies, dogs, guns and scalping knives. They were friendly to the whites, at that time, but made themselves a nuisance in all the ways so familiar to an Indian. While domiciled at the lake, the men hunted, and the squaws made canoes of basswood logs, fished and picked berries, especially cranberries, in their season, in great quantities. The Indians kept the underbrush burned off, so that the appearance all about was that of a large park.

Later on, during the horrors of the Indian outbreak, of 1862, the town was greatly stirred and excited by the reports of refugees from the scene of bloodshed, or that direction, related in the village by the flying pioneers, as they passed through on their way to Minneapolis or St. Paul. A stockade of oak planks was built around the school house, and other preparations for defense made, but these precautions proved to be unnecessary.

During the first summer, the settlement was visited by Winnebagoes, in considerable numbers. Chippewas, also, came into the vicinity, but only when on the war path after the Sioux, with whom they had several severe engagements, not far from the village.

The first of the Excelsior colony to arrive, was Rev. Charles Galpin, the founder of the first church in the

town. George M. Bertram followed soon after, and a claim was taken for the association, embracing one hundred and sixty acres of land, on the south shore of Minnetonka, and platted into lots, being the same that is now occupied by the thriving village of Excelsior.

Mr. Peter M. Gideon became a resident, in the autumn of 1853, having heard of the lake from an old soldier, who had been stationed at Fort Snelling many years before. Mrs. Samantha Galpin joined her husband the same fall, and is still an honored resident, having, in 1891, re-purchased the lot upon which she first lived with her husband, where she expects to spend the remainder of her days.

During the winter of '53-'54, the present name was established, by vote of the citizens, at a public meeting.

Among the settlers of 1854, were William Harvey, Silas A. Seamans, Z. D. Spaulding and William H. Ferguson, Senior.

E. P. Beeman, Elijah Carson, Rev. Charles B. Sheldon, Enos Day, William B. Jones and Silas Howard, were among the arrivals of 1855-6.

Of these early settlers, the only survivors, still residents, are Messrs. Gideon and Spaulding, McGrath and Mrs. Galpin. The others have all died, except Rev. C. B. Sheldon, who resides at Pomona, California. William H. Ferguson was drowned in the lake, in 1857. Enos Day died here, in 1874. George M. Bertram died at Monticello, Minn. E. P. Beeman died here, on November 24th, 1891.

The first store was opened here, in 1854, by a Mr. Gilbert, in a building of split basswood logs, with "shake" roof, and the ground for a floor. It stood on the corner of Second and Center Streets, now occupied by a

dwelling owned by Mrs. D. Conner. The following spring, C. P. Smith opened a store, which he kept for a year or more. M. H. Pease opened a store on Water Street, in a frame building, in the fall of 1855.

A steam saw mill was built by a stock company, but was destroyed by fire, in 1858. May's mill was built on the same site. A newspaper was started the same year, by Fred. W. Crosby and Henry O. Hammond, called the "*Excelsior Enterprise*." One number only, however, was issued.

In 1856, Excelsior met with a competitor, in the village of St. Albans, which was platted by Morris and Hargin, located on the southeast shore of St. Alban's bay, where a hotel was built by John McKenzie, and a saw mill by the two town site owners. The mill was burned, and the village abandoned, after the financial crisis of '57.

TOWN GOVERNMENT. On April 10th, 1858, the Board of County Commissioners designated town 117, north, range 23, west, as the township of Excelsior. Its boundary lines remained as above until March 2d, 1868, when, by petition of voters, on the north shore of Lake Minnetonka, that portion of the lake was made a part of the town of Medina, owing to the difficulties in crossing the lake, at the time of the annual election. In 1891, the boundary was again changed, so as to cut off Minnetonka Beach, and adjacent territory, from Excelsior, and include it in the new town of Orono.

The first election was held at the residence of John Green, on May 11th, 1858. Dr. E. Snell was moderator, and M. H. Pease, clerk of the meeting. The following town officers were elected:

Supervisors, R. B. McGrath, Chairman, Lewis Thompson, E. Bennett; Town Clerk, Charles B. Sheldon; Assessor, W. B. Jones; Collector, M. H. Pease; Constables, H. L. Beeman, Peter M. Gideon; Justices of the Peace, Stephen Hull, Orville Wilcox; Road Commissioner, Morris Powers.

Chairmen of the town board since that date, were: 1859, George Galpin; 1860, S. Narramore; 1861-2, Lewis Thompson; 1863, Charles Galpin; 1864, H. L. Beeman; 1865-66-67, A. H. Jenkins; 1868-69, C. F. Adams; 1870, James H. Clark; 1871-72, F. G. Gould; 1873-74, Laroy F. Sampson; 1875, O. C. Meaker; 1876-77, Charles May; 1878, R. B. McGrath; 1879, F. G. Gould; 1880, L. F. Sampson; 1881-82, A. E. Apgar; 1883, Eli Small, Junior; 1884-85-86, O. C. Meaker; 1887-88-89, A. S. Apgar; 1890, O. C. Meaker; 1891-92, Moses Bickford; 1893, T. A. Tharalson.

A special meeting was held, November 6th, 1877, to vote on giving \$6,000 to aid a railroad, and it was defeated.

On February 15th, 1878, \$4,000 was voted to be given to the Minneapolis and Northwestern Railroad. The bonds were never issued, as the railroad was not built. On April 9th, 1887, by a vote of a special town meeting, bonds were authorized to be issued for the purpose of building a town hall, in the village. In accordance with this vote, \$3,000 was issued, and matures in 1893. Of this series, \$500 was paid, April 9th, 1888, and \$500 on April 9th, 1889. A further issue of \$1,800 was made, April 18th, 1890, which matures on April 18th, 1894. Interest has been paid regularly. Total outstanding, 1892, \$3,800.

CHURCHES. The Congregational church was organized July 17th, 1853, by the following members: Rev. Charles Galpin, pastor, George M. and

Julia Bertram, Samuel Staples, Joshua and Hannah Moore, Clarissa Cleveland, George M. Powers, David Griffiths, James Phillips. The first meetings were held in the hotel parlor, and, later, in the school house, and in a hall over Pease's store, until 1857, when the church occupied the upper room of the school building, until the church was erected, in 1871. The church building cost \$4,500.

The first building erected, exclusively for church services, was Trinity Chapel, Episcopal, which was built in 1862. It was built of concrete, small in size, Gothic in form, with stained glass windows, and cost about one thousand dollars. It was built as a memorial chapel, through the instrumentality of Mr. Arthur Vickers, an Englishman, and largely by aid derived from England. Services were conducted for a couple of years by Rev. J. S. Chamberlain, who was succeeded by Rev. Kelly, for a time. The society was small, and for many years the chapel had been unused, except during the summer, until 1891, when arrangements were made for supplying the pulpit, from Gethsemane church, Minneapolis, since which time, a pastor or lay member has conducted services every Sunday. Its present pastor is Rev. E. H. Dallam.

The Methodist Episcopal society has had an organization for a number of years, holding its meetings in public halls occasionally, until about 1883, when Rev. D. J. Higgins, a member of the missionary staff, was stationed here, and held regular services in Jones' hall. A new and handsome church was built, and the congregation has become a large one. Rev. E. F. Spicer filled the position of pastor, in 1890-91, and succeeded in paying nearly all of the indebtedness on the church

property. Rev. W. L. Langrell was assigned here in 1891-92, and Rev. S. T. Show, in '93 and '94.

The Universalists erected a church edifice, in 1889, and have held occasional services. During the summer of 1891, Rev. G. W. Skilling, a young minister, succeeded in securing quite a large congregation, but with the departure of the summer tourists, the services were discontinued.

SCHOOLS, COLLEGES, ETC. The first school was held in a small log building, and taught by Miss Jane Wolcott, in the summer of 1854. This building was used until 1877, when a new two-story structure was built on the site now occupied by the present building, which was erected about 1883, when the former was purchased by Rev. C. B. Sheldon, removed to a location a block further north, and deeded by him to the Northwestern Christian College, which occupies it as a ladies' hall. The second story of this old school house was occupied for church services on Sundays, and during the week as a high school, known as the "Excelsior Institute," supported mainly by Rev. Charles Galpin. The institute was discontinued in 1857. The entire building was used for school purposes after 1871. The school district in which this building is located, embraces the village of Excelsior, and a portion of Carver County district, and is known as District No. 58. In 1880, by a vote of the people of the district, bonds to the amount of \$5,000 were issued, to pay for the new school building, which was completed in 1883. An additional amount of \$600 has been issued in bonds, making the present indebtedness \$5,600.

There are two other districts in the town.

RAILROADS. Two railway lines pass through the township. The Minneapolis and St. Louis built, in 1881, its Pacific division, which extends from Minneapolis to Watertown, passing through the entire length of the town of Excelsior, with a spur to Lake Park. The Great Northern Railway purchased the Minneapolis, Lyndale and Minnetonka Railway, which was built soon after the Minneapolis and St. Louis was completed, and operated as the "Motor Line," for a couple of years. The Great Northern line is known as the Hutchinson Division, running from Minneapolis to Hutchinson. These roads, during the summer, run about seven or eight trains daily, to the village of Excelsior, to accommodate the Lake Minnetonka tourist business.

The village of Excelsior, as previously stated, was the site of the first settlement of the town, and has since remained the market and business point for the surrounding country. It was platted in 1853, and remained under the town government until 1877, when it was incorporated by special act of the Legislature, and elected its first board of officers, on April 16th, 1877. The first board of officers consisted of Charles May, President; Laroy F. Sampson, Eli Small, Junior, and James Letson, Trustees; A. Miller, Recorder; E. H. Page, Treasurer. The presidents of the council since that time have been: 1879, R. B. McGrath; 1880, Charles May; 1881, L. F. Sampson; 1882, R. B. McGrath; 1883, F. G. Gould; 1884, James H. Clark; 1885-86, W. Delwood; 1887, E. R. Perkins; 1888-89, F. E. Bardwell; 1890, Charles F. Mabrey; 1891-92, Walter S. Milnor. The village officers for 1892 consisted of Walter S. Milnor, President; Laroy F. Sampson, Frank

L. Perkins, John R. Purchase, Trustees; Luther C. Bixby, Recorder; George B. Dickinson, Treasurer; O. V. W. Sigafos, Assessor; George Williams, Justice of the Peace.

This village is one of the most important places in the county, outside of the city of Minneapolis. It occupies the principal business point on Lake Minnetonka, and is the market where all the supplies are sold and distributed around the lake.

Its population, usually about eight hundred permanent residents, is increased during the summer, by hundreds of tourists, who come to enjoy the many pleasures found at the lake.

Its principal business houses are some six boarding houses, four grocery stores, two of which have dry goods annexes, one bakery, two feed stores, a feed and planing mill, lumber yard, two drug stores, billiard hall, shoe shop, two blacksmith shops, one boat yard, four boating establishments, three physicians, one lawyer, one greenhouse, one nursery, livery and sale stable, photograph gallery, two meat markets, one newspaper and job printing office (*The Northwestern Tourist*), one religious newspaper (*The Christian Gleaner*), barber shop, turning shop, two real estate offices.

It has five churches, lodges of free and accepted Masons, Odd Fellows, and Daughters of Rebecca, a chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star, a G. A. R. Post. Its public school has four departments, and a large attendance. The Northwestern Christian College, established by the Church of Christ, is also located here. It has also many temperance and social organizations, and is the headquarters of the Excelsior Yacht Club.

The village is bonded for \$8,000, bearing interest at 6 per cent per

annum. Five thousand dollars was voted, April 25th, 1885, to liquidate indebtedness, and improve streets and public grounds. These were issued on October 27th, 1885, and mature in ten years from their date. The second issue, \$3,000, was made on May 22d, 1889, and run fifteen years from their date. The interest has been all paid up to this time.

In 1891, a further issue of bonds, to the amount of \$20,000, was voted upon and carried, to construct water works. These had not been issued or negotiated up to May 1st, 1892, and there appears to be no disposition to issue them this year.

ORRIN CLARK MEAKER, the subject of this sketch, who has for many years been reckoned among the substantial citizens of Excelsior, was born June 24th, 1835, in the town of Monkton, Addison County, Vermont. His ancestors were of sound, vigorous, Puritan stock, who believed in justice, education and good morals. Their great sense of justice prompted many of them to take an active part in the war of the revolution.

The first seventeen years of Mr. Meaker's life were spent on a farm. Six years with his uncle, David W. Averill, who went with a colony from New Hampshire to Vermont, clearing the land, and establishing themselves as farmers. Mr. Averill was considered a scientific farmer, even at that early period, and planted in the mind of his nephew, correct theories and sound principles, relative to the science of agriculture.

At the age of seventeen, Mr. Meaker served an apprenticeship of three years at moulding. He then went to Michigan, where he worked one year, but, owing to the malaria of that

region, was compelled to return to his native State. Here he continued his work for eight years, with the exception of one year, which was spent at work in Concord, New Hampshire. At this time, his broken health compelled him to relinquish his trade. He then purchased a butcher shop, at Waterbury, Vermont, which he run for two years, after which he engaged in dairy farming, which he followed, till he came to Minneapolis, on April 20th, 1871. On May 15th, of the same year, he came to Excelsior, bought a farm, which was mostly covered with heavy timber, went to work to clear it up, and make for himself a home. On this farm, Mr. Meaker has lived to the present time.

At the age of twenty-one, he was married to Miss Mary Hale, born at Tunbridge, Vermont, but, for many years, a resident of Stowe. As a man of great practical common sense, and of decided business ability, Mr. Meaker ranks high, and he has always enjoyed the confidence and esteem of his fellow townsmen, and by them has often been placed in positions of trust and honor. In the management of town affairs, he has occupied the highest and most responsible positions, such as Chairman of Board of Supervisors, Town Assessor, Trustee of School Board, acting as its Treasurer, etc., etc.

He has been an organizing leader in the Masonic fraternity, and has been honored by all official positions within its gift. Besides being a member of the Grand Lodge, he organized Excelsior Lodge, No. 113, in 1874, and by the fraternity in the western part of the county, he is called the father of Masonry.

Mr. Meaker has always exhibited a deep interest in all matters pertaining

to the public weal, being a strong advocate of better public highways, and believes that railroads are the most powerful agents in developing the country, by promoting commercial and social intercourse. At an early period, he was actively engaged in securing the building of a railroad from Minneapolis to Excelsior, and, against great opposition, was, in no small measure, instrumental in securing its construction. Mr. Meaker entertains advanced views relative to agriculture, being the first to introduce Jersey butter stock, and grain binders, and he is authority on the care and treatment of horse and horned stock. In politics, he is a Republican, from away back, through a long line of ancestors. In religion, is a Universalist, from a thorough conviction that the Creator and Father will take final good care of all his children.

His counsel and influence, his liberal spirit, and conscientious defense of the right, have always been in favor of good order, protection and even handed justice, and kindness to all.

MRS. MARY (HALE) MEAKER, wife of Orrin Clark Meaker, was born in Tunbridge, Orange County, Vermont, October 7th, 1831. Her ancestors, on her father's side, were English, and, on the mother's side, Welch, who came to America, about thirty years after the landing of the Pilgrims, on Plymouth Rock. She is a relative of ex-Senator John P. Hale, of New Hampshire, also of Hon. Horace Greeley, on her father's side, and, on her mother's side, whose maiden name was Folsom, to Mrs. President Grover Cleveland. She was educated at the common schools of her native town, where she lived till her marriage, March 4th,

1856. The fifteen subsequent years were mostly spent in New England, where, with womanly sympathy, and helpful hand, she heartily assisted and supported her husband in all his manly efforts to make for themselves a home. In the period immediately following the Civil War, the spirit of western emigration was unusually active, and Mrs. Meaker and her husband concluded to follow the advice of Horace Greeley, whom they admired, and "go West," as far as Minnesota, which they reached, April 20th, 1871. Mrs. Meaker resided temporarily in Minneapolis, while her husband went as far as Excelsior, farm prospecting. He was soon successful, having found and purchased a fertile tract, in the township of Excelsior, bordering on Lake Minnewashta, where she joined him. The journey was made by way of Wayzata, which, on account of poor and irregular transportation facilities, was somewhat eventful. Without much difficulty or delay, she reached Lake Minnetonka, by way of the Manitoba Railroad, but the little steamer that was expected to transport passengers across the lake, had been driven, by a severe gale, high and dry on the shore. After some hours of tedious waiting, the storm subsided, and the little steamer, with a good deal of labor, was persuaded back into her adopted element. She was a feeble craft, with small boiler capacity, and, when in the middle of the lake, her steam gave out, compelling them to rest, as it were, on their oars, while all hands stirred up the fire for more steam, which soon appeared, enabling them to reach their destination. As this journey occurred in the month of June, when all nature was in a smiling mood, the many delays



Dr. H. Meakes.



D. G. Meeker.

were not considered much of an affliction.

During the twenty years and more of Mrs. Meaker's residence in Excelsior, she has maintained the reputation of her New England ancestors, as a successful home maker, and not only her own household, but her numerous friends, all testify to her domestic accomplishments and generous hospitality. The poor and sick in her immediate vicinity all have reason to hold her in grateful remembrance. She is in full sympathy with her husband in Masonic work, and is herself a member of an Eastern Star Chapter. Though Mrs. Meaker has not been blessed by children of her own, yet her motherly heart has found frequent opportunities for expressing her interest and love for the "little ones," that have come in her way.

WILLIAM HENRY FERGUSON, accompanied by his family, came to Minnesota, June, 1854, from Elmira, Chemung County, New York.

He was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, and the only son of John and Nancy (Morgan) Ferguson, who emigrated to the eastern shore of Maryland, A. D. 1825, when he was about nine years old.

Within one year after their arrival, his mother died. His father then took him to Lee County, Virginia, leaving him to the care of a childless couple, owners of about forty slaves. They were either of Scotch or Irish birth, and gave him instructions for his good, in all the honest ways of work and living, then in vogue in that country and State, before railroads were anywhere built.

That the perils and hardships of his life were great, after his father's death, which occurred three years

after his mother's, were some of the reasons why, when about twenty-five years of age, he went North, to enter some college or school, to improve the scanty education the opportunities of Virginia and Southern life then afforded.

He first entered the English department of the school for young men, in Andover, Massachusetts. From there, to an academy, in Durham, New Hampshire, and at the Gorham Teachers' Seminary, in Maine, three years.

He married Miss Lydia Dale Estey, eldest daughter of William and Peggy (Lemon) Estey, of Andover, Massachusetts, and went to reside in Rockland County, New York, A. D. 1845.

At Sloatsburg, Ramapo Works, Sufferus and Piermont, New York, five years in public school teaching passed most happily away. Upon the opening of the New York and Erie Railroad, beyond Binghamton, Mr. Ferguson took employment from the company, as a station agent, at Wellsburg. The winter of 1853 and 1854, in Elmira, he found himself greatly influenced by the advice of Horace Greeley, "Go West, young man." The newly discovered Lake Minnetonka, and the climate was then being glowingly described in the *Tribune*, "a certain cure for consumptives."

Having had experience with all the fevers, the pleasures, and ills, of Southern life, he seemed never inclined to return there; but to find some place where his children should not have so hard a time in life as he had in his earlier years. Two families, one Irish, one English, mechanics from Elmira, agreed with their wives and nine children to make up with him a colony and go to Minnesota, "to the newly discovered Lake Minnetonka," where, Mr. Ferguson said, "he

was going to live and die." They chartered a canal boat, and started from Elmira, on the opening of navigation, May 1st, 1854. At Buffalo, were transferred to a crowded steamboat on Lake Erie, where were fully forty families of New York State farmers, with their worldly goods, going to Wisconsin. Every inducement was offered Ferguson to join the Wisconsin emigrants; their freight having been shipped to St. Paul, it was not easy to change, neither to stop at Winona, or go to Mankato, where also the charms of each place were set forth by the interested owners of those young cities.

The first of June, Ferguson and family arrived in St. Paul. The two men who had agreed to form a colony with him, left their wives and nine children at Dubuque, while they went forward to find a location to suit them near St. Anthony Falls.

Even at that date, A. D. 1854, between the falls and the New York Excelsior colony, they could find "nothing which suited them" in the way of running water, prairie and timber, but was already "squatted" upon by some claimant. The claimant was seldom to be found near his improvements(?). Those improvements were often a panel or two of Virginia fence, or a few logs laid up in a square, which showed it was a "claim," and what some man, maid, or widow was going to do in the future.

The two men who had come so far to help found a colony, paying dearly for meals and lodgings everywhere around Excelsior, and without their wives and children, became homesick. As soon as possible, they returned on the War Eagle to Dubuque, took their families, and went back to Elmira, all well cured of their Western fever.

Ferguson, too, had hunted for "a claim" in the vicinity of the Chanhassen Episcopal colony. Everywhere he found claims to suit him, but all claimed and occupied. The claims were large, and some for sale, but he did not come to pay for claims without improvements.

He was returning to St. Paul, having concluded to accept a kind invitation from the captain of a steamboat then going on a trip to Mankato, to carry him and his family free to that port. Not far from the falls and John Stevens' ferry, he met the owner of a claim, described as "the most beautiful on Lake Minnetonka." With him he returned on foot, and at sundown, tired and hungry, they emerged from the forest, onto the beach south of William Smith's cabin. The view was enchanting; the lake calm; the mosquitoes peaceful. The well-cooked supper of corn bread, fried fish and vegetables, and Mrs. Smith's comfortable arrangements for sleeping, showed the possibilities for an easier life, with game, water and timber abundant. Upon obtaining "the consent of their women partners," an exchange of gold was paid for the fine frame cabin, with floor and roof made from oaken shakes, and a clearing planted with garden vegetables.

Mr. Ferguson was never heard to regret coming to Minnesota during the few years his life was spared. Could he have influenced every friend he loved to come and be his neighbor, his happiness would have been complete. Often he would say: "Had we known of this place ten years ago, and have come here, what a lovely home we might now have had."

The one addressed, homesick for kindred and scenes of earlier days, yet fully enjoying the changing water



Alice Margaret Ferguson
1872



William H. Ferguson
1854



Lydia Dale Ferguson
1854



William H. Ferguson Jr.
1881

views and climate of her new home, and busy with him in plans for future work, usually would reply: "We have come ten years too soon."

Mr. Ferguson became interested in cattle, and had an opportunity to buy from Peter Gideon, Esq., two noble Shorthorns, which he named "Wealthy" and "Juno." It was in March, 1855. Perhaps they were the first brought to Minnesota. These cattle were represented to be from stock imported by Henry Clay, of Kentucky. They were exhibited, and took premiums at the first Minnesota State Fair, and some of their progeny years after.

He also brought many varieties of expensive fancy poultry. Think none of them were exhibited at the first State Fair. One night, fully twenty head came to an untimely end from the visit of a mink or weasel. Later, one extra large Bramah and his mate, sitting on the sunny doorstep, were mysteriously taken without noise, perhaps to the eagle nest on Morse Island.

The grasshoppers took the corn, during the summer of 1857. The potatoes planted after June 21st were not as large a crop as the previous year. The winter had already been named "the hard winter." The ice did not leave Lake Minnetonka until May 8th. A south wind piled it up on the beach, where it remained, a reminder of the terrible cold, and deep snow which fell about April 11th. Foot passengers passed from points to opposite shore up to May 1st, possibly later.

Mr. Ferguson was an honorable man, a kind and helpful neighbor; hospitable to strangers; cheerful in disposition; hopeful of the future. He was drowned near Bickford Point, opposite Excelsior Village, November 22d, 1857, aged forty-one years.

To his invalid wife and young children his sudden death was a calamity which saddened many years of their lives. He was a true and most affectionate husband and father. A large circle of friends, as well as relatives by marriage, mourned his loss. The hardships of life, which he hoped to see spared to his children and wife, by their isolation, caused by the hundreds of acres of non-resident owners' lands surrounding their home, and distance from kindred, were often a cause of regret that their home was not nearer kind neighbors. Yet, their Heavenly Father mercifully provided for their needful wants, and they are thankful to believe that He who took their earthly parent has heard that parent's prayers in their behalf. He left two children, a son, William, and a daughter, Alice, who, still with their mother, reside in Linwood and on Ferguson Point.

MRS. LYDIA DALE FERGUSON-HOLTZ, one of the early pioneer settlers, of Hennepin County, who came to Lake Minnetonka when it was surrounded by a wilderness, inhabited only by Indians and wild animals, was born in the classic town of Andover, Massachusetts, November 1st, 1825.

Her parents, William Estey and Peggy (Lemon) Estey, of Middleton, Massachusetts, were of English stock, on her father's side, and Scotch, on the side of her mother. Mrs. Ferguson-Holtz was connected, either by blood or marriage, with many of the prominent early settlers of Essex County, such as the Dales, Lemons, Andrews, Flints, Putnams, Fullers, Munroes, and others. The early portion of her life was at a period when religious zeal was active, in New England, especially at Andover, the seat of

the theological seminary, under the direction of the Congregationalists. In still earlier times, some of her ancestors deemed it wise and prudent to remove to Lexington, and Framingham, on account of religious persecution.

Her education was received at the common schools of her native town, at Abbot Seminary, for ladies, at Andover, at the academy at Durham, New Hampshire, and at the Gorham Academy, Maine. Much of her time was spent with her grandmother, Lydia Dale Eastman, in Hollis, New Hampshire, till her marriage, in 1845, to William Henry Ferguson, of Edinburgh, Scotland, when she, with her husband, removed to Rockland County, New York, where they engaged in teaching. Upon the opening of the New York and Erie Railroad, in 1850, the family removed to Wellsburg, Chemung County, New York, her husband taking employment with the company. Here they remained for four years, when her husband became much interested in the great West, through the glowing descriptions of Minnesota, in the New York journals.

In June, 1854, Mrs. Ferguson and her husband removed to the township of Excelsior, locating at what is now known as Ferguson Point. Here they purchased a claim with one acre cleared, and a small frame house, and began subduing the wilderness, and cultivating the soil for subsistence. Few of the present generation can understand or appreciate the trials, hardships and privations of pioneer life, at this early period, when there were no roads, and when all purchased supplies must be obtained at St. Anthony, twenty miles by the old roads, and be transported through the wilderness, to their homes. Neighbors

were few, and widely separated, while Indians were frequent visitors to their dwelling.

In this tedious and hard way, life went on, when, in 1857, the great calamity of her life overtook her, in the death of her husband, by drowning, in Excelsior Bay. Circumstances beyond her control compelled her to remain on the claim, which her husband had secured, and these circumstances have continued so that she has, during forty years, been a resident of Ferguson Point, witnessing with keen interest, all the changes and development of material interests about the lake, and has watched the coming and going of nearly two generations. Summer and winter, with her son, William H. Ferguson, Jr., she has remained near her own home; has never wanted for food or clothing. During all the vicissitudes of her eventful life, and, especially during the year of the Indian outbreak, of 1862, she was safely kept by a kind Providence, from all molestation and harm. Her uniform kindness to the needy has been such that none have been turned away hungry from her door, or appealed in vain for assistance, in her power to give. On the 26th of August, 1862, she was again married to William Frederick Holtz, a native of Prussia, and a disabled soldier of the Union army, Company G, of the Fourth Regiment, Minnesota Volunteers. For six years, Mrs. Holtz and her husband labored to make the farm more productive, when he died, January 16th, 1869. The results of her union with Mr. Ferguson were three children, two of whom survive, one son, William Henry, and one daughter, Alice Margaret, both of whom reside on the old farm, now called Linwood Park.

ALICE MARGARET FERGUSON, the daughter, was born at Wellsburg, Chemung County, New York, November 29th, 1850, and came with her parents to Minnesota, in 1854. For a short period, after her father's death, she was an inmate of the family of Judge Vanderberg, and, later, of R. J. Mendenhall, of Minneapolis, often returning to her home by the lake, where she was during the Indian outbreak, in 1862. On account of her amiable disposition, she has always been much beloved and respected by all of her acquaintances. She has been helpful to her mother and brother, and considerate of the feelings and interests of others. She is the possessor of Linwood House, and several cottages on the lake shore, and is the successful manager of a valuable property at Linwood Park. She has a taste for travel, and, while she attends to business, at Linwood House, during the summer, she takes pleasure in spending her winters in the sunny South, sometimes in Texas, in California, and other warm regions of the country.

WILLIAM HENRY FERGUSON, JUNIOR, was born at Ramapo Works, Rockland County, New York, April 23d, 1848.

He was five years old when he bid his mother and sister good-bye, at Colonel Allen's home, in St. Anthony, and went hopefully back to St. Paul, to accompany his father, with their household goods, to Lake Minnetonka, in the month of June, 1854, via Fort Snelling and Bloomington route, to his new home. They were two days on the journey, and found the road not any worse than the Hennepin County roads of 1894, to Excelsior. The wagon only broke down once or twice with its load, near the house of

a hospitable settler, who, kindly, without charge, kept them over night. Without further mishap, only the annoyance from insects, they reached their cabin, which the family of William Smith vacated the next day to take possession of another claim on the upper lake.

For three weeks he was alone with his father on this lonely point. Both suffered terribly, both day and night, with gnats and other insects, and life was fast becoming a burden, when, about 2 a. m., they were aroused from their uneasy slumbers by some one knocking for admittance. Rev. Charles Galpin and Elmer Hyatt had brought, on a canoe load of lumber from Simon Stevens' Minnetonka mill, where they had been waiting three days for a chance to get to the new home, Mrs. Ferguson and Alice. It was a joyful meeting, to have mother and sister come. The next night was passed in greater comfort; William did not sleep in a grain bag to get out of the way of mosquitoes. Some nets which were purchased at the mill made the cabin proof against their attacks.

Building air castles and cultivating the garden planted by Mr. Smith, the summer passed happily away. Early in the fall, William and his father commenced to make a road four rods wide, to intersect with the Fort Ridgely road south of Christmas Lake, and then to the Judd settlement, where, once a month, Episcopal services were held. With the assistance of mother and sister, the road got widened so much when frost came, we could find our way by land around Lake Christmas and to the Excelsior colony, where Mr. Charles Galpin brought the mail from St. Anthony once a week. Before his father's death, we had found we did not need a

road that way so much as a road to William Harvey's and east to the settlers on the Glencoe and Minneapolis trail.

It was the calamity of his life, when his kind, loving father was taken from him, so capable of giving him instructions in all manly exercise and work, as well as education necessary for the business of life. From his father, both he and his sister were well advanced in the knowledge of "the three Rs." He was always a delicate boy, and early contracted, from the severity of winter, and hardships, after his father's death, rheumatism. He has been, according to his ability and judgment, for he was only nine years of age when the care of home, mother and sister fell upon him, helpful to them in maintaining their home.

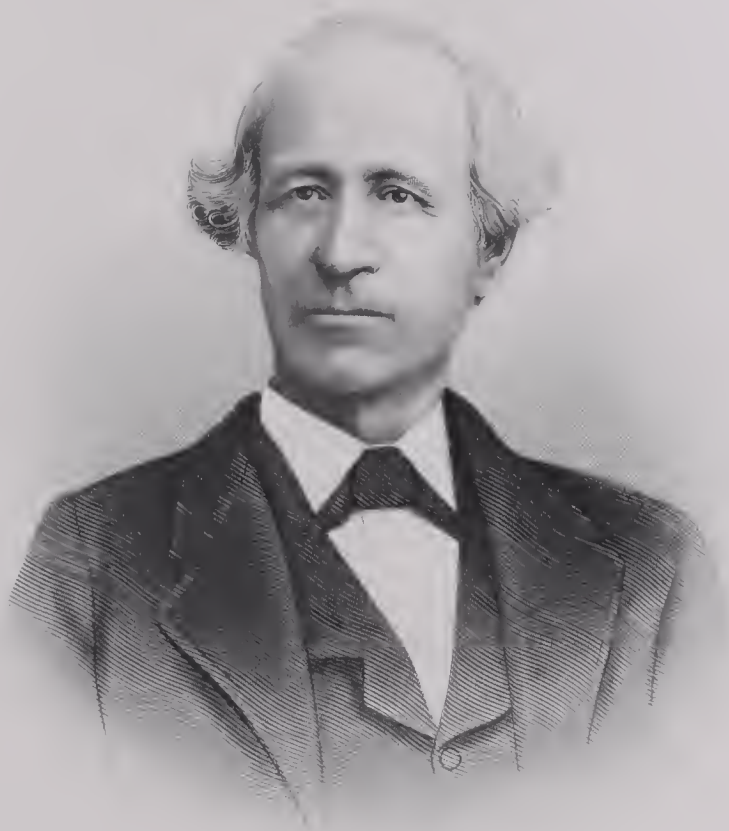
Few of the pioneer settlers around Lake Minnetonka have suffered more from isolation and social privation than this family in winter, when miles of road had to be almost daily broken in order to keep communication with the outer world. During earlier and later years, even to present date, Mr. Ferguson has spent much time in keeping clear the numerous sled and cart paths, north of the Excelsior road, from the obstructions of fallen timber, and in piloting strangers through the woods to their destination; or, in a row-boat, landing them on opposite shores. Many belated travelers, or those who had lost their way, he has, with generous hospitality, kept over night in his snug retreat. This uniform kindness of disposition, and innocent eccentricities, have made him widely known and respected throughout the region of his home. Though unmarried, he is domestic in his habits, spending most of his time at home. His chief enjoyment and recreation

is found in yearly attending the State Fair, where he is well known and appreciated.

His latest work in road making has been given to opening, for the benefit of thirty-seven petitioners of Hennepin County, in 1890, a passable carriage road along the section line south of the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad, from Carson Bay to Ferguson Point and Linwood Park. Residents who live on the west and north shores will find the distance to West Minneapolis greatly shortened in winter by this route.

PETER M. GIDEON was born in Champaign County, Ohio, February 9th, 1820. His parents were born and raised in London County, Virginia, and had moved to Ohio about two years before the birth of their son, Peter. Both parents were fond of horticulture, and the first land cleared for their new home was devoted to garden and orchard. Their taste for horticulture was intensified in their son, Peter, who, at an early age, planted peach seed in a drill, and at one year old transplanted with his own hands into the fence corners of the apple tree orchard, and gave such good care that he ate peaches from them before he was nine years old. Another interest that his parents interested themselves in, on their first arrival in Ohio, was poultry of various breeds, in which their son Peter has ever taken a lively interest. And thus on through three score and fourteen years he has made those rural callings his chief delights.

At the age of eighteen, he made a trip into Missouri, and being an advocate and well posted on the abolition question, soon found it necessary for his health to leave on short notice, and



Peter McGivern.

on his return to Ohio began the active advocacy of temperance and abolitionism, with marked success and notoriety. Left Ohio at the age of twenty-one, and settled in DeWitt County, Illinois, and there among entire strangers resumed the abolition and temperance questions, with Universalism added, being the first advocate of each doctrine ever seen in these parts at that date, and, as a natural result, opponents were numerous, but, as in Ohio, he made converts by scores and hundreds, the theories popular and himself respected.

In 1849, Mr. Gideon was married to Miss Wealthy Hull, daughter of Benjamin Hull, formerly of Union County, Ohio. In 1853, he moved to Minnesota, and settled on the south shore of Lake Minnetonka, on what is now known as Gideon's Bay. And here he again resumed the culture of fruit, by planting a bushel of apple seed, a peck of peach seed, and planting an orchard of thirty-eight varieties of apples, a good assortment of pears, plums, cherries and quinces, and for the next ten years planted enough apple seed each year to bring a thousand trees. Cultivated and cared for them, when at the end of ten years of unremitting toil not a sound tree remained, and soon all were dead, all having been kept as long as they could be made to live in Minnesota.

The second year after he came to Minnesota, he employed two men to drive a lot of cows from Illinois to Minnesota, but no sooner did they start the cows out than they commenced selling, so that he only got a few of them—a loss of all he was worth, and \$500 in debt. Thus life was made a struggle to support at first a wife and two children, and farther on increased to six. Fourteen

years without a team of any kind, giving two days' work for one day with team. So under these trying conditions he cleared his farm and got a foothold, never having neglected the fruit interest. But at the end of ten years, as before stated, not a sound tree remained, and his stock had dwindled down to one cow and less than twenty chickens. Eight dollars left after providing food and clothing for the family for the winter, but himself in rags, but that eight dollars went to Bangor, Maine, for seeds and scions, and for a new suit for himself he patched up two old cast-off vests and sewed them together, took the legs off an old pair of pantaloons, patched and sewed them to the vests for sleeves, and thus on until a whole new suit was made of such material, that by frequent patching lasted six months—done every stitch of it himself of evenings. The seeds and scions came, and from the scions he grew the Duchess, Blue Pearmain and Cherry Crab, and from the seed the Wealthy apple, the Wealthy being the product of a Cherry Crab seed, and through those varieties the foundation of apple culture was laid in Minnesota. Thence onward, he planted seeds of his own growing from those varieties, and the results are a class of apples, large and small, unequalled in hardness of tree, profusion and quality of fruit, either to eat from hand or for sauce. By crossing the common apple with the Siberian Crab, he solved the problem of how to grow apples of unsurpassed quality and in hardness of tree suited to the cold north.

As a reward for his success and that his experiments might be continued and on a larger scale, the legislature bought a tract of land adjoining his

farm, and made him superintendent, which position he held until he had developed a succession of first-class apples that would hold good nearly the entire year, and had sent out 60,000 choice seedlings to be tested in various parts of North America, and then through his advice to the legislature the State experiment ceased, and only continued on his own grounds on a small scale at his own expense. During the time he was conducting the State Fruit Farm, he and his son, Josiah Gideon, made a start in the nursery business, to propagate and sell those new varieties, and were fast growing into an extensive trade, in the Northwest, when a slanderous report appeared in the official report of the State Horticultural Society, stating that, aside from the Wealthy, they had nothing so good as Transcendent, all small, sour, crabbed, and water cored. A wilful, malicious falsehood that all present knew to be false, yet it went on record as admitted fact. This called forth an inquiry of the *Farm, Stock*

and Home, a paper in which they had been advertising, as to whether those new varieties, so extensively advertised, were of any special worth. The inquiry was published, and the reply was: "The presumption is that if of any real worth we would have seen the fruit in the market ere this time." The editor had seen the fruit on the trees, had seen ripe samples in his office, and hundreds of bushels had been sold at the market house within a few paces of his office, and all the varieties, except one, of which trees were for sale, had been on exhibition at various fairs. The standing of the Society and the journal killed the nursery trade, so that of \$10,000 worth engaged not \$10 worth was taken. The trees had to be dug up and burned, and for the time ended their nursery business, and no corrections or apologies made by either of the parties. A hard thrust for forty years of hard toil. But not to be lastingly crushed, he has started again, on a small scale, the propagation of his most choice new varieties.

PLYMOUTH.

By Jonas H. Howe.

FIRST SETTLEMENT. The first settlement was made in Plymouth by Antoine Le Count, in October, 1853, by building a modest one-room house of tamarack logs, on the east shore of Medicine Lake, on section 24, where he has since built three newer residences, each exceeding the last in size, convenience and symmetry. He is now enjoying a peaceful and contented old age in the latest structure, after a life filled with adventure and vicissitudes exceeded by few. His life has been connected and interwoven, so to speak, with the history of the settlement and civilization of the great renowned Northwest, from its first attracting the attention of the different races of European ancestry up to its present proud position, as to require a more detailed account than can be allotted to many other citizens of the town without encroaching on the limited space allowed in this history. As the writer was indebted to his hospitality on the event of his first visit to the attractive land surrounding the lake, he feels it a pleasing duty to mention some of the facts that an early and long acquaintance with the man entitles him to record.

Antoine was born November 6th, 1822, in what is now Minnesota, near the Red River, and near the boundary line separating the State from the British Possessions. His father was of French origin, and, following the custom of the times, took to himself a

wife from among the dark-eyed native American maidens. He was a guide to explorers in the early days of the Territory; carrying the mail from the Red River country to different points south, as far as St. Louis, and also exchanging trinkets and furs of Indian manufacture for the goods of civil manufacture in greatest demand among the Indians of the Red River Valley, and by his Yankee shrewdness accumulated considerable wealth. The early French settlers gave him the name of Le Gros, from his large size.

He adopted into his family Pierre Bottineau, when he was about twelve years old, and gave him the experience and knowledge of the country, that afterwards made him famous as guide and explorer. Antoine came, with his father, in the summer of 1837, to Fort Snelling, stopping there until September, when he returned to his home near Red River. His father, in company with Franklin Steele, made a claim on the east side of the Mississippi River, at the falls, including Nicollet Island. The following June he started for his claim, from Red River, with his family. Thomas Simpson, a gentleman who wished to come with them, but was in great haste to get through, and preferred to pay Le Count an extra price to pilot him through in the most direct route across the country, and did not wish to waste time by going by the way of Lac qui Parle, the route which Le

Count and his family intended to take, Le Count accepted the terms offered, and gave Pierre Bottineau charge of the party, with which was his family and others, taking, besides himself and Mr. Simpson, his son, Antoine, who was not quite seventeen years old, and two others, in all five men, and started across. About noon, the second day out, Mr. Simpson showed signs of insanity, but they did not apprehend any danger from him. When about sundown, the fourth day out, as they were preparing to camp, Mr. Simpson seized a double barrell shot-gun, and, without warning, shot Mr. Le Count and one of the men. The shots were so near instantaneous that the survivors were not aware that two shots had been fired. Le Count, knowing that he was mortally wounded, called his son, Antoine, and told him he was about to die, and gave him instructions how, and what direction to take, to reach the train his mother was with, and to start instantly, before Mr. Simpson had time to reload. The hired man was already invisible, and Antoine soon made his escape. He had no sooner made his escape when he heard Mr. Simpson calling, "Jim, Jim!" (the hired man); he wanted him to take him back. Antoine, in the meantime, had come up to Jim, and the two hurried on together. When they had gone about a mile from the scene of the recent tragedy, they heard a gun, and concluded the miserable man had put an end to his own life. Urging their horses to do their best, and following the track described by his father, they came up with the train led by Pierre Bottineau about daylight, covering about fifty miles during the night. They soon told their sad tidings. Pierre Botti-

neau soon headed a party bound for the late terrible scene. When he reached it, he found the unfortunate Simpson had blown out his own brains, making the third victim to his disordered mind. The bodies of Le Count and his companion were taken to Red River, and there buried. Mr. Simpson's body was left to the tender mercy of the wolf and carrion crow.

The train then moved on, and reached Fort Snelling about the middle of July, 1838. Antoine and his mother stopped there until the following spring, when they moved to Pig's Eye, where they lived about a year. From that time he was unsettled, moving about wherever work or fancy led him, until he settled in Plymouth, in 1853, with his first wife and one child. With Antoine Le Count came Peter Daniels, adjoining on the north, but did not bring his family until the next year. Francis Huot and G. D. Brawley came during the winter, Mr. Huot making his claim on the north end of Medicine Lake, where Mr. H. Neimann now lives. Mr. Brawley's claim was on the west of Mr. Huot. Neither settled at the time, but making some improvements, enough to hold their claims, returned to St. Anthony. Mr. Brawley did not come on his claim to live, but sold to Mr. E. Boucher, and Mr. Huot returned with his family the following November 15th, 1854. Charles Mouseau made a claim, but never moved on to it, south of Le Count. At the same time with Mr. Huot came David Gorham, Joseph Jame, George Burbeir, but left no marks known to the writer. Edwark Burk made his claim on section 17, built a shanty, and made improvements, but lived on it only about one year, when he sold and moved to St. Anthony. Israel

Michaud made a claim about the same time, lived on it a few years, sold and moved to Medina, but subsequently moved back to Plymouth. He was the father of so numerous a family that a sack of flour disappeared each four days. He was finally killed, in the summer of 1877, while hauling lumber.

In May, 1854, Jonas H. Howe made a claim on sections 22 and 27. Built a magnificent log house, 16x16, roof covered with red elm shingles, chamber floor of pine boards, brought across Medicine Lake on two dug-out canoes piloted by Antoine Le Count; lower floor of split and hewed basswood puncheons, which were replaced by sawed red elm the next winter, sawed at Minnetonka Mills. His family came on from Massachusetts in May, 1855, and he quit keeping bachelor's hall. Henry L. Moses came in July, and took a claim west of Howe, and they worked, made improvements, and kept house together until December, when Moses left, to go into the pine woods for the winter. He sold his claim after a few years, and now lives in Dakota County. In the fall of 1854, Wm. F. Holtz settled, and pre-empted land in section 30.

Early in 1854, C. W. Farrington came on to section 15, and moved on with his family the following March, 1855. He kept a hotel for several years.

Samuel Marchant marked his claim in September, 1854. Made it his home the following May. In the fore part of October, 1854, Alfred Parker, with his two brothers, Israel S. and Charles D., settled around Parker's Lake, from whom it derives its name. Alfred is now living in Crystal Lake, I. S. in the north part of the county, while C. D. still remains in Plymouth.

Henry Collins and John Carew came during the winter of 1854. Thomas Hughes came up overland from Burlington, Iowa, in the fall of 1854, and with him came his sons, Charles, Henry, Edward and Thomas. James Hughes and Frank Hatcher, with their families, followed the next spring, when many came and settled; in fact, the year 1855 brought more settlers into the township than any one year. Among those who came were Herman Sandhoff and his brother, William; Rev. James Parker, whose wife died at St. Anthony, on their way out from Maine, with him came his son, Daniel C., and son-in-law, Amos Hoyt, Francis Day, Charles Tolman and William Smith, who settled on the west shore of Medicine Lake. Nicholas and William Bofferding took a claim just north of him, and afterwards sold and moved to Minneapolis. Also, in 1855, came Frank and Ferdinand Kratz, and Fred. Raddins, and settled in the west part of the town, among the "big woods." Peter Winner, his father, and uncle, settled south of them. Many others came the same year, so that "old settlers" are recorded from 1855.

The first child born in town, was a son of D. C. Parker and wife, April 25th, 1855, two days after reaching their new home. It died within a few days of its birth. A boy, Frank, was born to Amos Hoyt and wife, July 25th, following, and, December 25th, the same year, twins were born to F. A. Clay and wife, who settled on section 33.

The first death that occurred, was that of a child of Antoine Le Count, which was caused by overturning a kettle of hot water, in December, 1853. The Rev. James Parker was the first Justice of the Peace, appointed in

January, 1856. His son, D. C. Parker, was appointed the next year, and Mr. Francis Huot was appointed at the same time, but did not qualify. The office has remained in the family almost continually ever since, James M. Parker having held the office more terms than any man in town, and bids fair to be re-elected as long as he may live.

The first marriage was Jean Bourgeoise to Miss Rose Rouilliar.

The first school in the town was established through the efforts of Francis Huot, in the summer of 1856, in a shanty belonging to Oliver Huot, on section 14, in what is now District No. 51, and taught by Miss Lorinda Shaw, who also taught the school established the following year, in what is now District No. 48.

INDIANS. In June, 1858, the Chippewa Indians had a fight with their old time foes and deadly enemies, the Sioux, who had recently obtained a number of Chippewa scalps, and returned with their trophies strung on a hoop, adorned with narrow strips of ribbon, all spattered with blood. The Chippewas in return made a raid, and stole on them from the shelter of the Minnesota River banks, near Shakopee, but the Sioux, having received warning in time, were prepared to give them a spicy reception on the prairie, in plain sight of the whites, who witnessed, as neutrals, their bloody encounter, where the Chippewas were badly cut up. On their return they passed through Plymouth, along their usual war path, offering no injury to the settlers, but their commissary being reduced, they appropriated what they needed in that line; a pair of steers belonging to I. S. Parker and Amos Hoyt, happening to be in sight, were shot and consumed.

They also emptied a crib of corn for D. C. Parker, and wounded one of his cows, and made some other depredations, but as they were on the verge of starvation, the whites concluded that as necessity knows no law, it would be useless to quote Blackstone to them, lest they in turn, should quote a prior law, that "might makes right;" so they were allowed to pass on in peace. It made the usual ten days' excitement in the young settlement, and soon passed into the oblivion of a back number, soon to be overshadowed by the much greater terror to be experienced in the summer of 1862. When the news reached the people of the terrible massacre of the white settlers, on the frontier, at Acton, and at the lower Sioux agency, on August 18th, this caused great excitement in town, and all sorts of rumors were afloat. One day a neighbor called to inform the writer that the Indians were coming down on us, and had been heard from as near as Rockford, and might be expected here at any moment, and advised that a public meeting be called to meet at Frank Day's house, at 9 o'clock the next morning, to devise means of safety for the women and children. We finally agreed that he was to take one way, and myself the other, and give the notice of the meeting next day, and have the word passed from house to house. But when we reached the place of meeting the next morning, there were but few assembled, and we soon learned that many, instead of attending to the safety of all, had taken good care to look out for No. 1. They had skedaddled during the night, to Minneapolis, for safety. Some men who had that morning came from the West, informed us that the people at Rockford had built a

stockade of logs, to be prepared for Indians, if they should come, but had not heard of their coming this way nearer than Meeker County. We had a good laugh at the expense of our precautions neighbors. However, the meeting concluded to arrange for danger signals, and advised the neighbors for awhile to assemble, as many as convenient, at one place, and keep a guard out. The writer was persuaded one night to go with his family and spend the night at neighbor Stevens', on the Rockford Road, he volunteering to stand guard the first part of the night, and one of the men was to relieve him at 2 o'clock; but the perfect feeling of safety he felt, and the confidence reposed in the first relief, kept him sound asleep until sunrise the next morning, before he appeared to take my place. Soon after this we organized a home-guard, of about thirty men, who chose Charles Tolman for captain, and Ferdinand Kratz first lieutenant; the latter had seen service in Germany. We met for drill one day in each week, 'till it became monotonous, and was omitted for a while. When one day some time after, the troops, under General Sibley, had driven the Indians across the Missouri River, and the Indian scare had mostly subsided, Frank Hatcher brought the news to Captain Tolman that Indians had been seen by James Moody to rise up in the brush near the spot where Dennis Schmitz has since built his new house. The news soon spread, and for the benefit of his sagacity and experience among Indians, word was sent across Medicine Lake, to Antoine Le Count, with a request that he report to Captain Tolman, at 2 o'clock p. m., and join in the advance, for the purpose of finding the facts in the case, and, if necessary,

catch the weasel asleep; or, in other words, entrap the Indians when off their guard. At the appointed hour, the procession started, with such arms as were available. The orderly sergeant was armed with a long, old-fashioned rifle, that had been an heirloom in his father's family, but for which there was but little use in old Massachusetts, at the date of 1854, the time when the indulgent father consented to his son's taking it with him to the wilds of Minnesota. But the old rifle had seen its best days, and, unfortunately, while being used to shoot partridges, had broken the spring in the lock, so that it would have been impossible to have fired it if it had been loaded. But the valiant bearer of the old gun consoled himself with the thought that the Indians, if he should happen to meet them, would be in ignorance of the fact. He had descended from a long line of revolutionary grand-fathers, and great uncles, of which there were at least thirty, six feet in the aggregate, and bearing the name of Gould, and three by the name of Holland, six feet each, if they were barefoot, not including one great grand-father, that was a major, well stocked with Irish wit, and valiant courage. But to return to the charge; while on our march, in broken ranks, the orderly was stopped by Le Count, with finger up and a whispered "Whist!" We stopped, we strained our ears to listen, but heard nothing. After a moment's silence he said: "I heard Indians there," pointing to a rise of ground covered with brush and a growth of scattering, small trees, off to the left of the road, where we were advancing, but as we received no shot from them, we passed on to the spot where they were said to have risen

from the brush, at the approach of Mr. Moody. When we reached it, we looked in vain for any signs of Indians among the short clipped grass and hazel brush, until Le Count pointed to the ground, saying, "There is a track, and there," pointing further east, a few feet further on; we looked, but saw naught. He walked on, with his eyes looking on the ground, and finger pointing, but we might as well try to see a materialized spirit in broad daylight with no medium in the cabinet, as to distinguish an Indian track in the short, thin, dry grass and stunted brush. But wait! It leads down to the soft, black mud, through the swale, to a puddle of water, and there we could all see moccasin tracks and knee tracks, where they had bent down to drink the water, and then, leading around to the edge of the pool, they struck east, and he traced them to the rising ground, pointed to by Le Count on our way out. There again we could all see marks made by them while resting, but even the guide became bewildered. After following it to the road, where it led into a large mown meadow, where they left no mark, we deployed to the right, and left, in hopes that some of us might strike the trail, but in vain. After two hours' unsuccessful search, we were obliged to give up and return to our homes, hoping we might find no traces of them there, and in this were not disappointed. The next day, parties from Crystal Lake came out, and stopped at the writer's, to enquire as to the truth of the rumor that Indians had been seen. We told them that it was true, and if they cared for evidence that would leave no doubt in their minds, we would go with them and show them the marks their moc-

casins made. They concluded to go, and settle the disputed point, so far, at least, as their veracity could settle it in the minds of their Crystal Lake friends. After reaching the place, the tracks were still plainly visible, and they admitted the facts were convincing. Subsequently we heard there had been a party of Indians who reached St. Paul, and had an interview with the Governor, a sort of peace commission, to stop hostilities.

ORGANIZATION. The first meeting, by order of the County Commissioners, for the purpose of forming a town organization, was called at the house of Francis Day, on the 11th day of May, 1858. The meeting was organized by electing G. W. Messenger as moderator, and Jonas H. Howe, clerk. The room being too small to accommodate them, the meeting was adjourned to the hotel, kept by Mr. C. W. Farrington, on section 15. The following officers were elected: Supervisors, Francis Huot, chairman, D. C. Parker and Francis Gorham; Town Clerk, J. H. Howe; Assessor, Francis Day; Collector, Charles Tolman; Overseer of the Poor, Eustache Boucher; Constables, Phillip Otto and Alfred Jordan; Justices of the Peace, F. A. Clay and William Karson.

At a meeting of the County Board, April 10th, 1858, for the purpose of establishing the boundaries of the townships in the county, the congressional town of 118, range 22, was named Plymouth; but why a town settled mostly by Catholics and Agnostics should bear the name of the town settled by the people who came over in the Mayflower, unless on the principle of opposites, as the man named his dog Whitefoot because he hadn't a white hair on him. And the first meeting was called under that name,

which produced a great deal of dissatisfaction on the part of some of the voters, and another meeting was called, for June 21st, 1858, which met at the hotel kept by C. W. Farrington. After considerable discussion, a vote was taken, which showed a majority in favor of Medicine Lake for the name of the town. The next town meeting was held at the school house, in district No. 51, April 5th, 1859, and the call was issued under the name of Medicine Lake, and the business transacted under that name, but in the call for the general election of county and State officers, it bore the name of Plymouth. The following year, April 3d, 1860, the meeting was held under the original name. The county officials never recognized the name of Medicine Lake. And as the man said, when his wife insisted on naming the baby after the minister, "You can have your own way if it pleases you, for it don't hurt me any." There was a village called Plymouth laid out on the north and west shores of Parker's Lake, in 1856. Perhaps the name was given to the town to boom the village; if so, the boom passed off in mid-air, and not even an echo has been heard since.

The following is a copy of the minutes of two meetings held in the town in 1862:

Agreeable to a call of the citizens of the town, met at the house of Francis Day, on Monday, August 18th, 1862, to devise means to raise its quota of soldiers for the army. The meeting was organized by choosing Francis Huot chairman, and Jonas H. Howe, secretary. Chose a committee of five to report resolutions, viz: Jonas H. Howe, James M. Parker, Francis Berube, Nicholas Bofferding and M. D. L. Stevens. The following resolutions were reported and adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That we, the citizens of Plymouth, believe it to be the duty of every man to sustain the government in her present emergency, either in men or money, and we pledge ourselves as a town to furnish our quota, if it can be done, by appealing to the patriotism of her citizens, believing we are second to none in the love of our country and purity of patriotism.

Resolved, That inasmuch as our interests are equal in the cause, those who may see it in their duty to enlist voluntarily, should be paid a bounty by the town, and we hereby pledge twenty-five dollars to every volunteer who shall enlist from the citizens of this town.

Voted that the Town Clerk be hereby instructed to call a meeting of the voters of said town, to meet at the house of Francis Day, on Saturday, the 30th day of August, 1862. Adjourned.

Agreeable to a call on the opposite page, the citizens met at the house of Francis Day, the 30th day of August, at one o'clock p. m. First, chose Jonas H. Howe moderator. Second, voted to pay those who have volunteered to fill the call for the last 60,000, a bounty of twenty-five dollars, the same to include all whose names are registered and counted from the town. Third, voted that the town cause the daguerreotypes of all the volunteers from the said town to be taken, at the expense of the town, and that the Town Clerk is authorized to see that they are taken. Voted that the Town Treasurer be authorized to borrow money, for the town, to pay the bounty of volunteers. Voted that the Supervisors be appointed a committee to act with the Treasurer and to correct the list of volunteers, if found necessary. Voted that such of the volunteers as do not want their bounty down shall be entitled to legal interest from the town until paid. Voted that the Supervisors are hereby authorized to act for the town without calling a special meeting. Adjourned.

JONAS H. HOWE,
Town Clerk.

VILLAGE. The site for the village of Plymouth was located on the north and west shores of Parker's Lake, in the fall of 1856. It was laid out by Jared and Daniel Demon and Messrs. Sherburne, Davie, Davidson and Spicer. They bought the Wayzata mill and moved it to the west side of Parker's Lake. No other improvements were made, excepting the building of a small house to shelter the mill hands. The mill was operated that winter. In the spring the water of the lake rose and flooded the mill. The next summer the machinery was taken out, and, later, hauled to Minneapolis, and thus ended the village of Plymouth.

CHURCHES. Medicine Lake Catholic Church was built in 1858; it was a log building, 24x32. The first services were conducted by Father Le Dow. At that time the membership included about forty families. When a church in Crystal Lake was built, a few years later, it took part of the membership. In the spring of 1877, the present church was built. The main building is 36x50 feet, with an addition 16x18, and another 12x14 feet. When filled it holds four hundred people. It cost nearly \$2,600. It is situated on rising ground, overlooking Medicine Lake, on the east side of section 15. When the steeple was being built the staging gave way and one of the young men employed, named Herman Dietiez, was instantly killed. Another, Paul Adams, was so severely injured that he never recovered, and died, in consequence of the injury sustained, in the winter of 1892. Another, Peter Schmitz, had both ankles broken. The year the society proposed building followed the year of the grasshopper plague, and one of the members, when asked to subscribe toward the

building fund, said he would give \$50 if the grasshoppers didn't damage his crops, but if they did he wouldn't give anything. As the gift was supposed to be for the Lord's benefit, and He had the power to prevent the depredations, he looked upon the transaction as paying so much for an insurance policy against damage by the hoppers. He believed in building God's house on business principles. The money was paid, as he escaped damage. Father Boucher has officiated as pastor most of the time since the church was built.

In February, 1863, a society, called the German Evangelical Lutheran Church, was organized, and held its first meeting at the house of Herman Sandhoff. Services were conducted by Rev. George Fachtman. Services were held at the school house, in district No. 51, part of the time, until they built their present church edifice, in 1880, located on the east side of section 14, north of the road. Rev. Herman Fleer has preached for them part of the time since.

The Plymouth Methodist Church. This society was organized in 1868, and a church built, on the north side of Parker's Lake. The first services were conducted by Rev. Charles Haskell, who continued as pastor about two years. It was dedicated by Rev. Cobb, at that time presiding elder of the district. The Sabbath school had a membership of forty or fifty scholars, Miles Dickey superintendent. The structure was burned, in the fall of 1877. Since then no services have been held by the society until 1889, when Rev. Henderson re-organized it and preached in the grange hall and school house while a new church was building, very near the site of the old one.

SOCIETIES. Plymouth Grange No. 351 was organized by State Master Parsons, in September, 1874. The officers were: Master, J. M. Parker; Overseer, R. L. Braden; Secretary, R. L. Logan; Financial Secretary, Dennis Schmitz; Lecturer, I. S. Parker; Chaplain, A. H. French; Steward, R. B. Dickey; Ceres, Mrs. A. P. Parker; Pomona, Mrs. Barbara Dickey; Flora, Miss Marietta Parker; L. A. S., Miss Jane Parker. The Grange had twenty-one charter members, and reached a membership of forty-two. It was well attended and in a flourishing condition until many of its members moved away, with no new ones coming in, and finally suspended in 1878. It was re-organized in 1882, and soon after built a hall, for its meetings, 16x32, but finally dissolved into thin air in 1890. In July, same year, a Farmers' Alliance was organized, with fifteen charter members, which increased to twenty-four, soon after. It was called Plymouth Alliance No. 1105. In March, 1892, another one was organized, in district No. 48, with eight charter members, and named Rising Sun Farmers' Alliance No. 1402.

SCHOOLS. Miss Lorinda Shaw taught in district No. 51, in 1856, also in district No. 48, in 1857. In 1859, they built a log house, on the east side of section 14, which was used until 1868, when the present house was built, on the same site. The second school was established, in what is now district No. 48, in the summer of 1857. The building used was a log structure, 12x16 feet, and located on section 28. The number of scholars was about fifteen. The number in 1880 was about eighty-five. The third school was established in the summer of 1862, and taught, in a granary, on the

farm of Francis Berube. Any building that could be obtained was used until 1867, when a school house was built, and used until 1874, when the present one was built, on section 17. There are in the town five entire and six joint districts, with seven school houses, all frame, and well furnished, all having patent seats.

POST OFFICES. The first post office established in the town was Medicine Lake, in the spring of 1859, and Francis Huot appointed postmaster. He held the office about three years, when he was succeeded by his brother, Louis. Plymouth post office was established in 1865, and Nathaniel Day appointed postmaster, who removed it to his house, on section 15. Mr. Day died, in the winter of 1867, and was succeeded by Amos Dickinson, who was followed by James Hough, who held the office until it was discontinued. In 1878, another office was established, on section 4, and Fred Guesman appointed postmaster. This office was discontinued, in the spring of 1880. Parker's Lake post office was established June 28th, 1871, and James M. Parker appointed postmaster. He has held the office up to the present time. South Plymouth post office was established in 1862, and located on section 33, Mrs. Matilda Clay being appointed postmistress. The post office at Wayzata was re-established in 1864, and South Plymouth was soon after discontinued. Plymouth post office has been re-established, with Fred Webb as postmaster.

HOTELS. The first hotel in the town was kept by C. W. Farrington, on section 15, on the Minneapolis and Rockford road. The "Farmers' Home" hotel was built, by Nicholas Bofferding, in 1863, and kept by him for several years. He sold it to Carl Schiebe, in

the spring of 1872. It is now conducted by Carl Schiebe, jr., and is located at the forks of the Watertown and Wayzata roads, on the west side of section 36. James Riley kept a house for the entertainment of man and beast, for several years, on the Rockford road, on section 17. In fact, most of the farmers kept open doors, and entertained the weary traveler, rather than turn him away empty and unrefreshed, provided there was a spare bed in the house and an empty stall in the barn.

OFFICIAL ROSTER FOR 1880. The board of township officers for the year 1880 were: Supervisors, Jacob Rath, chairman, David Gorham and William Egan; Town Clerk, J. H. Jordan; Treasurer, Carl Schiebe, jr.; Assessor, J. M. Parker; Constables, J. W. Day and Timothy Ryan; Justices of the Peace, J. M. Parker and P. J. Weinen.

Population in 1880, 1,035; number of acres in town, 21,480; valuation of real estate, \$268,343; of personal property, \$37,125; taxes, \$2,667.

OFFICIAL ROSTER FOR 1890. The township board for 1890 were: Supervisors, Jacob Rath, chairman; W. H. Deziel and Fred Webb; Town Clerk, John H. Jordan; Treasurer, Chas. Schiebe; Assessor, J. M. Parker; Justices of the Peace, James M. Parker and Jonas H. Howe; Constables, E. C. Hughes and Mathias Miller.

Population in 1890, 1,045; taxes, \$300; support of poor, \$50; for roads and bridges, \$600.

CHESTER BUSHNELL was born in Norwich, Connecticut, August 4th, 1803. His parents moved to New York when he was about nine years old, and settled in Jefferson County, where he was married, May 16th, 1824, to Mercy Manchester, only daughter of Samuel

Manchester, formerly of Rhode Island. In 1834, Mr. Bushnell moved to Cleveland, Ohio; again, in 1839, to Wisconsin, settling in what was then known as the "Rock River Woods," and built, through these woods, the territorial road from Milwaukee to Madison, removing to the capital in 1845, and to Minneapolis, Minnesota, in 1854, where he built and opened the hotel known as the Bushnell House. In 1859, he removed to Plymouth, where he farmed, until his death, which occurred January 26th, 1874. Mr. Bushnell was a prominent citizen, a successful farmer, who took an interest in the education and religious instruction of the young, as well as being active in the affairs of the town, but never but once did he consent to run for any town office, when he was elected Town Clerk. He left five children, one married daughter, living in Wisconsin; Sophia, who has been a very successful teacher; Byron, who married Marian, a daughter of John Potts Brown; William, who married Alexia Dickey, a daughter of Miles Dickey; Nettie, who married Sam Brown.

SAM BROWN, son of John Potts Brown, settled in Plymouth in 1858, and removed to Glencoe in the spring of 1875, where he served for several years as County Auditor. Though a Democrat, and uncompromising, was elected, although the county was very strongly Republican. The voters sought the man, for his sterling integrity, and not the man the office.

CHRISTOPHER BRAESCH, one of the first settlers on Bass Lake, was born in Prussia, in 1830. His parents died when he was nine years old, and he was engaged in farming, until he came to America, in 1854. After living

in Chicago about eighteen months, he came to St. Anthony, where he built a small house. In 1856, he made a claim in Plymouth, where he now lives. Lived on his claim a short time, building a log house, then returned to Minneapolis, where he engaged in mason work, three years. Was employed on the old Eastman and Gibson mill, and others. In 1859, came, with his family, to his claim, in Plymouth, where he has since remained, and now has a pleasant home. He married Sophia Peters, at Chicago, in 1854. They have six children, Emma, Albert, Henry, Mary, Minnie and Charley.

THOMAS CLARK was born in Yorkshire, England, November 5th, 1828. He lived with his father until eleven years of age, his mother having died when he was young. At the age of thirteen, he began life for himself, and was engaged in farming, until 1850, when he came to this country. Resided in Massachusetts three years, New York five years, Canada three years, and in Huron County, Michigan, until 1869, when he came to Plymouth. He enlisted in the Twenty-Ninth Michigan Volunteers, in 1864, and was mustered out, at Nashville, Tennessee, in 1865. He was married, to Jane A. Saunderson, of England, in 1848. They have had eight children, seven of whom are living. Mr. Clark has since left Plymouth and gone west, to begin life on new land, by the aid of his pension, which he was so long in getting that it amounted to quite a sum when he received it.

FRANCIS A. CLAY came from Maine, in 1855, and settled on section 33, with his father, Jonathan Clay, and his mother-in-law, Mrs. Greer. Mr. Clay was one of the first Justices of the

Peace, being chosen in 1858. He enlisted in Company B, Sixth Regiment, August 12th, 1862. Sick in hospital at Helena, and came near dying. Was mustered out August 19th, 1865. His wife, Mrs. Matilda Clay, was appointed postmistress, and had charge of South Plymouth post office in war time. He afterwards sold his farm, moved to Minneapolis, and worked in the lumber mill, for Dean and Company, until his health failed. But, fortunately, his wife had business talents and kept the pot boiling, besides saving money enough to buy a lot, and build a neat cottage, on Emerson Avenue, North, where they now live. Mr. Clay is a firm believer in the religious teachings of Emanuel Swedenborg. He is also fond of reading, which his health gives him a chance to indulge in.

JOSEPH W. DAY was born in Piscataquis County, Maine, July 22d, 1849, and lived with his parents, engaged in farming, until 1865, when he came, with his father, to Hennepin County. His father died, in 1867, leaving Joseph to care for his mother and family. He has made his home in Plymouth since coming to this county, and, in 1871, settled on his present farm. He married Ellen S. Hughes, in 1872. They are the parents of six children. John A., Albert W., Elmer L. and Elzada B. are the oldest.

BENJAMIN FROST, a native of Maine, was born in Hancock County, March 15th, 1830. His parents died when he was twelve years old, and, in 1855, he came to Minneapolis, and engaged in lumbering, with L. Day and Sons. He worked on the foundation of the dam, at the falls, and on the boom piers, above the falls. He also helped to run the first logs for the mill at Minneap-

olis. Married Ellen Cruikshank, June 25th, 1862. In 1868, he bought the farm where he lives, eight miles west of Minneapolis. They have had five children: Edwin, who was drowned, in the summer of 1891, Ada, Orin, Benjamin, jr., and Elva, and they have adopted a nephew of Mrs. Frost.

DAVID GORHAM, one of the earliest settlers of Hennepin County, was born in Quebec, Canada. When he was four years of age his father died, and David went to Montreal. He was occupied in farming until 1836, when he came to the United States. He resided two years in Virginia, and twelve years in Maine, engaged in lumbering, on the Penobscot. In April, 1849, he came to St. Anthony. He made a claim of 160 acres in what is now North Minneapolis, and also of the farm since owned by R. P. Russell, near Lake Calhoun. He ran the first shingle and lath mill in the place. In 1854, he made a claim in what is now Plymouth township, and after remaining on it one year, returned to Minneapolis, where he was engaged in the lumber mills, for about twelve years. In 1864, he, in company with others, started for California, but, on reaching the "Bad Lands," were surrounded by Sioux Indians, and held seventeen days, being rescued by General Sully's cavalry. They then returned to Minneapolis, satisfied with their adventure. In 1867, he bought the farm claimed by James Riley, and lived there until 1891, when he died. He held the office of Supervisor for ten years, and did much for the cause of education. He was married, in 1850, to Miss Barber, of Maine. They have had nine children, although but six survived him.

JONAS H. HOWE, a native of Massachusetts, was born, in Petersham, Worcester County, April 29th, 1821. He attended the academy, at Deerfield and New Salem, and, at the age of twenty-one, went to Boston, for two years, then returned to his father's farm, for nine years. He came to Hennepin County, in 1854, and made a claim, where he still resides. The same year he went, with a party, to Crow Wing, to get out timber for the first suspension bridge. In the fall he built a cabin, sixteen feet square, on his claim. This was the second house built in the township. He brought the lumber for his house from St. Anthony, floating it across Medicine Lake, as there was no road around. In 1855, his family joined him. In 1864, he was appointed Enrolling Clerk for the township, and afterwards enlisted in Company F, Eleventh Infantry, with the rank of sergeant, and served eleven months. He was elected to the House of Representatives, in 1865. In 1873, his dwelling was destroyed by fire, and he immediately rebuilt a more substantial house. Mr. Howe has been Town Clerk for thirteen years, Justice of the Peace several years, and was census enumerator in 1880, and again in 1890. He has always taken an active part in the affairs of the town. His wife, whom he married in Massachusetts, was Margaret Swindell, of Boston. They had ten children, of whom seven are now living. Cora, the eldest, was a member of the first class at the Deaf and Dumb Institute, at Faribault. She was a pupil seven years and then taught three years, when poor health compelled her to retire from teaching. All his daughters have served the county and the cause of education by teaching.

THOMAS HUGHES, one of the early settlers of Plymouth, was born, in England, November 25th, 1803. He served five years in the British Army, and, in 1849, brought his family to America, and located at Burlington, Iowa, until the fall of 1854, when he removed to Minnesota. He settled on the claim in what is now Plymouth, where he resided until his death, which occurred April 4th, 1887. At the time he came, there were no roads, excepting the Indian trails used by the Sioux. Mr. Hughes gave his attention to farming, since his first settlement, and lived to build up a fine home. He was married, to Hannah Buckell, in England, February 6th, 1825. They have had nine children, two of whom still reside in Plymouth. The names of their children were: James, Mary Ann, John, Thomas, Henry, Charles, Ellen, Edward and Ellen, second. His son, Thomas, since deceased, enlisted in the Sixth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, in 1861. He served one year and was transferred to Company H, Twenty-Ninth Regiment, Veteran Reserve Corps, and served until mustered out, at St. Paul, in 1865. He was engaged in the battles of Birch Coolie and Wood Lake, during the Indian outbreak.

JAMES HUGHES was born, in England, January 2d, 1825. He remained with his parents until arriving at the age of twenty-one, in the meantime serving an apprenticeship of seven years at the blacksmith trade. He then went to Wales, and was engaged in Lee's iron works for nine months; then returned to England and established a smithing business. In 1852, he came to Burlington, Iowa, and engaged in business there until March, 1855, when he started for Minnesota,

with six yoke of oxen, two cows and one wagon. The journey was pleasant until they arrived in Minnesota Territory, where they found large bodies of snow, and no roads. He was obliged to leave his family alone in the wagon one night, while he went in search of food and assistance, during a terrific storm. When he reached Red Wing he had only five oxen and one cow, the others having perished on the route. Shipped from there to St. Paul, sold his cattle, went to St. Anthony, and, in May, 1855, made his claim in Plymouth, where he afterwards lived, until his decease. He engaged in farming and smithing until the war of the rebellion. July, 1864, he enlisted in the Eighth, and was detailed as assistant post blacksmith, at Fort Snelling, where he served until mustered out, May, 1865. He was active in all public affairs of the township, and has held nearly all its offices. He was married to Elizabeth Hatcher, in England, April, 1848. They have had nine children, of whom six are living: Edward C., Ellen, John, Julia, Thomas and Carrie.

HENRY HUGHES, son of Thomas Hughes, was born in England, January 28th, 1835. He came to the United States, with his parents, and was engaged in blacksmithing, at Burlington, Iowa. Came, with his parents, to Minnesota, in 1854, with two yoke of oxen, two cows, three horses and two wagons, being twenty-seven days on the road. He worked at blacksmithing, in Minneapolis, one year, then joined his father, on the homestead, in Plymouth. He was married, December 4th, 1862, to Mary A. Case, of Ohio, who has borne him eight children, seven of whom are living. In July, 1864, he enlisted in the Eighth Minne-

sota Infantry, and was mustered out May, 1865. Mr. Hughes has a fine farm, and, in connection with it, used to carry on a blacksmithing business.

CHARLES W. HUGHES was born in England, May 2d, 1838. He came, with his parents, Thomas and Hannah Hughes, to America, in 1848. Charles W. remained at St. Anthony, working with Daniel Bassett, one of the first carriage makers in the place, one and one-half years. He and his brother, Henry, made claims, in Benton County, and remained one year, but were obliged to abandon them, on account of scarcity of provisions. In the fall of 1859, he built a carriage shop, near the suspension bridge, in Minneapolis, and remained there until 1861, when he enlisted, in Company D, First Minnesota Infantry, and served until mustered out, in May, 1864. He participated in twenty-one engagements, some of them the hardest fought battles of the war. In 1864, he joined General Sully's expedition up the Yellowstone. Returned, in the fall, and worked for the government, at Fort Snelling, till the spring of 1865, when he came to Plymouth, bought forty acres of land, to which he has since added forty more, and has built up a good home. He married Martha Hatcher, of Hennepin County, May 14th, 1865, who died March 18th, 1882. They had eight children. He buried his wife in one of the real Minnesota blizzards, after which he was in poor health for some time. He sold his farm, removed to Minneapolis, and, after a while, married again, and has since left the State, and is seldom heard from, even by his own brothers.

EDWARD HUGHES was born, in England, October 18th, 1849. At the age

of three years, his father and family came to the United States, and resided at Burlington, Iowa, until 1855, when they came to Minnesota. Here Edward grew to manhood, and farmed, with his father, until November 28th, 1871, when he married Sarah Day, of this town. They settled on their present farm in March, 1873. They are the parents of four children: George, Edward, Ada and Edna.

JOSEPH JAMME, one of the early settlers of Hennepin County, was born, east of Quebec, Canada, May 16th, 1814. He lived with his parents, on the farm, until he reached the age of twenty-four, and, in 1838, removed to the United States, residing in Maine, engaged in the lumber business, near Bangor. In 1853, he came to Minnesota, and spent two years lumbering, at St. Anthony and on the river. In 1855, he made a claim, of 160 acres, in what is now Plymouth, where he lived several years. At first, after residing one year on his claim, he returned to Minneapolis and engaged in lumbering, until 1866, since which time he resided in Plymouth, on his farm, until 1882, when he left, and rented it, and removed to Minneapolis. He was married, in Oldtown, Maine, to Miss Celeste Barber, of that place. They have had nine children, of whom six are living, viz.: Addie F., Clara, Phœbe, Joseph R., Henry C. and Bernard G.

ALEXANDER G. JARDINE, a native of Scotland, was born, in Ayreshire, on the 8th day of October, 1847. At the age of fifteen, he commenced to learn the blacksmith trade; also worked, for a time, with Randolph, Elder and Company, ship builders, of Govan, Scotland. In 1869, he went to Canada,

stayed one year, and then moved to Massachusetts, but afterwards returned to Canada, and, in 1879, came to Plymouth, and established a blacksmith shop, where he did a thriving business. October 19th, 1880, he married, in Minneapolis, Miss Sarah, daughter of William and Ellen Allen, of Scotland. He sold out his business, and was afterwards killed by the bursting of a grindstone. His father worked in the shop a while, then his brother, John H., took the business, and, after some time, bought a place, on the Watertown road, west of Parker's Lake, and built a shop, south of the road, and opposite his house. Still later, he bought twenty acres of land, of Morris Connelly, and built a picturesque cottage, with barn and other out houses, and a new shop, south of the road. He and his wife and children not only have a natural taste for music, but have improved it by cultivation. Mention should be made of a tragic accident that happened to a man by the name of Dennesson, a brother-in-law of the Jardines, who, while digging a well, near the southwest shore of the lake, lost his life, by the caving of the well, burying him in sand. He was dead when the debris was removed.

JOHN H. JORDAN, a native of Prussia, was born January 16th, 1845. When seven years of age, he came, with his parents, to America. They landed in New York, in the fall of 1852, and went to Newark, New Jersey, for a short time, and, in 1853, moved to Illinois. In the spring of 1855, they came to Minnesota, and made a claim on section 18 of what is now Plymouth township, where they experienced, of course, their share of the hardships of pioneer life. In July,

1864, John H. enlisted in the Eighth Minnesota Regiment Volunteer Infantry, served nine months, and was mustered out, at Fort Snelling, May 16th, 1865. He returned to the homestead and lived there until his marriage with Anna M. Widenbach, which occurred in November, 1868. In 1871, he bought the farm which he still cultivates, though he has since bought land joining the main road, where he has built a new home. Mr. Jordan has been active in all the public affairs of the town, also in promoting the causes of Christianity and education, as he understands them. He has been Assessor for six years, also Justice of the Peace, and school officer a number of years. At present, he fills the office of Town Clerk, to the satisfaction of a majority of the voters. They have a number of children, of whom Anna, John and Alexander have reached the age of usefulness.

MATHIAS KLAUSMAN was born, June 12th, 1828, in Baden, Germany. He lived with his parents until twenty years of age, when he went into the German army, for a time. In 1852, he immigrated to America; stayed in New York a short time, then removed to Ohio, where he was engaged in farming, and freighting for the iron works, until September, 1864, when he enlisted in Company F, One Hundred Eighty-First Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war. In 1866, he came to Minnesota, and settled on a farm, in Carver County, where he lived seven years, and then came to Plymouth, and bought ninety-seven acres of land, on the east side of Medicine Lake. In 1874, he bought fifty-one acres more, in section 23. He had a fleet of pleasure boats. He has since sold most of his land, and it is

included in what is now the village of Minneapolis Park, six miles west of the city. Mr. Klausman married Miss Frances Kreyer, January 12th, 1855. They have three living children, Peter, Charles and Frances.

FRANK KRATZ was born in Germany. Came to New York, where he married Anna Hughes. They came to Minnesota, and settled on wild land, just on the eastern skirts of the "big woods," in Plymouth township, in 1855, and opened a fine farm, and made money, by industry and economy. Their children, besides John, a son of Mrs. Kratz, by a former husband, adopted and reared by his step-father, and who is now living in Minneapolis, are: Augustus, Francis, one girl, who died young, George and Frederick. Francis is caring for his parents and taking charge of the large farm, but is, up to date, a single man.

THOMAS OTTAWAY, a native of Devonshire, England, was born May 16th, 1828. When he had grown to manhood, he superintended an extensive farm, near his birthplace. The most of his time was spent in this business until 1869, when he brought his family to America. He was with Wm. S. King, at Lyndale farm, one year, then superintended the Wilmar farm for five years, and, in 1876, bought a farm at Parker's Lake, but sold, in 1880, and bought where he now resides, a farm first owned by Francis A. Clay, and one-half mile east of Wayzata. Mr. Ottaway was married, to Miss Mary E. Rowel, of England, August, 1850. They were the parents of two children, Mary and Emily. Their mother has since died.

DANIEL C. PARKER was born in Cumberland County, Maine, June 9th, 1823. When four years of age, he went, with his father's family, to Ohio, and remained nine years, when they returned to Maine. At the age of twenty-one he began to work at ship-building, and was engaged at this business eleven years, helping build some of the largest sailing vessels of the time. On the 28th of May, 1851, Mr. Parker married Miss Hester A., daughter of Ira and Betsy Green, of Maine. In the spring of 1855, he came to Minnesota and pre-empted the farm where he now lives. In those days lumber was hard to obtain, and he built a log house, 20x30 feet, using basswood bark for shingles. He now has a fine, large barn and windmill for pumping water, and about the year 1870 he built his present residence. He has taken an active part in all public affairs of the town. He was a member of the first school board, chairman of the first town board, and a delegate to the first convention held in the State, to draft a State constitution. They have had a family of seven children, only four of whom are now living.

JAMES M. PARKER, one of the early settlers of Plymouth, was born in Cumberland County, Maine, September 5th, 1820. He went, with his parents, to Kentucky, remaining there one year, and left on account of hostile Indians, removing to Cincinnati, Ohio, where his father engaged in ship-building. He remained there until 1836, when they returned to Maine. James lived with his parents until 1846, when he married Anna P. Ridley, and removed to Massachusetts, remaining one year. He returned to Maine, and, in 1856, brought his fam-

ily to Minnesota and made the claim, in this town, where he has since resided. His father preceded him one year. There were no roads at that time, and the Indians were continually passing to and fro. He has held all the offices of the township. Has been justice of the peace thirty-two years and postmaster at Parker's Lake nineteen years. He has also been largely interested in the cause of education. Alfred A., Geo. M., Ella J., Marietta M., Frances E., Dora A., Carrie E., Walter I. and Ida A. are their children. Eugene E. died.

JOHN H. PAST was born in Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, March 23d, 1849. He came, with his father, to Minnesota in 1859, and remained until 1863, when they went to Delaware. In 1877, John H. returned to Minnesota, where he has since resided. He married Miss Margaret Rowan, of Pennsylvania, December 25th, 1864. They have had four children, only one of whom is now living. They have since left town.

HENRY PROHL was born in Mecklenburg-Schweren, in 1827. At the age of sixteen he started in life for himself and engaged in farming until 1858, when he came to this country and to Minneapolis. After living there nine years, he bought the farm where his son now lives, on the south shore of Bass Lake. He afterwards bought wild land, northwest of Bass Lake, and improved it, by building, and clearing land, where he now lives, with his other son. When he came to this country he was poor in everything but physical strength and ambition. He has since opened up two good farms, and in his old age enjoys the fruit of his early toil. He was

married, in Minneapolis, in 1859, to Dora Went, of his native place. They have had eight children, only two of whom are living, Charles and Henry.

FRED. RADINTZ, one of the early settlers of Plymouth, was born in Prussia, June 29th, 1828. He remained with his parents until fifteen years old, when he began to shift for himself, and hired out for a shepherd until 1852, when he came to America. He went to Sheboygan, Wisconsin, and thence to the Lake Superior copper mines, staying nearly two years. In October, 1854, he came to what is now Plymouth, and made a claim, in the edge of the "big woods," which he has since "made to rejoice and blossom." He first built a small log house and shaved out shingles for the roof. After remaining one year he removed to St. Anthony, where he engaged in digging wells, for two years. In November, 1857, he was married to Christina Snabel, of Prussia, and returned to his farm, becoming one of the most successful grain and stock raisers in the town. Fourteen children have been born to them, of whom ten are living, viz.: Hanna, George, Bertha, Lena, Christine, Herman, Elizabeth, Henry and Mary. Two hundred forty acres comprise his farm, much of it reclaimed from dense forest.

NICHOLAS ROEHL, a native of Prussia, was born February 21st, 1827. When he was ten years old his father died, and, four years after, he began teaching, which he continued four years. His mother died, after which he worked at farming for nine years. He married Anna Mary Schneider, January 22d, 1849, and in June, 1854, brought his family to America and

settled near St. Paul. In April, 1864, he bought the farm in Plymouth where he now lives, situated eleven miles west of Minneapolis, on the road leading to Maple Plain, where he has a fine farm, with neat and commodious buildings. He buried his wife in 1888.

JACOB ROTH, a native of Germany, was born August 6th, 1837, and remained with his parents until 1858. He was married, October 19th, 1865, to Katherine Nilles, of Germany, and, in November, came to America. He came directly to Minnesota and lived on the west shore of Medicine Lake, until January, 1866, when he and his brother, Nicholas, bought the farm of Alfred Parker, north of Parker's Lake, where he now lives. He has been Town Treasurer four years and one of the board of supervisors for several years. They have had seven children and lost one. Four boys and two girls are left to assist and cheer him.

AUGUST F. SANDHOFF was born in Prussia, April 23d, 1834. He lived with his parents until twenty-one years of age, and worked at carpentering until 1861, when he came to America. He located in St. Anthony, and, in 1868, bought the farm where he now lives, in the town of Plymouth, on the Minneapolis and Rockford road, eight miles from the city. In 1869, he married Miss Willmina Sprung, of Prussia. They have had five children, three of whom are living, Otto, Emma and Mary. Mr. Sandhoff has taken a lively interest in the growth of the town and has built one of those large barns with rock walled basement, for which the town is noted. He and his wife are members of the Evangelical Church.

HERMAN A. SANDHOFF was born in Prussia, January 13th, 1830. He lived with his parents until the age of eighteen, when he began the trade of stone mason, and, in 1851, moved to Berlin, where he worked until 1854. He then came to America, and worked at his trade, in Galena, Illinois, a few weeks. He then came to St. Anthony, where he worked seven months on the old island mill and paper mill. In January, 1855, he made a claim to the farm where he now lives. At that time the region around him was an unbroken wilderness, save one or two settlers. He married Miss Amelia Schmidt, of Hennepin County. They have had seven children, six of whom are now living. Mr. Sandhoff has been several times on the board of supervisors, and has been active in promoting the interests of the town. He and his wife are members of the Lutheran Church. In March he had his large barn burned by an incendiary, and, having good grounds for suspicion, got out a warrant for the arrest of a man named Hoss, who had worked for him, and who was, at the time, on a drunken spree. The justice before whom he was examined, believing him guilty, sent him to jail, to await his trial before the district court. After an examination by the grand jury he was set free. He then sued Mr. Sandhoff for \$5,000 damages and recovered \$1, throwing the costs on Mr. Sandhoff.

CARL SCHIEBE, SR., a native of Prussia, was born on the 8th of January, 1822. He lived with his parents until twenty-one years of age, when he commenced the business of freighting, and was thus engaged until 1863, when he came to the United States. He lived three years in New York, and removed

to Minneapolis, in 1866, where he remained seven years. In 1873, he came to Plymouth and bought two hundred acres of land, which included the "Farmer's Home" tavern, but as the house was too small for the increased business, he built an addition 20x28 feet. The house, retaining its former name, has since been remodeled in modern style, and is one of the best houses in town and still kept by his son, Charles Schiebe, who retains the confidence of the traveling public. He has built a large barn and a fine covered dancing floor in the pleasant grove west of the house. In 1879, the elder Schiebe bought one hundred sixty acres of land, in section 35, where he erected a large dwelling house, with spacious out buildings, on the Minneapolis and Wayzata road, where his son, August, now lives, with eighty more acres in addition, which he bought soon after his marriage, and built two more barns, large enough to store his many tons of tame and wild hay from the damaging rain. At the age of twenty-two the elder Schiebe married Miss Johanna Genka, a native of Prussia. He has since died, leaving his widow and three children well provided for.

FREDERICK HENRY BENJAMIN SCHMIDT was born in Prussia, December 27th 1829. He lived with his parents until of lawful age, when he enlisted in the Prussian army, and served three years. In 1853, he came to the "land of the free," and, after stopping in Chicago one year, came to St. Anthony, and, in the spring of 1855, made a claim of one hundred sixty acres south of Bass Lake, where his son now lives. He bought a farm of David Gorham, on the Rockford road, near the west part of the town, where he built two large

barns and makes it his homestead. He resided in St. Anthony eleven years, engaged in carpenter work and teaming. In January, 1854, he made a trip, with his team, to the Red River country, and was out twenty-nine days. During the trip he suffered much hardship, being several days without food for himself or forage for his team. He was married, December 17th, 1857, to Barbara Ortlieb, of Prussia, and in the following spring moved to his home in Plymouth, where he has since resided. He has been a school officer for a number of years, but would never accept town office. He has been one of the largest farmers in town; early getting his land cleared for the plow, he was an extensive grain raiser and stock farmer. But his previous hard labor begins to tell on his health and he has divided his original farm among his grown-up sons, who bid fair to follow in his lead.

DENNIS SCHMITZ was born in Coblenz Parish, west of the River Rhine, April 29th, 1827. He left his parental home at the age of eighteen, and entered the army, and served until 1850. In 1852, he came to America; spent three years in the lumber regions of Michigan, and, in 1855, came to Minnesota. The same year, his father and family came to America, and making claims, settled in what is now Plymouth. Mr. Schmitz has been active in all public affairs of the town and keeps well posted in what is going on in the outside world. Was a member of the first school board, and has been chairman of the town board a number of times. Was the only member of the board of County Commissioners ever elected from Plymouth. He was married, in St. Paul, February 6th, 1860, to Miss Susan Galner, of Prussia.

They have had seven children born to them.

PETER J. WINNEN. If there is one man in Plymouth who above all others is entitled to be called a universal genius, that one is Peter J. Winnen. Born in Germany, November 5th, 1835, he came to America, in company with his father, Michael Winnen, and uncle, Peter J. Weber. The former was born in 1802 and died in 1867; the latter was born in Germany, in 1804, and is now living in the house with his nephew, one of the oldest men in Plymouth. They stopped in Detroit, Michigan, until 1854, when they came to St. Paul, and remained about one year, when they came to the land since named Plymouth and first made a claim, near the Catholic Church, in the east part of Medina, which they soon sold, to be used by the church, and moved to the place where they now live and made a permanent home. Peter J. was a wood carver by trade and worked at his trade part of the time, for several years, both in St. Paul and Minneapolis. He married Miss Anna Lacher, who was born in Switzerland, October 24th, 1840. They were married at St. Paul, in 1858. They have had ten children born to them. Mary, the eldest, born in 1861, married Alex. Frick and still lives in Plymouth, near her old home; Catherine, born in 1863, married Fred. Reuppe; Annie, born in 1866, married A. Dickey and lives at Wayzata; Dina, born January 1st, 1868, married Ebin. Dillmann; Sophy, born 1870, married H. Von Beck; Letty, born in 1871, married Arthur Squire; Caroline, born 1874; Barbara, born 1877; Paul, born 1880, and Lily, born in 1883, making a very bright, beautiful and interesting family, and although the house and surroundings are home-

like, unique and tasty, yet the visitor is always ready to forego the outside, attractive as it is, for the hearty welcome and good cheer within. Besides the usual field crops, there is a garden and front yard devoted to an endless variety of flowers, in their season, and large patches of small fruit, from grapes down to currants. [Mr. Winnen died in 1892, a short time after the above sketch was written.]

CONCLUSION. Plymouth does not boast of her statesmen, artists, poets, historians, philosophers and world-renowned writers. Why should she? The town has been organized only thirty-four years. The inhabitants are nearly all farmers and are fully convinced that the best stock a farmer can raise is men and women, and the best place to improve that stock is the schoolhouse; the best cultivators yet invented are school teachers; the best security for free government is intelligent voters. And although many of us do not boast of much learning, we fully realize that knowledge is power, and are not disposed to withhold the money necessary to educate our children. And who shall say that some of the coming generations of noted men and women may not be interested in glancing over the history of Plymouth and learn patience, endurance and perseverance from the struggles of their parents and grandparents from 1854 to 1892? We may learn this truth even from corporations and trusts that co-operation and combination are better than competition, although the tuition is expensive; that the brains are as useful workers as the muscles, and the working of the first a little will tend to relieve and rest the latter; that "a government of the people" should look after the welfare of the



Wm F Holtz.

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producing classes; that indirect taxation never made a people, as a whole, prosperous; that it is not wise statesmanship that tends to rob the producer, to pile up wealth in the coffers of the few, while the many grow poorer from year to year. While the farmer feeds and clothes the nations he isn't in the habit of furnishing capital to banking institutions, or for building railroads, although his scanty earnings are freely drawn on to pay the interest on the bonds. While he is expected to reverence the laws he is seldom called on to make them. While he furnishes freight for the common carriers, he is not supposed to have any interest in the cost of freighting. But we are living in an age of progress and farmers are beginning to wake up and using the interrogations, "Why?" and "How?"

WILLIAM FREDERICK HOLTZ was one of the first pre-emptors of land in this township, and came from New York, in the summer of 1854. He was born in Furstenwerder, Prussia, and left that country for America about the year 1848. Arriving in New York, he found employment as a carpenter in the Brooklyn navy yard, and worked at that trade until the summer of 1854, when he came to St. Anthony Falls, looking for a place to locate a home.

He crossed to the west side of the Mississippi, and found a claim which suited him, part timber and part prairie, upon the shore of one of the numerous lakes in the vicinity of the Fort Snelling Reservation. Parties in the land office at that time told him it was on the reservation and could not be pre-empted, and that he must remove.

Looking over the county in a westerly direction, he made the second

choice of a claim in section 32, Plymouth Township, on a lake now marked Gleason Lake. He built a cabin of logs, cleared and planted a garden patch, and pre-empted the land, as soon as it came into market, with "gold, worth three per cent. per month, and five after due." Meanwhile, his first claim was taken by other parties, regardless of the reservation rights, and was sold by the second claimants for \$10,000, before the war of the rebellion. Only one case of hundreds in Minnesota, and perhaps many more in Hennepin County, where the first claimants of land, in this county, from the fear of locating on "half-breed reservations" or "school lands," lost their chances of being the owners of some of the thriving cities of Minnesota.

In November, 1861, Mr. Holtz enlisted at Fort Snelling, in the Fourth Regiment, Company G, Minnesota Volunteers, and went immediately with his comrades to Georgetown. They marched through the first snow of winter, on foot, and camping out all the way; having to build a fort after their arrival, for protection. The hardships they endured were, perhaps, as great as any suffered by United States soldiers in former wars.

When spring opened, they took up the weary march of a return to Fort Snelling, from there to be sent to Corinth, Mississippi. The extreme heat of the Southern States, and bad water, compared with the cold, healthful climate of Minnesota, caused much illness and more homesickness. Many a brave man died from that regiment and Company G, whose life might have been saved by a little home care.

Mr. Holtz was discharged, disabled, at Corinth, Mississippi, July, 1862. He returned to Ferguson Point, Lake

Minnetonka, about the commencement of the Sioux Indian massacre, and, August 26th, 1862, was married by the Rev. Charles Galpin to Lydia D. Ferguson, widow of Wm. H. Ferguson, Sr.

His return encouraged others to remain, instead of leaving their homes, as many did, in their first affright. Twice Mr. Holtz went with others to the upper lake, to ascertain how near the Indians were. Mr. Galpin sent his wife and adopted children in one of the largest row boats to their home, to remain convenient to escape to Minneapolis, via Minnetonka Mills, whenever the signals were given that the Indians had come to Excelsior. The arrival of the Third Regiment, from the South, about that time, came to the rescue of the remaining settlers between Lake Minnetonka and Watertown. Quiet was restored, and the savages sent away to their reservations.

Mr. Holtz died, in North Minneapolis, January 16th, 1869, of disabili-

ties contracted while in the army. He was a high spirited, honest, hardworking man. Contrary to his wishes, often expressed when in good health and temper, his land, which, with much trouble, was pre-empted, with hard earned gold, got into the hands of a dishonest real estate firm, as did another farm upon which he had legal claims. The loss of his land, by no fault of his, greatly disturbed him, and the delay of the payment of the pension, to which he was entitled, added further to causes which, with his personal sufferings, caused his death at the early age of forty-one years.

There shall be no more to cause grief in the home to which he has gone. True religion is to visit the widow and fatherless in their affliction, and keep unspotted from the world. That he did, and God who knoweth the hearts of all His children, will reward him for all the good deeds of his short life.

MEDINA.

By Hon. B. F. Christlieb.

The German settlement which extends from the southwesterly part of Plymouth Township, across Medina into Independence and Greenwood Township, was begun, in 1854, by Frederick Radintz, Frank and Ferdinand Kritz, Daniel Glatz, and others, settling in Plymouth, and by Matthias Hansman, Joseph Welz, Carl Kassube and Michael Winnen settling in Medina. Michael Winnen afterwards removed to Plymouth, where his son, Peter. J., still resides. Among these Germans were a few Irish settlers, namely: The three Boyland brothers, Michael, Andrew and John, and ——— Burke. These settlers reached their locations by following O. E. Garrison's route to a point a short distance east of Wayzata, from where they opened a road, running in a northwesterly direction, by Joseph Wilson's (now Rodner's), F. Radintz' and Matthias Hansman's, with diverging branches to their several locations, which were extended as settlers came in, becoming the means of egress for that German settlement as it extended toward Crow River, in the years following.

While the English speaking people were settling the country about Long Lake, Lake Minnetonka and westward, the Germans were flanking them on the north, extending their settlement, which has been previously mentioned as beginning in 1854, through the town of Medina, during the year 1855, in about the following

order, as to names and locations, beginning in the spring of the latter year, namely: George Reiser, John Merz, Leo Stumpf, Andrew Scherer, John Wolsfield and Anton Baumeister, with their families; also, Adam Scherer and Peter Behrins, single, Charles Wolsfeld, Carl Staark, Frank Melcher, John Engel, John Wagner and family, Peter Clasen and Valorous Chilson (see Perkinsville).

Amongst these Medina settlers of 1855, was a party who had participated in the attempts at revolution, in 1848, in Baden, Germany, namely, Leo Stumpf. He narrates many thrilling and interesting experiences of those turbulent times.

John Wolsfield settled on the north end of the lake known by his name, where, in July, 1855, he was found by old neighbors of his former home in Trier, Germany, namely: Bernard Gaspar, Matthias Miller, wife and three sons, Peter, Edward and Nicholas, and also by Nicholas Classen, Wolsfield having opened a road from that of a previous settler, perhaps that of Reiser or Merz, by which his old neighbors found him, and they, Gaspar, Miller and his sons and Classen, in turn, opened roads to locations selected by them, other German settlers continuing the process of opening roads to their respective locations, all being extensions of that route, opened from Garrison's road, east of Wayzata, by Joseph Wilson's, Freder-

ick Radintz' and Matthias Hansman's over which the German settlers of 1855 found their way into Medina. Following the settlers last mentioned, others came, namely: Jacob Engel, John P. Bourgeoies, William Blake-man, Matthias Schwalen, John Schwalen (son of Matthias), Jacob Baecker, Paul Weydert, William P. Hillman and family, John Beck, Peter Hoppe, Philip Klein, Philip Lerch, Peter Lerch, Peter Schmitz and others.

Samuel Moody, Needham T. Perkins, Joseph B. and Wyman Macomber, Americans, settled in that part of Medina lying south of Lake Independence, during the fall of 1855, Perkins settling on the south shore of the lake and on the west line of Medina, adjoining the claim of his brother, John B., in Independence Township, where the two brothers later commenced business enterprises, which subsequently developed into a village. They had in their employ one Nollford Alford, a quadroon.

John Hann (known as John Hannen), Girard and Nicholas Wolsfeld took claims, in 1855, near John Wolsfeld. The Wolsfelds were brothers.

The Canadian French settlement, which was begun, in 1853, at Medicine Lake, by Antoine Le Count, extended itself across the town of Plymouth and entered the northeasterly part of Medina, in 1855. Those settlers, in seeking homes, sought lands possessed of sugar maple timber, and were conducted to such locations by Antoine Le Count, who, being a native of Minnesota, born on the Red River, near the northwest corner of the State, in 1822, and serving as an explorer and guide long before his settlement on Medicine Lake, became familiar with the country between the Red River and the Falls of St. Anthony, and

beyond, and was, therefore, well qualified to conduct these settlers to spots in Medina abounding with maple sugar timber. The names and locations of those settlers were as follows: Lange Hamel (father of Joseph and William Hamel) on line of Plymouth and Medina, at Hamel post office, settling there with his family, Prudent Fortin and family, amongst whom was Joseph Fortin, Peter Morin and family, Peter Billedeau and family, Peter Rouilliard and family, Joseph Corriveaux and Romain Pouilliot.

The following parties, born in France, settled in the same locality with their Canadian kinsmen, at the same time, namely: Antoine Laurent, M. D., a graduate of the Paris Medical School, his brother, John Laurent; also Lewis Miller, of French descent, settled there at the same time. He afterwards organized the musical band known by his name, in Minneapolis, about 1860.

The following Irish settlers located in Medina during the same year, namely: the Crowe brothers, James, Michael and Daniel, James Rooney, on the line of Plymouth and Medina, with land in both towns; James Mooney and family, Michael Luby and family, of which Maurice, David and John Luby were members.

N. G. Leighton and Joseph H. Hutchinson, and their families, settled in the northwesterly part of Medina, adjacent to the line of Corcoran. The homes of these parties constituted the easterly end of an American settlement which extended through the towns of Corcoran and Greenwood to Rockford, those in Corcoran being Israel Dorman and family, of which Hill Dorman was a member, Ambrose Leighton, brother of N. G. Leighton, and — Case. These settlers located

on the route traveled then from Rockford to Minneapolis, on which settlers of other nationalities also located, namely: P. O'Loughlin and others.

Settlers locating in Medina in 1856 and occurrences of that year were: Eugene Nettleton, near Lake Independence, John Schmitz, John Thies and family, Sebastian Kohler, Joseph Lenzen and family, Leonard Lenzen, Adolph Butz, Joseph Butz, Anthon Schaar, Bernard Feltas and parents, Christopher Seig, Adolph Hamisch and Carl August Hamisch.

The first marriage within the present limits of Medina and Orono was that of Sebastian Kohler, now of Watertown, and Miss Baumeister, daughter of Anton Baumeister, occurring in 1856.

Other settlers of 1856 were the Collins brothers, John, Cornelius, Dennis and Michael, and John Maylan settled on northern boundary of Medina; Maurice O'Herron on Medina Lake; also Thomas Kirkwood and Charles W. Burchfield and family, of which Joseph, Augustus, John and Louis Burchfield were members.

1857 settlers of Medina were: Jacob Clasen, Matthias Molitor, Matthias Mangen and family, Bernard Schockweiler and family, Joseph Lerch and Joseph O. Hamel, son of Lange Hamel, who came in 1855, the son remaining in Canada to complete his education at the seminary of Quebec, before migrating to Minnesota.

During the year 1856, John B. and Needham T. Perkins commenced the town site or village of Perkinsville, on the southerly shore of Lake Independence. The Perkins brothers set up a steam saw mill and opened a merchandising business, which, during that year and years following, proved to be a matter of much convenience to settlers, in the way of furnishing

lumber, enabling the latter to improve their habitations and obtain many of the necessities of life. Valorious Chilson was an 1855 settler of Medina, who, on his arrival, became interested in the contemplated town site scheme of the Perkins brothers and became a resident of the village at the beginning of its existence. Additional settlers came in and constructed dwellings, of lumber manufactured there from the stately linden, elm and oak timber growing near by, and soon Perkinsville became a neat hamlet, overlooking Lake Independence, the scene impressing the wanderer, as he approached the place from the dense forest, as being picturesque. The road then known as the Monticello and St Peter road was then surveyed through Perkinsville by George B. Wright, in November, 1856. That survey passed through the town site of Hassan, on Crow River, running south to Lake Independence, circling around the easterly shore of that lake to Perkinsville, and from the latter place it ran west of south and intersected the Excelsior and Greenwood road, near E. B. Sutherland's, following the latter to Excelsior. A plat and survey of Perkinsville was, in the meantime, made, by R. J. Mendenhall, which was signed by John B. and Needham T. Perkins, as proprietors, and made matter of record in June, 1857. In 1857, Orrin B. Crooker came to Perkinsville and opened a store, which, during the same year, he exchanged for a claim on Pioneer Creek.

The financial crash of 1857 had a fatal effect on the once prosperous village of Perkinsville, from which it never rallied. During the few years following, the dwellings remained vacant and the steam saw mill lay idle, decaying with rust, until sold. Finally

the town plat was vacated and the land reduced to farms, and Perkinsville ceased to exist, except in the memory of the pioneer.

The town site of Perkinsville comprised a body of one hundred forty acres of land, lying on the southerly shore of Lake Independence, on the line of the towns of Medina and Independence, extending into both towns, and is now the property of Dr. Fargo and H. A. Loverin.

First religious services in Medina were held at the house of Philip Klein, in 1856, by Rev. Keller, Catholic, of St. Paul, following which, for several years, Catholic religious services were held occasionally at the house of John Beck (now Peter Becker's), at which Rev. Magness Mayr, and other clergymen from St. Paul and St. Michaels, officiated.

The township of Hamburg, as originally organized, contained one regular congressional township, namely; town 118, range 23, part of which is included within the present limits of Orono. The citizens of Hamburg met at the house of Valorous Chilson, Perkinsville, on May 11th, 1858, for the purpose of organizing the Township of Hamburg. Mr. Chilson was called to the chair. Andrew Scherer was elected moderator, and William F. Hillman, clerk of the meeting. The resolution of George Reiser, changing the name of the town from Hamburg to Medina, was unanimously adopted. The officers elected were: Supervisors, Valorous Chilson, Chairman; C. W. Burchfield and George Reiser; Town Clerk, W. F. Hillman; Assessor, L. Lenzen; Collector, Andrew Scherer; Overseer of the Poor, Joseph Lenzen; Justices, William Archibald and James Crowe; Constables, Leo Stumpf and Adolph Butz; Overseer of Roads, B.

Gasper. A resolution was also adopted dividing the township into school districts.

Settlers of 1858 were: Jean Breyer, Frank Ahrens, Casper Friess; of 1859, Michael Wilzius; of 1860, Joseph Butz, John P. Meurer and parents and rest of family, Benjamin Maxon, Anthon Bently and family, Peter Schurmeyer and family, and Joseph Lerch; of 1861, Charles Barkow, Louis Winterhalter; of 1863, Christian Weier and family; of 1865, Alden P. Bill and family.

About 1859-60, Lenz post office was established, on the Minneapolis, Rockford and Greenwood mail route, with Lenard Lenzen as postmaster, the post office being named for him. Its location was on the site of the present village of Hamel, and the name of the post office, during recent years, has been changed to Hamel.

In 1859-60, settlers were put to much inconvenience by the order of the President bringing their lands into market, requiring them to pay for the land they were then holding under declaratory statements under the pre-emption law.

In 1860, the Free Thinkers' Club was organized, with a membership extending into Plymouth, Independence and Greenwood, and other localities, amongst whom were the Wolsfield brothers, Bernard Gasper, Dennis Schmidt, John Garber, John Schmidtz, Martin Conzet, Casper Friess, Henry Faue and J. P. Meurer. In 1868, this society established a cemetery at Bernard Gasper's, and, in 1874, they built a hall, at Long Lake, which has since passed out of their hands into the possession of the towns of Medina and Orono, successively.

During the winter of 1862-3, a number of Germans organized themselves into a Catholic congregation, and, in

1863, erected a church, on the lands donated by Matthias Hansman and Joseph Lenzen, and others. It is the same congregation that still holds services in the church building, at Ditter Post Office. The first church edifice was a log structure, and was used for religious services till 1876, when the present structure was erected and opened for that purpose, the original being still used for school purposes. In 1862, the Catholic congregation of St. Paul's and St. Peter's Church was organized, when a small church building was erected. The present one was built in 1867, and is located one mile southeast of the present village of Loretto.

In 1886, the Minneapolis and Pacific Railroad Company built its line (now the "Soo") through the town of Medina, on which two railroad stations were established within that town, viz., Hamel and Loretto.

Hamel had an existence, as a village, for several years previous, but

the construction of the railroad gave the place new life. J. O. Hamel has long been identified with enterprises of the village, amongst which may be named, merchandising and milling. William Hamel, Peter Moran, Eugene Ruilliot and other parties, by the name of Pammeleau and Gorham, are associated in the business enterprises of the village. The Catholic society and church, previously mentioned as being organized and erected at Hamel, is still in existence.

The village of Loretto was laid out on land of Peter Lerch, opposite the railroad station. Peter M. Tautges began merchandising. He was succeeded by Nicholas Miller. Philip Lerch built a hotel. The business of the village, at present, is represented as follows: Joseph and Felix Barbeau, saw mill; Franz Becker, shoemaker; Peter Becker, hay and feed; John Burg, hotel; Nicholas Miller, general store; Frederick Smith, blacksmith.

MINNETRISTA.

By Hon. B. F. Christlieb.

In its first settlement, two currents of immigration flowed into the town of Minnetrista, independent of each other, namely: (1) The Germans came into the southwestern part of the town from points on the Minnesota River, and (2) the English speaking people came into the northeasterly part of the town by crossing Lake Minnetonka in boats and by traveling over Garrison's and Moffatt's road, through Wayzata, which touched the northeasterly corner of the town; the temporary roads, opened by the latter, to their habitations, were branches extending from the Garrison-Moffatt road, having no other connection, while those opened by the Germans connected similarly with roads running to Chaska and other points on the Minnesota River, so these settlements progressed for a time practically ignorant of each other's existence, being separated by the bays of Upper Minnetonka and an expanse of unbroken forest.

John and Joseph Merz took claims adjacent to the present site of St. Bonifacius, in the fall of 1853, settling there permanently with their families, in the spring of 1854.

Michael Mergen was an 1853 settler, and John Hirschberger, B. Logelm, Frederick Barberich, Nicholas Dies and George Wilson were 1854 settlers.

Matthew S. Cook, son-in-law of John Carman, settled on the north shore of Cook's Bay, his claim lying on sec-

tions 24 and 13, Minnetrista. John Carman; it will be recollected, was the first settler of Orono.

The settlers of the northeastern part of the town and their locations in 1855 were about as follows: Ebenezer F. Sutherland and family, of which Martin, Drew and William Sutherland were members, settled at the northeast corner of the town, on the Garrison-Moffatt road; Sylvanus Stinson, nephew of Robert Stinson, of Independence, settled on land now owned by Anthony Yerger; William Byers, a son-in-law of John Carman, settled on Cook's Bay, on land on which Mound City is now located; Frederick A. Jennings, father of Frederick Jennings mentioned previously, in connection with Orono, settled on the westerly shore of the West Arm, with other members of his family, and also, during the same year, Doctor S. D. Grant and Norman Shook settled in Minnetrista, and Harvey Y. Russell, a brother of William F. Russell (see Orono) made a settlement on land on the north side of the West Arm, which he pre-empted soon after; Capt. N. H. Harrison, N. Henry and — Henry on Harrison's Bay; two or more parties by the name of Noble, and a party by the name of Westlake on islands in Upper Minnetonka, near the line of Excelsior and Minnetrista; William Buck, J. F. Buck, Edwin Gribble and Nathan H. Sanders located on the north shore of Halstead's Bay; Captain

Frank W. Halstead was an 1855 settler on the southwesterly shore of Halstead's Bay, which portion of Lake Minnetonka was named for him. German (1855) settlers in the southwesterly part of Minnetrista were: Elijah Kramer and Andrew Boll.

Settlers of 1856, in northern portion of the town were: Chandler Austin and family, Samuel Rich and family, — Hutchins and family, of which Samuel, Joseph, Daniel and William Hutchins were members, Warren and Ephriam Dudley (brothers), Cyrus Brayman and family, Henry and Edmund Jackson (brothers), Samuel Merriman and family, Wallace Obert. German settlers of 1856 were: Joseph Ebert, A. Ebert, William Schuler, Joseph Schmidt, Henry Strobach, Franz Strobach, Rev. John Wendt, Charles Wendt, Charles Bruhn, Bruno Jetzer, Henry Ganz, Frederick Lueders, Samuel Hoffman. German settlers of 1857 were: Leo Jetzer, Tobias Pahl, John Schramm, Anthony Yerger, Henry Lee and John Hoffman.

Samuel Wilson, father of George Wilson, settled, near St. Bonifacius, in 1853, with his family. He was a Pennsylvanian.

During the early years of the German settlement, at St. Bonifacius, about 1855, a Catholic congregation was organized there, who then erected a log structure as a place of worship. This congregation, it is claimed, was first organized by Father Shaver. The log structure was superseded, some years later, by a larger church edifice.

The German Baptist congregation was organized in 1858, in which Rev. John Wendt and Charles Wendt were prominent, and, during the early years of the existence of this society, a church building was erected.

In 1855, Captain Frank W. Halstead

settled on Upper Minnetonka, on the premises known as the "Hermitage." He was a member of a prominent New Jersey family and about 1849, at the age of sixteen, he accompanied his three brothers, by way of Cape Horn, to California, returning to New Jersey in 1850, and came to Minnetrista in 1855. He was a lover of sea life, and, in 1861, on the breaking out of the Rebellion, enlisted in the naval service. On the termination of the war returned to his home on Upper Minnetonka, where, in 1866, he erected the building known as the "Hermitage" where he resided as a much loved and respected citizen till his tragic death, which took place in 1876. His body was found in the lake, near Crane Island. There is a question still existing among old settlers as to the cause of his death, although a coroner's jury brought in a verdict of suicide. Some believe there is much plausibility in the idea that the death of Captain Frank W. Halstead occurred in some other way.

The town of German Home remained unorganized during 1858. The following extracts from the proceedings of the Board of Commissioners of Hennepin County is an important link in the history of that township:

Sept. 8, 1858. In compliance with the petition of S. D. Grant and W. E. Forster and twenty-six others, claiming to be the inhabitants of the town of German Home, it was ordered, that the name of the town of German Home be and the same is hereby changed to Minnetrista.

Settlers of 1858 were: Fritz Seiffert, William Nagel, F. Logelin, Matthew A. Logelin, Dr. William Jackson, father of the Jackson brothers. In 1859, John A. Brerstettle, Martin Orth, Henry Zanger, John Maerz, Bernard Blotz, Henry Rehbin, Joseph Forner,

C. Otto, Charles Harmon, G. Hettke and Jacob Dull, were settlers.

It was early in the spring of 1859 that the town of Minnetrista became organized. The first election was held at the house of Matthew S. Cook, when the following officers were elected: Supervisors, Peter Mitchels, chairman; M. S. Cook and Ephraim Dudley; Town Clerk, R. V. Langdon.

SCHOOLS. On September 28th, 1859, on petition of John Wendt and others, school district number 70 was established, by the County Board. It embraced territory about St. Bonifacius, and on January 4th, 1860, school district number 82 was established, on petition of C. J. Braman and others. It embraced territory in Independence and Minnetrista, and is latterly known as the Jackson District. In 1861, under a different statute, three districts were established in Minnetrista, which affected or superseded those already established by the County Board in town.

Settlers of 1860: John Kieser, Jacob Schleh, William Freunshap, Charles Roth, Isador Lay, Richard Dressell; 1861: Jacob Wehle, Jacob Robben, John Bosch; 1862: William Luettkke, Lambert Lanman, Warren Merriman, Horace Merriam, Carl Klein, Frederick C. Maltby, Esq., and Joseph Horn. F. C. Maltby was an attorney by education, and was called on frequently to appear before justice courts in behalf of his clients; 1863: L. Schuler, John Baille and James Baille.

Following the construction of the canal, in 1873, between the upper and lower parts of Lake Minnetonka, by which navigation into the Upper Lake was established, the latter was sought by pleasure seekers and commerce. Hill, Griggs and Co., of St. Paul, inaugurated a commerce in cordwood, accompanied by a general store, put in charge of H. C. Carlisle, and near by, the Chapman erected a hotel and commenced business in that line. Thus becoming a nucleus of business, the place was named Mound City, to which the steamers of Captains Rockwell, May, Halstead and others found their way, which were followed by the erection of larger steamers and their navigation into the Upper Lake. Commodore Zimmerman, in the meantime, became interested in the Upper Lake, erecting a cottage, and, likewise, many cottages and places for entertainment and pleasure adorn the shores of the lake. Latterly the Lake Minnetonka Navigation Co. was organized, in which the ownership of the principal steamers, comprising nearly all the craft of the line in Minnetonka, was vested. Commodore Zimmerman has had charge of the steamers ever since the organization of the company, about 1884.

In 1886, the motor line, now Hutchinson branch of the Great Northern Railway, was constructed, on which a station was established, in the southern part of Minnetrista, opposite St. Bonifacius, and is now known by the latter name.

INDEPENDENCE.

By Hon. B. F. Christlieb.

The following settlers on Lake Minnetonka, James Maxwell, Frank Maxwell, Kelsey Hinman and Asa Kelly, discovered and named Lake Independence, July 4th, 1854, and, on the same day, after passing the south end of the lake, discovered Pioneer Creek, and, after meandering the marshes through which the creek flows after leaving the lake, they found the stream flowing through hard ground, with, as they supposed, sufficient descent and volume, as to be suitable for a water power, becoming considerably interested in the latter, which circumstance led to the first settlement of the Town of Independence, being as follows:

Job Moffat, a Quaker, having learned through James Maxwell, of the prospective water power on Pioneer Creek, and with the idea of utilizing the same, began a settlement there that fall. In establishing himself at that place, he traveled with an ox team from St. Anthony Falls over O. E. Garrison's route to Wayzata. From Wayzata he was obliged to open and make his own road, following the Indian trail westward by Long Lake, to a point near Maxwell's Bay, where he left the trail, hewing his way to a point near the southeasterly corner of Independence Township, where he found an Indian trail running from Shakopee through the present site of Excelsior, across the narrows of Lake Minnetonka, and by the prospective

water power on Pioneer Creek, to the forks of Crow River, and turning northwesterly with the trail, he continued his exertions until he arrived at his destination on Pioneer Creek; thus becoming the first settler in the future town of Independence, the scene of which was in section 22, now the premises of Robert M. Mills, and the road thus opened by Moffat was the first road opened to, and within the town of Independence.

Moffat, after having erected a dwelling, during that fall (1854), left the premises in charge of his son, John Moffat, who had accompanied and assisted him thus far, and returned to Indiana, with the intention of bringing the rest of his family to that place, the following spring.

Early in 1855, and before the opening of spring, Earle Hoisington, who had been prospecting for land on the Mississippi, above Crow River, wandered southward, and after passing Pioneer Creek, found the southerly slope of section 26, of Independence Township, the ideal spot for a future home, where he commenced a settlement forthwith, being the next settler after Job Moffat, in Independence.

In the spring of 1855, Job Moffat returned from the East (Indiana), with his family, taking them to the habitation on Pioneer Creek, erected by him the previous fall. Others settled in the vicinity of Pioneer Creek and in the town of Independence, during the

spring and summer of 1855, namely: John Williams, Irvin Shrewsbury and John R. McGary, and their families; of the latter, Ennis and John H. McGary were members, and at the same time came Ebenezer Brandon, single, also George Hoisington, brother of Earle Hoisington, the two brothers settling with their families at the location previously selected by Earle. They came from Wooster, Ohio. Irvin Shrewsbury settled on land adjoining the Hoisingtons; John R. McGary settled north of Moffat's, on road opened by J. D. Young, and Ebenezer Brandon settled on land near McGary's. John Williams settled on land adjoining Moffat's. Some time later, Moses Brandon, father of Ebenezer Brandon, and father-in-law of John Williams, settled on land adjoining that of his son-in-law and Job Moffat.

Moses Brandon brought his family with him to Minnesota, amongst whom were Robert, Thomas and Jesse. Also William Cox and wife settled on land where Armstrong Station is now located.

Other parties from Indiana settled in the vicinity of the present village of Maple Plain, namely: William Norton, Elkanah Cox, brother of Vincent and David Cox, Aaron Rounds and William Fogleman, previously mentioned in connection with the first settlement of Orono. John B. Perkins settled on the south shore of Lake Independence, adjoining the claim of his brother, in Medina, as previously stated, removing there with his family, in the fall of 1855. The Perkins brothers were North Carolina Quakers. Also, during the same fall, Robert Stinson, of Maine, settled on the south line of Independence.

The following parties, whose names have not as yet been presented, were

1855 settlers, of Independence, namely: James Wilson, B. Barnhart and Thos. Thornton, their locations being near Job Moffat's and Pioneer Creek, and Frank Sutton was first an 1855 settler of Independence, locating on the west line of the town, his claim including lands within the towns of Independence and Franklin, and, in 1855, he changed his residence to that part of his land lying in Franklin, Wright County. He has been a resident of Wright County ever since. John E. Cathcart was an 1855 settler, of Independence, his location being in section 6. He had two children, a son and daughter; the son becoming a superintendent of schools in some county in one of the Northwestern States, and the daughter, a missionary, to some distant island. Mrs. Jackson, of Maple Plain, whose first husband was Robert Stinson, came with him to Independence, in 1855. Their children are Frank Stinson and Mrs. McIntyre, of Maple Plain.

Thomas Astrope and his son, William, settled in the north part of Independence Township, in 1855, and James Wilson settled north of Armstrong Station, on road opened by J. D. Young and William Gould, from Moffat's settlement, on Pioneer Creek, to the village of Greenwood, the previous May.

Ebenezer Brandon and Miss Nancy McGary, daughter of John R. McGary, were married, in September, 1855. This was the first marriage in the town of Independence.

In September, 1855, Harvey, the son of John W. Williams, was born, being the first white child born between Lake Minnetonka and the forks of Crow River.

In the fall of 1855, William Lewis settled on tract on which Armstrong Station is located, where, in the course

of a month, he died, which was the first death within the township, and the first grave in the cemetery at Armstrong.

To several of these parties settling in Independence, the matter of migrating and making homes in the wilderness, far beyond the appliances and conveniences of civilization, was no new experience. They were born in the East, in the early days of the Republic, when the places of their birth were still in a primitive state, from which they removed in early life, to wilds which were in the far West of that time, these parties removing to Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois and other Western States, where they subdued the wilderness and established homes, in which they abided for a time, but as the frontier line advanced from them, toward the setting sun, they became impelled to follow, in anticipation of finding a better place in the wilds beyond, and soon those homes were disposed of and they again were found in the front of the march of empire, taking its way westward, amongst whom might be mentioned: John R. McGary, born in Kentucky in 1803; in 1828, emigrated to Missouri; in 1835, returned to Kentucky, and in 1840, removed to Indiana, from where he removed to Minnesota, in 1855. Moses Brandon, born in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, about 1804, was taken by his parents while yet a child, with them, as they migrated to Kentucky, where he was raised; afterwards lived in Jefferson County, Indiana, having in the meantime married and raised a family, most of whom came with him to Minnesota, in 1855. John Williams, born in the State of New York, in 1818; on arriving at manhood, went to Indiana, where he entered the army during the Mexican

war, and served under General Winfield Scott in the several engagements leading to the capture of the City of Mexico, and on his return to Indiana, from Mexico, married Miss Brandon, and in 1855, removed to Minnesota. Job Moffat, who was a native of North Carolina, resided for a time in Indiana, finally coming to Minnesota, in 1854; and likewise William Fogleman was a native of North Carolina, later a resident of Indiana, and finally coming to Minnesota, in 1855. William Cox, who long previous to the inauguration of railroad transportation in his locality, started from the State of Georgia with an ox team, and emigrated to and resided in different States, keeping in advance of railroads with his ox team, finally stopped in Independence, in 1855, where at last he was overtaken by the improved system of transportation in the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company, in constructing its line through his farm, in 1867. Also a number of others might be added, whose experience the writer has not learned.

In 1855, Rev. J. J. Camp organized a Methodist society, at the house of Irvin Shrewsbury, Independence, the latter being made class leader.

In regard to religious work, it may be stated that the Rev. George Galpin, Methodist, and brother of Rev. Charles Galpin, was associated with the Rev. J. J. Camp, in the pioneer operations of the Methodist denomination in Crow River Valley, holding services in Independence, Greenwood, and other localities.

Settlers coming to the town of Independence, in 1856, and occurrences of that year, were as follows: Jacob Rader and family, of which Washington and George Rader and Mrs. Allen Hosmer, deceased, were members.

The settlement of the Raders was made in the southwest part of the town, at a time when the Watertown road had scarcely an existence; they found a mere semblance of road in the shape of a trail, over which a man on foot could travel, and thereby save time and distance, in traveling from Watertown to Minneapolis, over the road passing by James P. Lyle's and McGary's, but, during that year, a road suitable for general travel, was opened from Watertown to Moffat's road, intersecting the latter at Irvin Shrewsbury's, in section 26, which made a direct route from Watertown through Wayzata to Minneapolis, which became known as the Minneapolis and Watertown Road.

Other settlers: Bradford H. Hall, C. E. Berkman, later veterinary surgeon of St. Paul; Henry Swigler, Daniel A. Styner and family, of which Charles and Frank Styner were members; William Kissinger, John Stevenson and family, John Moore, Cyrus Chapman, William Briggs, William Meeks, William Edgerton, Henry Astrope, Jacob Bryant and family, William Lewis, Wesley W. Hall and Hollis Hall. Captain Lewis H. Williams, father of Joshua Williams, now a hardware merchant, of Minneapolis, made a pre-emption, in Independence, in 1856, and, during that year, two clergymen came in, namely, Rev. J. J. Turwall, Methodist, and family. Rev. Abraham Gress, Methodist, and family, of which G. M. Gress, now of Sleepy Eye, Minnesota, was a member. These clergymen, although not authorized by the conference to act, in their professional capacity, for that vicinity, frequently held services, at the residence of John R. McGary, also a member of the Methodist denomination. Rev. Jacob Myers also preached there.

The marriage of Kelsey Hinman and Lydia A. Moffat, daughter of Job Moffat, occurred early in the spring of 1856.

Major James Whitehead was an 1856 settler in section 22; carried on merchandising for a while, on his claim. He served afterwards as an Indian agent at Leech Lake. F. Boynton and John Wilcutt, and families, were 1856 settlers. Zimri and Christopher Wilcutt were sons of the latter. During the year, Elkanah R. Shaw came to Independence and settled in section 17. He was followed by his father, Timothy D. Shaw, and family, early in 1857; the others of the family being Thomas Shaw, Amanda (married T. S. Kerr, in 1858), Lorinda (Mrs. A. Young) and Timothy M. Shaw, now of Delano. The Shaws were natives of Canada. Elkanah R. Shaw died suddenly, early in 1861, having in contemplation, at the time of his death, the matter of enlisting in the United States Army, as soon as troops should be called for, with the idea of doing his part in subduing the Southern Rebellion, which was then making demonstrations at Fort Sumpter, and assuming a general threatening attitude.

Daniel McGary, father of John R. McGary, and grandfather of John H. McGary, came to Independence in 1856, taking a claim adjoining that of his son. He was a soldier of the war of 1812, serving under General William H. Harrison, and also other commanders of that war. He was a nephew of Colonel Hugh McGary, a celebrated Indian fighter in the early days of Kentucky. McGary died in Missouri, in 1858.

In 1856, the mail route was established over the Minneapolis and Watertown road, on which a post office was established, in Independ-

ence, with Irvin Shrewsbury as postmaster. The post office was located at his residence, in section 26, and was named Maple Plain. That post office has existed ever since, passing through several locations and the successive control of several postmasters, and finally taking its location at, and giving its name to the prosperous village of Maple Plain.

The German settlement, which had been made during the previous year, in Medina, extended into Independence, in 1856, locating about Lake Sarah; the names of those settlers being: Theodore Gaspar, John Loch, Nicholas Reifenburger and family, John Reifenburger and family, Hilarius Schumacher, John Weidenbach; the latter was the pioneer of the Weidenbachs, in Independence, preceding the arrival of the family by two years, when his father, Michael Weidenbach, and the rest, came; other members of the family were: Adolph, who had just completed a term of service as a hussar in the German army, previous to his arrival, in Independence; Matthew, Michael, Mrs. Peter Schumer, deceased, Lucy (now Mrs. Jacobs), Gertrude (now Mrs. Wagner), and Mary (now Mrs. Jordan).

Settlers of 1857, and accompanying incidents, were: Jacob Batdorf and family, of which John, William, Barton Batdorf, and Mrs. R. M. Mills, were members; William Mills and family; Mrs. William Mills was also a daughter of Jacob Batdorf; Charles Goodsell, now of Howard, and family, of which George and Warren Goodsell, and Mrs. Miller, now of the State of Washington, were members; also the following Germans: Nicholas Georgan, Joseph Klers, Laurens Ahrens, located with their countrymen near Lake Sarah.

Amongst settlers coming to Independence, in 1857, were Hon. Joseph Crooker, of Maine, who previously had been a member of the Legislature of the State of Maine, serving during the same session and in the same body of which Hannibal Hamlin was a member. His son, Orrin B. Crooker and family, located with him in the town of Independence. Orrin B. Crooker had previously owned a store in Perkinsville, which he traded to one William Lewis, for a claim on Pioneer Creek, where, in the meantime, his father had also secured a claim. Rev. Joseph H. Crooker, now a talented Unitarian minister, of Madison, Wisconsin, was a son of Orrin B. Crooker, and spent his childhood, and received his early education, in the town of Independence. The Crooker family lived where Peter Soley now resides.

The first school, in the town of Independence, was taught by Norman Shook, in 1857-8, near the present site of the school house at Armstrong Station.

John Quail, an Englishman, was an 1856 settler of Independence, on land latterly owned by Timothy O'Leary, and was much respected by his neighbors. After a residence there of a few years, he mysteriously disappeared, under the following circumstances: He left his residence, as his neighbors supposed, to be temporarily absent. He never returned, and nothing was ever learned in Independence as to what became of him.

Joel Bales, an 1856 settler of Greenwood, disposing of his claim in that town, bought a claim of John Riley, in Independence, and became a settler of the latter town, during that year.

Some time during the fall of 1858, John Moore, a person of an unsound

mind, perhaps through some imaginary grievance, shot William Briggs. The victim lived about one day after receiving the fatal wound. On the trial of Moore for the crime, two of his brothers produced evidence satisfactory to the court that he was not of sound mind. Briggs' claim is now the land of C. R. Carlton, and Moore's claim is now the land of Gustave Hildebrand.

On January 5, 1858, upon the petition of J. B. Perkins and others, school district No. 54 (at Perkinsville) was established. It comprised territory about Lake Independence and in the towns of Medina and Independence. The first school of that district was taught at Perkinsville.

TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION.—The following is a copy of the records pertaining to the organization of Independence, from which the following extracts and information are taken:

Legal voters of Independence met agreeable to a Notice at the House of J. Wilson, on Tuesday, May 11th, 1858, elected Richard McGary, Chairman; Robert Stinson, Moderator; William E. Hazelton was elected Clerk. Polls opened for votes for three Supervisors, one Town Clerk, one Overseer of Poor, one Assessor, one Collector, two Justices of the Peace, two Constables, one Overseer of Highways. At twelve o'clock adjourned (no account of convening again); at five o'clock, polls closed; votes canvassed.

The officers elected were: Supervisors, Irvin Shrewsbury, Chairman; Daniel Styner and E. Brandon; Town Clerk, Norman Shook; Assessor, W. C. Hazelton; Collector, N. E. McGary; Overseer of the Poor, Moses Brandon; Justices, Robert Stinson and Henry Swingle; Constables, Wesley Hall and Earle Hoisington; Overseer of Roads, John M. Williams. The total vote was eighteen, and, with the exception of

chairman, there was but one set of candidates voted for. The vote on chairman stood, twelve for Irvin Shrewsbury, and nine for John B. Perkins. Moses Brandon refused to serve as Overseer of the Poor, and John B. Perkins was appointed to fill the place.

June 6, 1858, a special town meeting was held, to enact certain town lines, a privilege allowed then, to towns, under the act pertaining to township organizations. The few laws enacted on that day by the town of Independence, have since become embodied in the general law of the State.

Settlers coming to Independence in 1858: Samuel Moore, Timothy O'Leary, C. R. Carleton.

The school district at Armstrong was first organized in 1858, and within its log house erected there, educational, political and township affairs were discussed during the early days of the township, and likewise religious services were held there. On all these topics, Daniel S. Styner, Irvin Shrewsbury, Orrin B. Crooker, William Cox, the Hoisington brothers, John R. and Ennis McGary, Ebenezer Brandon, John Williams, Norman Shook, Jacob Rader, and others, took an active interest. In 1859, Irvin Shrewsbury was elected a member of the Legislature on the Republican ticket.

In 1859, settlers were much benefitted by the ginseng industry, but were much inconvenienced by having to pay for their lands, by order of the President.

Settlers of 1860: James Bradford and George Bradford, brothers, with their families, of which the several parties of that name, about Maple Plain, were members, and during the same year, Abel Coffin and family, of which Robert and Frank S. Coffin,

Mrs. Merriman and Mrs. Robert Barto were members. William Pagenkopf and family came in 1861, and Gustave Johnson came in 1862.

During the Indian troubles of 1862-3, a stockade was erected, in section 31, on the premises of Jacob Rader, as a place of refuge for the people of that locality and elsewhere, in case of a raid from the Indians. There was also a stockade erected at Watertown, and at various other points in the Big Woods, and on the extensive prairie beyond.

S. W. Yokely and E. Lighter, and families, came in 1864.

Charles W. Ingerson and family, Fletcher Ingerson, John Wasson, father of John E. Wasson, and other members of the family, among whom were William and Calvin Wasson, Robert M. Mills. H. C. and William Budd came in 1865.

In 1868, upon the completion of the St. P. and P. R. R., through Independence Township, a station was located near the line of sections 24 and 25, on lands of H. C. Budd, and was named Maple Plain for the post office of the same name then on the Watertown Road and Hutchinson mail route. The post office being removed to the station, John B. Perkins became postmaster, S. W. Yokely having previously resigned the postmastership. S. W. Yokely was the first station agent, and John B. Perkins was the first merchant in Maple Plain, the latter removing a store that he was operating on his farm (formerly Perkinsville) to Maple Plain. Soon after, John and

William Wasson opened up merchandising.

About January, 1869, H. C. Budd had some land platted and designed as the township of Maple Plain, the plat being certified by Ashabel Ingerson, as surveyor, and William Marsh and Mrs. Moody had West Maple Plain laid out, the plat being certified to by B. F. Christlieb, as surveyor. On its becoming a railroad station, Edward Jenks, of Rockford, opened a boarding house at Maple Plain. These enterprises, began 1868-9, were superseded and followed by others. G. W. Smith bought out J. B. Perkins, and S. W. Yokely and George Breed opened up and carried on merchandising for a time. Asa Bennett operated steam saw mills and other enterprises for several years. About December, 1876, Benjamin Drake bought the store of George W. Mason, then in operation, at Maple Plain, and, for several years following, George W. Smith and Benjamin Drake represented the merchandising lines. In the meantime, other enterprises were commenced and carried on. Dave Briley conducted blacksmithing, and H. C. Dickey, wagon making. Latterly, business enterprises are represented about as follows: General stores, McCormick and Co. (George McCormick and James Turnham), Mrs. G. W. Smith (widow of the late G. W. Smith); confectionery, —— Kennedy; hotels, Enoch Cleveland and Julius Hardt; blacksmithing, J. W. Peterson; wagon making, H. C. Dickey. Julius Hardt is the present postmaster.

GREENWOOD.

By Hon. B. F. Christlieb.

FIRST SETTLEMENT. From information received from land seekers, hunters and trappers, several parties of Shakopee conceived the idea of laying out a townsite, at the confluence of the north and south forks of Crow River, which place and surrounding country was then an unbroken wilderness. Those parties constituted themselves into a townsite company, their names being E. O. Newton, Thomas Holmes, Samuel Allen, Matthew and Albert H. Taisey, — Bucklin, — Chase and Robert Kennedy, and early in 1855, Newton, Holmes, Allen, the Taiseys (father and son) came to the proposed site for the future town, which was named Greenwood, and commenced preliminary operations, making surveys and settlements. These settlers came in by way of Shakopee, following an Indian trail, leading from the latter place, across the narrows of Lake Minnetonka, by Pioneer Creek, to the confluence of the forks of Crow River. The first house was built by the townsite company, which, on its completion, was occupied by Newton and wife. Mrs. Newton was the first white woman that came and lived in the Crow River Valley. The second house was erected by Albert H. Taisey, and occupied by himself and wife, Mrs. Taisey being the next white woman after Mrs. Newton settling in the Crow River Valley. Samuel Allen erected the third house, which he and his wife occupied, on its completion.

In May, 1855, other parties took claims adjoining the townsite and in the surrounding country, namely: James D. Young and William Gould.

A few days later, James D. Young and William Gould brought in supplies from St. Paul, following Garrison and Moffat's road, from Minneapolis to Pioneer Creek; from the latter place they were obliged to open their own road to the forks of Crow River, thus completing a road from Minneapolis to Crow River.

About this time, Captain John B. Edgar and family arrived. In the following September, John F. Powers and A. W. Dorman, with their families, arrived and settled on Crow River, and adjoining the townsite. About this time, A. G. Sexton came to Greenwood.

During the summer of 1855, the lakes in the vicinity were named, some of which received the first names of the wives of the pioneers, and others, the names of the sweethearts of unmarried pioneers. Rebecca was named for Mrs. Samuel Allen, and the names of Sarah, Martha and Charlotte, were given to other lakes in the vicinity. Some of these names emanated from the brain of James D. Young.

The following settlers located in Greenwood, in the latter part of the year 1855, namely: Kelsey Hinman, after disposing of his claim near Maxwell's Bay, to Allen Grave (see Orono,

1855), re-located on land now owned by John O'Meara and John Moffat, the son of Job Moffat, who remained on the latter's claim, on Pioneer Creek, during his (the latter's) absence, in the winter of 1854-5, as previously stated, located on land now occupied by Rev. ——— McLain, and Charles Astrope, second son of Thomas Astrope (see Independence, 1855), settled near the west end of Lake Sarah, in section 33, the latter location being near that of his father and brother, in Independence.

The following settlers, mostly Germans, located in the northerly part of Greenwood, during the latter part of 1855, namely: Conrad Lutz, Charles Ende, Conrad Neil, Henry Groehling, August Kuehn, F. Lieder, Henry Schnappauf, John Russell, and a Canadian Frenchman named Amable Coe.

Amongst these settlers were several experienced hunters and trappers, namely: J. M. Bart, A. G. Sexton, Samuel Allen, Pompey Rider, Thomas Shippy, and ——— Deibal, who during the winter of 1855-6, pursued those vocations, and, with the exception of Allen, occupied a cabin on the west side of Crow River, opposite Greenwood. ——— Deibal was an Indian trader at different times in his life, and was murdered by the Indians at Yellow Medicine, during the Indian outbreak of 1862. Thomas Holmes was a pioneer of much experience, especially in the matter of laying out and beginning towns on the frontier, and, previous to his operations at Greenwood, he was associated with the laying out of Jaynesville, Wisconsin, and Shakopee and Chaska; afterwards he laid out the town named for him, Holmes City. He was one of many parties who, on the influx of settlers into Minnesota, in 1855 and

succeeding years, projected and laid out towns in anticipation of each becoming a great nucleus of population and wealth in the future, which operations were carried on with as much enthusiasm as that manifested by the boomer of the closing decade of the present century.

1856 settlers of Greenwood and accompanying circumstances were: Andrew Thompson, with his family, settled at his present home, in February, 1856. He was followed, a week later, by R. W. Currier and family. Mrs. Ann Cunningham, and her son, John Cunningham, settled on a tract adjoining that of Andrew Thompson (her brother), in May, 1856. Other settlers were: Joel Bales, on Lake Rebecca, February, 1856, D. R. Farnham, Louis Allers, W. P. C. Hawk, and Nathaniel Mooer and family, of which A. P. and Henry Mooer, of Cookato, were members, being the same family who afterwards settled on Mooer's Prairie, from whom the small prairie derived its name. Settlers in northerly part of township: Matthias Jacobs, William Ross and family, Adam Hohenstein, George Hohenstein, Anton Trump, ——— Freitag, ——— Ritter, Nicholas Kaiser and family, and Matthias Harff and family. Martin Conzet and family, of which Frederick and Lizzie, of Greenwood, Charles M., harness maker, Delano, John, hotel keeper, Eagle Bend, Mesdames David and Walter Archibald, of Deerwood, were members, settled in the town of Greenwood, in December, 1856. Mrs. Conzet's name, before her marriage, was Elizabeth Beuschlein. Sophia, Mathilda and Henry were born on the place still occupied by Martin and his estimable wife.

The first school between Lake Minnetonka and the forks of Crow River

was taught by Miss Ruth Powers, now the wife of J. D. Young, in 1856, at the village of Greenwood. Miss Ruth Powers and Miss Taisey, daughter of Matthew Taisey, were the pioneer young ladies of Crow River Valley.

The history of the village of Rockford being so interwoven with that of Hennepin County, especially the township of Greenwood, the writer takes the liberty of making a few extracts from the History of Wright County, by D. R. Farnham, and published in the *Delano Eagle* from 1881 to 1883, giving the beginning of Rockford, in which he states that George F. Ames and Joel Florida, of Boone County, Illinois, and Guilford D. George, of Boston, all natives of the same locality in Vermont, were prospecting in Minnesota for locations, in 1855.

Arriving at the then undeveloped village of Minneapolis, by accident, they heard of the beauties of the big woods and the rapid growth of the only city, Greenwood, and of the splendid unused water powers along the Crow River, and concluded to visit the place; they arrived at Greenwood, October 4, 1855, and the next day visited what was then called the best water power on the river, supposed to be held by John M. Burt. It was supposed, by the proprietors of the townsite of Greenwood, that the dam and mills would be built near the mouth of Edgar's Creek, very near the line of the townsite, as most of the falls or rapids were at that point and on Burt's claim. But Ames, Florida and George found a more available mill site below Burt's, so they purchased the claim from William Frazer. Mr. Ames took this as a pre-emption claim (the northwest quarter of section 29), Mr. Florida the northwest quarter of the same section, Mr. George the southwest quarter of section 20, and a Mr. C. O. Thomas the southeast quarter of section 20. James Goodwin took the southeast quarter of section

29; the last claim was purchased by Mrs. Mary H. Ames, a sister of Mrs. G. F. Ames (and afterwards Mrs. George), in the spring of 1856, and pre-empted. A small portion of this claim is in the village of Rockford. Messrs. Ames, Florida and George formed a co-partnership, then and there, for the purpose of building a mill and laying out a town. The capital invested was \$4,500, Mr. Ames taking four shares of \$500 each, Mr. Florida three, and Mr. George two, making nine shares of \$500 each. Messrs. Ames and Florida returned to Illinois, and on the sixth day of October, 1855, G. D. George became the first permanent settler in the town of Rockford. On the eighteenth day of November, 1855, Isaac P. Harvey and Cyrus Redlon and his sons, Frederick and Frank, arrived from Illinois.

* * * * *

In February, 1856, Calvin Steward, and his nephews, Washington Steward and Jackson Steward, came to Rockford; they walked from near Fort Atkinson, in Wisconsin. They came partly to find homes, and to work for Ames, Florida and George, clearing land and building a house for the rest of the company who were to come in the spring. * * * *

* * * Two or three acres of village timber was cut that winter and spring, and the walls of a large, double log house put up near the river, now on the southwest corner of Bridge and Mechanic streets. * * * The 30th day of June, 1856, quite a large party arrived from Illinois. The town company decided to purchase a steam saw mill to saw lumber for the proposed dam and mills, and supply the settlers with lumber, until the water mills were completed. The travel from Minneapolis to Greenwood had been by a very poor and crooked road, by the way of Wayzata; there was no road laid out direct to the cities. The present Rockford and Minneapolis Road is a part of the Minneapolis and Forest City Territorial Road. By act of the Legislature, passed February 26th, 1856, Thomas Hanson, George H. Fletcher and D. R. Farnham, were

appointed a committee to survey and lay out a territorial road from Minneapolis, via Greenwood, to Forest City. The committee met at Minneapolis, the 24th of June, 1856, and employed R. J. Mendenhall, as surveyor; he had just arrived, and this was his first work. William B. Burril, now of Greenwood, was one of the chainmen. The committee acted as axmen, chainmen, and everything else. The road has never been changed, except to get it onto the original survey. Like all other pioneer road surveying, it was a difficult job; through brush, swamps and heavy timber, rain, mud and mosquitoes, with many experimental lines to run through a country of lakes, marshes and hills, it was slow, tedious work. When about half way to Rockford, they were overtaken by the Rockford Town proprietors, with about a dozen teams, the steam saw mill, and some twenty men, besides women and children. They cut out the road, built bridges, and camped wherever night overtook them. They arrived at Rockford, and forded the river the 30th day of June, mill and all hands safe. With this party came G. F. Ames, Joel Florida, William Sleight, Thomas Steele, Joseph Balls, William O. Eldred, Amos Denny, Thomas Prestige, Joel Beebe, W. W. Burch, and others. Some of the families stopped at Minneapolis for a while, but many came to Rockford and lived in tents for a short time, until they could build log cabins. C. C. Jenks came to Rockford at the same time, but not from Illinois; he had been living at Anoka and Rice Creek, for four or five years, but had formerly resided at Rockford, Illinois, and when the time came to name the town, Amesville, Big Rock, and other names were talked of, but Mr. Jenks suggested Rockford, and stuck to it, and it was finally adopted.

The survey and final location of the territorial road, authorized by the act of the Legislature, February, 1856, to be laid out from Minneapolis, via Greenwood, to Forest City, which, instead of coming direct into the town-

site of Greenwood, in its approach from Minneapolis to Crow River, made a detour by way of Rockford and entered the village of Greenwood, on the west side of the river. This location was not satisfactory to the citizens of Greenwood, as they expected, by the title of the act of the Legislature, that the approach and departure from Greenwood would be direct, so the citizens of that village, in order to obtain a direct route to Minneapolis, opened the road running east from Greenwood, and along the shore of Lake Sarah, and connected it with the survey of the territorial road, near the southeast corner of the township of Greenwood. This road was opened in October, 1856, by voluntary labor on the part of J. F. Powers, Samuel Allen, J. D. Young, Isaac Pierre, or Per, and Matthew Taisey, during a season of inclement weather, in which these parties were exposed to rain and cold, evening seldom finding them with dry clothing. They succeeded, however, in getting a road fairly passable for that day and time. This road was legalized by survey, embodied in order of County Board, May 13, 1858, and in order to connect this road with that part of the territorial road leading from the west side of Crow River to Forest City, it was necessary to erect a bridge across that river, at Greenwood, so during the year 1857, a bridge of 720 feet in length, of timber taken from the surrounding forest, with a covering of tamarack poles, was constructed, mostly, if not entirely, from voluntary contribution of labor and material, by citizens of Greenwood and of the country extending many miles beyond Crow River. The bridge was a valuable affair to the pioneers of Crow River Valley.

J. F. Powers, now in his declining

years, four score, has been an enterprising citizen, and was untiring in his efforts to make a town at the forks of Crow River; finally, when the current of events rendered that scheme impracticable, he removed to Delano, and contributed no small part to the growth of that village.

A plat and survey of Greenwood was filed in the Register of Deeds' office, in Hennepin County, March 14, 1857, with Matthew and Albert Taisey as proprietors.

Up to 1857, Greenwood had no hotel. Strangers coming to that forest hamlet were hospitably entertained by residents. In 1857, Albert H. Taisey opened a hotel, which was known as the Beaver House. In the winter of 1856 and 1857, a mail route was established on the territorial road, at the following places, viz: Medicine Lake, Frances Huot, postmaster; Rockford, Joel Florida, postmaster; Greenwood, J. F. Powers, postmaster; Leighton, N. G. Leighton, postmaster; the latter postoffice was in Medina. A party by the name of Lovering was mail contractor.

About 1857-8, there was a mail route in existence, running from St. Peter, by John R. Gary's (Independence), to Greenwood and Dayton. The mail was carried by Weego and Lawson, under the usual mail contracts. The mail route did not prove to be a paying operation to the government or contractors, and was discontinued. Weego has since been County Treasurer of Carver County.

The following parties were 1857 settlers of the north part of Greenwood Township: Christian Sipe, of Pennsylvania, and family, of which Ephriam Sipe was a member.

A number of settlers in the north part of the township of Greenwood,

found their way to their locations by traveling the Rockford Road, to where it intersected the north line of Medina, at N. G. Leighton's; from there they followed the road running by Israel Dorman's, P. O'Loughlin's, and ——— Case's, to their settlement in Greenwood Township.

In their hunting excursions, the Sioux came in considerable numbers, including their squaws and papposes, and making camps of several days, or even weeks, duration. These excursions were made during the winter seasons, and the winters of 1858-9, and 1859-60, are remembered by old settlers as being accompanied by the hunting excursions of Shakopee and his people. The camping places of Indians during these years, being at the following places, viz: Lake Sarah, on the premises now owned by W. W. Hall, and, also, at a point south of Lake Rebecca, near D. Chapman's premises.

Concerning these hunting operations, Martin Conzet states: "I remember one morning that a party of twenty Indians passed my shanty, and returned in the evening with eighteen deer, one wolf and one raccoon." The Indians were then camped on Lake Sarah, about 1858. Other camping places of the Sioux were: At a point about one-half mile east of Crow River, near the northwest corner of Independence; at a point on the south side of Pioneer Creek, opposite Job Moffat's premises, now R. M. Mills'; at Mound City, and other points on Lake Minnetonka.

To the old settlers of the region about the forks of Crow River, a certain July 4th celebration of one of the closing years of the fifties, held at the village of Greenwood, is a memorable event. In preparing for that occasion,

no pains were spared on the part of the inhabitants of the village and vicinity, to make it a success, amongst whom may be named, Albert H. Taisey, J. D. Young and A. G. Sexton, three jovial spirits of about one and twenty, and to make the occasion a success was the desire of all. It was soon decided who should direct the ceremonies of the day, who should read the declaration, and who should make the orations, but who should conduct the religious ceremonies of the occasion, was rather a perplexing question. They were not all, at that time, of a religious turn of mind. Finally a happy suggestion came from Albert H. Taisey, that Captain John B. Edgar, of the vicinity, would be a suitable person to carry out that part of the program, and, after a consultation with that gentleman, the matter was arranged accordingly. Captain Edgar, being at this time a strict church member, was not of the pharisaical kind, inclining rather to the opposite, being naturally not only of a genial but jovial disposition, retaining many of the characteristics of his former life, that of a sea captain, and being endowed with a fluency of speech and a fine address, was well suited for the occasion.

The morning of that anniversary of the birth of our nation found a patriotic and an enthusiastic assembly at the village of Greenwood, which, by the efficiency of the managers, was soon put in order, and the carrying out of the program was inaugurated, all participating with zeal, and amongst other things, according to Albert H. Taisey, the matter of refreshments, especially that of a spirituous kind, was not overlooked, which caused some of the proceedings to be carried out in a somewhat peculiar

manner. The memorable declaration was read by Albert G. Sexton. The oration was made by F. C. Lindsley. Thomas R. Briggs was prominent in the management of the movements of the day, and, as the routine proceeded, the time came around for prayer, and Captain Edgar was on hand, according to the program, to carry out that part of the ceremonies of the day. He was conducted to the stand by A. G. Sexton. Both having become, in the meantime, inspired by the occurrences of the day, marched enthusiastically to the rostrum, and on placing the captain before the audience, Sexton gave him a friendly push, at the same time remarking: "Now, Captain, do your G—— —st;" the captain, however, not abashed at this sally, made not only an appropriate, but a very eloquent prayer, which was appreciated by all, including even the eccentric Mr. Sexton. The occasion was a success, not only in the matter of commemoration, but in enjoyment and reunion, and cementing of friendships, and it is one bright spot in the memory of the old settler.

The following extracts are some of A. G. Sexton's recollections of that occasion:

F. C. Lindsley delivered the oration, the writer read the declaration, and Captain John Edgar acted as chaplain. * * * * There are two little episodes that make me remember the occasion. I was to furnish meat for the Fourth of July dinner (which I did by furnishing a deer and a sand hill crane), and read the declaration of independence. Now, in those days, a buckskin coat and leggings and moccasins of the same material were the height of my ambition, and my friends, thinking that such was not suitable for so great an occasion, each contributed different pieces of wearing apparel (for I had none of my own), such as pants, coat, vest, etc., to make me

more presentable, which were brought to me a short time before I was to appear to read. Among the rest of the articles brought, was a garment that I had never seen before or the like since, for I am a bachelor. It was made of the finest linen, and was as white as snow and as sweet as the breath of the morning; the sleeves were not more than five or six inches long, and were bordered with the daintiest little frills of lace, as was also the neck and bottom of the skirt. I did not know what to do. It was almost time to commence the exercises. From the looks of the thing, it was made to be worn, so I whacked it on. In some places it was a tight fit, but I noticed there was plenty of room around my chest.

In longitude though sorely scanty,

It was my best, and I was vanity.

After the performance was over, a married man came to me, and, reposing confidence in my discretion, told me that in the hurry in the morning, a mistake had been made and the wrong garment had been sent me and that there would be a dance in the evening and the garment was needed. Whether it was worn in the evening to the ball, I deem need not become a historical fact. At dinner, we had wine, and, through mistake, I drank two glasses of a French preparation, prepared for an appetiser, and a conflict commenced between it and the corn juice with which I was fairly well supplied. The reports of the rapid firing of the French Maitrailluse, the American Hotchkiss or Gatling guns, is child's play to the popping, snapping and cracking that was going on in my head when the corn juice and French drink opened their batteries. Of course, no one man could stand such a fire, and I became unconscious, and when I came to my senses, William McKinley, Esq., now of the town of Franklin, and William Gould (now deceased), of Greenwood, were tugging and pulling to get me out of the straw pile and dung heap of the old Beaver House, where I was reposing, my noble brow and manly form soaking in the sunshine. A. G. SEXTON.

About 1856, a general store was opened, in the village of Greenwood, by J. M. Burt, which he carried on for some time, when he sold it to A. H. Taisey, who, later, sold the store to Thomas R. Briggs, who closed out the stock in the fall of 1858. The first young ladies in Greenwood were Miss Ruth A. Powers, daughter of J. F. Powers, and Miss Taisey, daughter of Matthew Taisey. The first marriage in Greenwood, was that of James D. Young and Miss Ruth A. Powers, occurring September 17th, 1857.

The following parties were 1856 settlers, of the township of Greenwood: Alonzo Clark, Benjamin Lawrence, and ——— Fletcher.

Other settlers came to Greenwood, as follows: Carl Hafften and family, 1857. His children were: Charles, deceased, August, John, William, Louis, Albert, Robert, Emma, Frederick, Matilda, Henry and Mary.

A. J. Roberts, first, 1857, went east; returned to Minnesota some years afterwards, and settled permanently; Albert and Gil Roberts were sons of A. J. Roberts; John Haffner and family, in 1858, of which John Haffner, hardware merchant, now of Delano, was a member; John Jacobs, in 1858.

TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION. On May 11th, 1858, the citizens of Greenwood organized their township. Officers elected were: Supervisors, J. R. Ames, Chairman; N. D. Ferrel and William C. P. Hawk; Clerk, Thomas R. Briggs; Assessor, Benjamin Lawrence; Collector, R. W. Currier; Overseer of the Poor, Andrew Thompson; Justices, D. R. Farnham and Clinton Home; Constables, John O'Meara and Volney S. Britt. Sometime afterward, J. R. Ames resigned, and N. D. Ferrel was appointed Chairman of the Board of Supervisors, who, in turn, was super-

seded as Overseer of the Poor, by Kelsey Hinman.

In 1859, the ginseng industry began in Greenwood, with a market at Rockford, under the management of a Mr. Blaine.

John O'Meara and wife, Miss F. Emory, settled in Greenwood, in 1859. Miss Sophlia Conzet, daughter of Martin Conzet, was the first white child born in the township of Greenwood, that event occurring February, 1860.

Settlers of Greenwood, like other towns, suffered inconvenience, in being compelled to pay for their lands, in 1859 and '60.

In 1861, when the war of the rebellion commenced, and President Lincoln issued his call for troops, the communities of the Big Woods responded with alacrity. The "Wright County Rebels," and their neighbors on the east side of Crow River, in Greenwood, Independence, Franklin, and other towns, hurried to Minneapolis, to enter the United States service, and aid in subjugating the "Southern Rebels."

In explanation of the term, "Wright County Rebels," it may be stated, that upon the acquittal, by the courts, of a man by the name of Jackson, who was tried for the murder of his neighbor, a man by the name of Wallace, both residents of the vicinity of Rockford, Wright County, and, upon the return of Jackson, to his home one evening, he was seized by a crowd of disguised persons, and lynched on his own premises, within a few hours after his arrival at his home. Many suspicious circumstances impressed the people of that locality with the guilt of Jackson, and they regarded the verdict of the court as a farce. The attention of the State authorities

was called to the fact of the state of lawlessness existing in Wright County, following which a body of troops were sent to quell the state of insurrection supposed to exist there, which, upon its arrival, in the disturbed locality, found law and order prevailing, and, in consequence, the sending of troops was regarded as being unnecessary, and ironical criticism followed, being referred to as the "Wright County Rebellion," or, "Wright County Rebels."

In 1861, upon the breaking out of the war, a company marched into Minneapolis, from Wright County, to the beat of drum, made from an empty whisky barrel, minus the heads, with buckskin placed over the ends, with a banner and inscription, "Wright County Rebels—down with the Southern Rebels."

The frequent calls for troops during that four years' war, had a decimating effect on the new settlements. An old settler of Greenwood describes the situation thus: Although every able bodied man of the town (Greenwood) had enlisted or been drafted and served in the war, and only the cripples were left, but in spite of this fact, the town was not able to fill its quota, for the reason that many of her citizens had taken bounty and were, of course, credited to other towns or cities. This condition was applicable to most of the Big Woods Townships as well as Greenwood.

About 1862, a German Lutheran society was organized in the northern part of the town of Greenwood, with which the names of Hohenstein, Schnappauf, Vielhaber, Schindel, Sipe, Reich, and others, were associated. The regular religious services then inaugurated by that society have continued up to present. Amongst the

Germans of the same locality were a few members of the Evangelical society. In 1863, the Presbyterian church was also represented in Greenwood, at that time being a part of the Rockford Presbyterian congregation. And likewise, Universalists, Adventists, and other denominations were to be found in Greenwood, Rockford and Independence at that early day.

In 1867, — Kelterhouse opened up a hop cultivation in Greenwood.

The following parties became permanent residents of the north shore of Lake Sarah, about 1867, namely: Daniel Guptil and his two brothers, Martin and John Guptil, Albert and G. Roberts, sons of A. J. Roberts, — Elliot and family, and George Shelly,

the latter having been a resident, at times, of both Independence and Greenwood, since 1859.

In 1886, the Minneapolis and Pacific Railroad was constructed along the northerly shore of Lake Sarah, by the forks of Crow River, passing through the historic townsite of Greenwood. The latter, after having various names (none of which was Greenwood) bestowed upon it by the railroad company, is now known as Rockford Station.

Success has attended the pioneers of Greenwood and those coming into the town during recent years, and Greenwood is at present a scene of prosperity.

CORCORAN.

By R. J. Baldwin.

The town of Corcoran is in the northwestern part of Hennepin County. It embraces an entire government township of land, being, by land office designation, township 119, of range 23, west of the fifth principal meridian.

It is bounded on the north by Hassan, on the east by Maple Grove, on the south by Medina, and on the west by Greenwood. The northwest corner of the town approaches within less than a mile of the Crow River. By section lines it is twelve miles west of Minneapolis, and five miles north. Its surface is rolling, and in the south part bluffy. It lies within the belt of the "Big Woods," and is heavily timbered with maple, oak, elm and linden. Interspersed among the timber are occasional low lands of natural meadow. The subsoil is clay, covered with drift, upon which has accumulated a heavy black loam, lighter in the northern and southern parts of the town, but everywhere productive. It is adapted to the production of the cereals, maize, potatoes and grass, the small fruits and vegetables.

Jubert's Lake, located in sections 29 and 32, is the only considerable body of water. The only running water is in brooks running into the latter, or percolating from one marsh to another.

The Minneapolis and Monticello State Road is the principal thoroughfare through the town. Other roads lead to the village of Rockford, on

the west, Osseo on the east, and Dayton and Anoka, to the northeast.

The town was first settled in 1855, when Benjamin Pounder, threading his way through the unbroken wilderness, made a pre-emption claim, and built a house in section 25. He was soon followed by R. B. Corcoran and Morris Ryan. Other settlers in the same year were: William Corcoran, Joseph Degardines, Isaac Bartlett, John McDonall, Francis Morin, Frederic Rein-king, Frederick Schutt, John Klesexy, Patrick Burke, Michael and Peter Patnode, Stephen and George Archangeau, Michael and Peter Raymond, and Joseph Scott. The year 1856 brought Joseph Dupont, Hugh Keran, Joseph Morin and Peter Weinard. Those early settlers were distributed in various parts of the town, where they found lands or locations suiting their fancy.

The town was organized at a meeting held at the house of P. B. Corcoran, May 11th, 1858, and, by common consent, took his name. He was a man of uncommon enterprise and ability, having been the first school master, the first storekeeper and postmaster of the town.

Being entirely agricultural, with no village or large settlement, and no thoroughfare other than the State and town roads, the growth of the town has been slow, but substantial. Gradually, the timber has been cut away from the farms, the stumps have dis-

appeared, cultivated fields have taken the place of the wilderness, comfortable farm houses have, in great part, replaced the settlers' cabins, and the aspect of the town is that of a prosperous agricultural community.

The population is a little over one thousand, occupying nearly two hundred farms.

There are four churches in the town, St. Thomas' Catholic Church, St. John's French Catholic Church, German Evangelical Association, and Lutheran. There are nine school districts, including four joint districts. There are two post offices, Corcoran and Dupont, and two stores.

HASSAN.

By Jasper S. Hawkins.

The township of Hassan is situated in the extreme northwest corner of Hennepin County, being designated by United States survey as township 120, range 23, west. It is bounded on the east by Dayton, on the north and west by Crow River, and south by Corcoran. It is a fractional township, containing only 17,184 acres, Crow River being the boundary between Hennepin and Wright Counties, cutting off several sections from the town.

The surface is gently rolling, except in the vicinity of the river, where the acclivities are higher and steeper, the river having worn its way through clay bluffs, which are of considerable height. The whole surface was originally covered with a heavy growth of hard wood timber, sugar maple predominating, except on a small acreage of sandy, brush, prairie and bottom lands, near the river and marshes and lakes.

The soil is a deep, rich, black loam, mixed with just enough granitic sand to make it warm and workable, resting on a clay sub-soil, and is capable of producing the finest crops of wheat, oats, corn and potatoes, with timothy, clover and other cultivated grasses.

The marshes, or natural meadows, are well distributed, and consist in their wettest parts of a deposit of decayed aquatic plants and grasses, two or three feet deep, which, after draining rapidly, settle and decompose, making the very richest meadows.

There are several lakes, the largest of which is Sylvan, containing about two hundred acres; Parslow and Harry, containing about eighty acres each; besides small ones unnamed. At first settlement, these lakes were stocked with fish, and were the resort of wild geese and ducks in large numbers, which contributed much to the maintenance of the settlers.

The flattest part of town are sections 33, 34 and 35, drained by Rush Creek, which rises in section 33, crosses town line into Corcoran, re-crosses the line into section 35, passing through the east corner of section 36, into Maple Grove. Also a small creek flows out of Parslow Lake and enters Crow River through section 16.

Various kinds of boulders are numerous with other evidences of the drift period, also stone axes, flint arrow heads, and other indications of pre-historic man are often found.

In writing the history of the settlement of Hassan, commencing in the spring of 1855, I shall endeavor to give a faithful pen picture of the first settlers, how they planted and tended the first crops, the trials and hardships endured in founding, in the depths of a primeval forest, homes and an organized community, and became an integral part of Hennepin County. One of the first labors was to build houses of logs and to plant vegetables for their support; another, almost as imperative, was to construct

roads of inter-communication and improve the road via Osseo, by which most of them arrived. Some few of the settlers came by way of the Mississippi River to Dayton, the "*H. M. Rice*" at that time making regular trips to Sauk Rapids, some poling up Crow River in boats.

Most of the first settlers were in the prime of life, some were accustomed to farm work; others had never felled a tree in their lives, and there were thousands to be cut, piled and burned, in order to commence to make a farm. But, as a rule, these tender hands took to the axe manfully, disregarded their blistered hands until they became hard and calloused, continued the fight until now they have broad and productive fields, self-binders, with other labor-saving machinery, good houses and barns, as a reward for their perseverance and labor. "'Tis the patient holding out that makes the winner win."

These people were from many lands, Americans, English, Irish, Germans, French, and a few of other nationalities. The very best feeling and kindness prevailed. They were, without exception, always ready to help one another in house raising, logging bees, corn husking, or in any emergency or misfortune. This is one of the most pleasurable recollections of the first settlers. Undoubtedly it lightened the burdens and hardships that all cheerfully endured, and it is the frequent regret in their declining years that this universal friendship does not appear to exist so strongly. The explanation may be, that the necessity does not now exist for those frequent gatherings for mutual help, and families having grown up around them, the home has become the world to them, also with the gradual decline

in age of that buoyancy of spirits that characterizes early manhood.

In 1855, there was a large emigration to Minnesota. The demand for food was far in excess of home production of the farmer; this caused the price of all farm products to be very high. The writer paid for the supplies he took with him—flour, \$12 per barrel; pork, \$28; corn and potatoes, 80 cents per bushel. When they had, with infinite labor, wrested with axe and brand a field large enough to supply home wants and some to sell for the purchase of clothing, and the market had dropped far below the cost of production, if labor was only worth fifty cents per day. The prices at Minneapolis for wheat, that had been threshed and winnowed by hand, was 50 cents per bushel, and purchasers hard to find at that; corn, 25 cents; pork, \$2.50 per hundred; potatoes, 10 cents per bushel, at home, and other products in proportion. It took three days to make a trip to Minneapolis, the roads being so poor that it was impossible to haul a full load. Owing to a financial depression, the very things the settlers needed were high, having to be imported into the State. This almost drove the settlers to despair, some leaving, and greatly retarded the development of the town. The depression did not last long, for prices began to rise, and this infused new hope and renewed energy. Minneapolis was now growing fast; there came a demand for cord wood, to supply the city. A saw mill was established at Dayton, and the Minneapolis and Pacific Railroad was built on the east side of the Mississippi River, so the great growth of valuable timber, that up to this time had hindered the settler, and cost so much to remove, as it had to be piled and burned on

the ground, became a source of profit, at least sufficient to pay for the clearing. The axes were plied with renewed vigor, and they were now able to employ cord wood choppers in the winter, so the woods became vocal with the ring of axes, on the sharp frosty air. The farmer, himself, finding employment hauling the timber, suitable for sawing, to Dayton and Anoka, where there was a market.

The first crops of corn and potatoes were raised without plowing. The removal of the tough, fibrous sod disclosed a fine, rich seed bed, capable of producing fine corn and potatoes. This preparation was usually done with a hoe. Another plan was to turn furrows, with a plow, four feet apart, and keep clear of weeds between rows with hoes. The surface not having been compacted with the feet of man or domestic animals, with scarcely any grass, the sod could be rolled back in large masses, like a carpet, shaken, dried and burned, leaving a soil ready to receive the smallest seed, with the further advantage of not being infested with common field weeds, which came in profusion later, as the fields became larger, grain of all kinds was sown, and this introduced the weeds. The finest onions I have ever seen in the county were produced in this way. In 1856, Mr. George Biglow imported from Ohio a large number of apple trees. They were planted by several parties, great expectations being raised by their vigorous growth, which were doomed to disappointment, as they were all destroyed in a few winters, trees from that latitude being worthless here. Later, most of the settlers planted the Dutchess, and various kinds of crab apples, which, in some instances, have done fairly well, and are vigorous at this time, notably, A.

Stengline, Byron Henry, Mr. Sharver, Horace Hawkins, C. Tucker, Charles Ghostley, Frank Ghostley and Mr. Ebner, but time has demonstrated the axiom, "The greater the size, the greater the danger."

The first public road located in Hassan, and known as the Minneapolis and Monticello Road, was surveyed by George B. Wright, and located under an act of territorial legislature, by H. S. Norton and ——— Brown, in 1855. The road, at present, is one of the best that enters the "Big Woods." It traverses the town somewhat diagonally, with the United States survey, and cuts the farms up undesirably, but the settlers made little objection to this, preferring to have a direct road to market, land at that time being plenty. The road passes over what may be called the back bone of the town, on elevated ridges, which afford excellent drainage, the road from C. Stengline's to H. A. Tilton's being the highest land in the county, and from which the light on the electric mast at Minneapolis could be distinctly seen.

In 1856, the Hassan and St. Peter Road was located by Commissioner Norton, starting from Hassan town-site, on Crow River, running parallel with the river, on the west side of the town, thence to St. Peter, via the narrows, at Minnetonka. This road was never of much importance, and was soon abandoned.

About the same time, the Dayton and Shakopee Road was located in the line between Hassan and Dayton, under territorial authority.

One other road was located by the County Commissioners, on the line between Hassan and Corcoran to Hanover. By far the most important of these roads is the Minneapolis and

Monticello, which, before the advent of the Manitoba Railroad, had quite a large amount of travel, which is now reduced by elevators having been built on the railroad, and the building of large general stores at St. Michaels and other points. All other roads but these mentioned were located by the town supervisors. Many days' labor were given by the first settlers in clearing and repairing the road to Osseo and Dayton. For some reason, the County Commissioners failed for many years to appropriate money to improve and repair this important thoroughfare, but it is satisfactory to note that they have somewhat made amends for this neglect, in recent years.

In April, 1855, the writer, in company with H. C. Parslow, first penetrated the "Big Woods," and was much surprised to find so fine a body of timber, never before having been in a primeval forest. They entered from Osseo, there being at that time two houses at the entrance to the woods, Peter Bottineau and J. Brown's. From here, the road led in a northwesterly direction, across the town of Maple Grove, to the Dayton town line, avoiding obstructions, swamps and ridges, and was fairly passable for teams up to William Evans', which was the first house from Mr. Brown's. Mr. Evans had built a substantial house, that spring, of hewed logs, on a bluff near Rush Creek, to which house, and Mr. Evans' hospitality, many belated travelers were indebted for food and shelter. From this point, the road degenerated into little better than a cattle track, with plenty of axe blazes on the trees, each side, to point the way. The road having been cut in the winter for sleds, by George and A. Biglow, but it still required the free use of an axe to

get a wagon and team through. From Mr. Evans' to the Biglow settlement, on a small brush prairie near Crow River, in the northwest corner of Hassan, we found an unbroken solitude, relieved only by glimpses of quiet lakes, the antics of the red squirrel or chipmunk, and the occasional cry of a goose or duck. We found that George and A. Biglow and C. Woodman had already built houses, and that A. Borthwick, H. Hicks and Ambrose Goodboo, had made a settlement, the previous season, on Crow River, in section 1. William Ward, Benjamin Wright and William Dixon were building houses near the river, above Biglow Prairie. H. S. Norton had made his claim on the river bottom, where there was a good water power. At this time, the township had not been subdivided, and Mr. Norton, for the convenience of intending settlers, ran a line with a pocket compass from township line to section 16, so as to locate the school section, and assisted H. C. Parslow and the writer in running out their claims. As all the measurements were done by pacing, it was remarkable how near these lines corresponded with the United States survey, when made. Mr. Parslow and self settled on their claims, May 12, 1855, and commenced clearing so as to raise a crop of potatoes and vegetables, as they expected a number of families to join them from England, during the summer. As the Messrs. Biglow had taken prairie partly covered with brush, they were able to raise corn and potatoes the first season, and found a ready market for their surplus to the fast incoming people.

Of these settlers, some sold early and removed, but the majority kept steadily enlarging their fields and

building up homes. Many have quietly passed over the silent river, leaving their descendants to enjoy the fruits of their persistent labor. Death has, in the space of thirty-seven years, made great gaps in the ranks of those who, at the period of the first settlement, were in the meridian of life.

The following is nearly a complete list of settlers who came in 1854, 1855 and 1856, with location:

NAME.	SEC.
H. H. Hicks.....	1
A. Borthwick.....	1
A. Goodboo.....	1
Dennis Ford.....	2
George A. Biglow.....	20
Ariel Biglow.....	19
William Ward.....	19
A. W. Coombs.....	24
William Dixon.....	24
H. S. Norton.....	18
Mathew Mulrean.....	14
Edward Morris.....	14
Patrick Hynes.....	14
James Noon.....	20
H. C. Parslow.....	21
J. S. Hawkins.....	21
L. Parslow.....	21
F. Martineau.....	12
R. Quinn.....	9
J. B. Talcot.....	9
Gordon Jackins.....	19
N. Ward.....	19
Samuel Gowell.....	17
H. A. Tilton.....	26
J. H. Mitchell.....	26
Samuel Finical.....	26
John Temple.....	25
E. Nott.....	25
A. Stengline.....	25
C. Ackerman.....	17
M. Hines.....	22
P. Burke.....	15
John Parslow.....	21
William Damery.....	14
F. D. James.....	15
Thomas Rogers.....	14
John Kegan.....	14
William Barber.....	13
Joseph Chevallier.....	10
A. Fane.....	35
C. Fane.....	34
P. Hagle.....	34

NAME.	SEC.
F. C. Miller.....	24
Simon Goth.....	25
John Bowers.....	24
—— Anderson.....	24
A. Kinghorn.....	25
N. Herrick.....	24
E. S. Kimball.....	24
M. Mackey.....	31
William Ende.....	31
William Jackman.....	31
Thomas Flynn.....	32
James Kennedy.....	32
H. Neighman.....	33
P. Lafy.....	33
John Tucker.....	28
C. Tucker.....	28
H. Hawkins.....	28
John Shelley.....	29
C. J. Parslow.....	28
Thomas Oldland.....	29
H. Ghostley.....	29
John Curry.....	29
J. B. Reeves.....	30
John Noon.....	20

In 1856, H. S. Norton, having a fine water power on Crow River, determined to lay out a town, having interested some Minneapolis capitalists in the project. A survey and plat was made, streets and squares were cleared and named, and a fine presentation made of the advantages of the new town. So many towns of like character were started at this time, the sale of lots was small, so the scheme resulted in a dismal failure, the incoming people preferring to rely upon farming.

The first school was opened in 1857, by Miss Sarah Ward, in a log house, near a small lake on the St. Peter Road, in section 19. Miss Helen Tilton opened the next school, on the Minneapolis and Monticello Road, in section 26. These buildings have long since passed away, giving place to substantial frame buildings. There are, at present, five school districts, located as follows: District 68, in section 35; district 69, section 24; district

70, section 11; district 72, section 19; district 73, section 21. These schools are well attended, the young people displaying now, as always, a commendable zeal in getting an education, many having become proficient teachers.

The first birth in the town was a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. George Biglow, soon after their arrival, who died in a short time, making the first birth and death.

The first marriage occurred in 1856; that of Charles Tucker and Miss Elizabeth Hawkins, the ceremony being performed by Rev. J. S. Chamberlain.

St. John's Episcopal Church.—The meeting to organize this church was held at the house of Septimus Parslow, on Easter Monday, A. D. 1857, the Rev. J. S. Chamberlain presiding, and the following officers were elected: Septimus Parslow, warden; Charles Tucker, junior warden; J. S. Hawkins, C. J. Parslow and Thomas Oldland, vestrymen; S. Parslow, treasurer; J. S. Hawkins, clerk. Previous to this time, the Rev. J. S. Chamberlain held services at Mr. Parslow's house, the services being well attended. Mr. Chamberlain decided to build a church edifice. A gentleman in New York City donated \$600 for that purpose, and the ladies of Trinity Church, New York City, presented the communion service and vestments, and Mr. S. Parslow deeded five acres of land for church purposes. The corner stone was laid by Bishop Kemper, of Wisconsin, May, 1858. On February, 20, 1864, the church was consecrated by Bishop Whipple, Dr. D. B. Knickerbacker, Rev. Spor, Rev. Risser, assisting. Mr. S. Parslow was appointed lay reader, by Bishop Whipple. The church is located on the Minneapolis

and Monticello Road, between Mr. S. Parslow's house and the town hall, in section 21. At present, the Rev. F. R. Millspaugh is rector, and holds monthly services.

The cemetery is near the church, with some fine maple trees standing, making a peaceful shade for this hamlet of the dead. There have been about forty interments.

The Catholic Church of St. Walburga.—This church was organized in 1857, by Father Dametreus Moragua, O. S. B., John Fehu, Peter Hagle, William Bennett, John Temple, Conrad Fehu, A. Stengline, Jacob Weber and others. Services were held in a log building, on the land of John Fehu, just over the town line, in Corcoran, for several years.

This society, in 1883, built a commodious church, on the Minneapolis and Monticello Road, at intersection of the Dayton and Corcoran Road, on land donated by A. Stengline; also a rectory, in 1884, and a parochial school house in the following year. First priest in charge of new church, Rev. Magnus M. Mayr, O. S. B.

The church and other buildings being situated on a high ridge, become a conspicuous land mark for a long distance, and do great credit to the liberality and spirit of the members, and are of such a character as would be creditable to any town. The cemetery is adjacent.

There is a meat market and blacksmith shop at this point, which may be the nucleus of a future village.

In 1857, the grasshoppers came in great numbers, depositing their eggs, which hatched the next spring. The clearing being small and surrounded by standing timber, they threatened to entirely destroy the crops. The hoppers daily tried to escape on the

ground, to new pastures, over the roads leading from the clearings, but not succeeding, returned and roosted on the wheat and corn. After they began to fly, they took daily flights, until one day the whole body disappeared, leaving only the maimed ones behind, to the great relief of the people, who had feared their crops would be destroyed.

Mr. John Temple brought the first threshing machine, a two-horse tread power, into town, which was generally kept running well into the winter, having no competition.

The first election held in the town was in the spring of 1858, at the house of H. S. Norton, at Hassan townsite, for the purpose of electing a delegate to the State Constitutional Convention, to frame the Constitution, A. B. Coombs being elected. This was the first time many of the residents had exercised the right of voting.

The next meeting was held at the house of H. C. Parslow, in 1858, for the purpose of naming the town. Previous to this time, the residents had sent a petition to Washington for the establishment of a post route and post office, and the town in this was called Hassan. A number at this meeting objected to this name, proposing the name of Iro on account of its brevity. Those in favor of Hassan replied that Hassan was known in Washington, that there were associations clustering around the name, it being the Indian name for Crow, the town being situated in the Crow River Valley, also a common name in the orient. So Hassan was adopted.

The next meeting was held April 3d, 1860, under the Township Organization Act, at the house of H. C. Parslow, to elect town officers, which resulted in the election of the following: Gid-

eon Reeves, Chairman, Harvey Hicks, Richard Quinn, Supervisors; C. J. Parslow, Town Clerk; S. Parslow, Treasurer; A. Borthwick, Assessor; Henry Ghostley, Justice of Peace; Patrick Hynes, John Parslow, Constables; Benjamin Wright, Superintendent of Schools.

The breaking out of the war of the rebellion was detrimental to the development of the town, by reason of so many men in the prime of manhood, whose strong arms were needed in clearing the forest, enlisting, no less than nine young men enlisting in the First Minnesota Infantry, and eight in the Ninth Regiment, Hassan contributing thirty-six volunteers for the task of suppressing the rebellion. This is a grand record, and shows the town was not deficient in patriotism, and will compare favorably with any community in the State, when the population is taken into account.

The following is a list of volunteers, taken from the town records:

Biglow, George A	Ohio Battery
Beadle, Frank	Ninth Minn. Volunteers
Bartlett, William	Heavy Artillery
Coombs, Charles	First Minn. Volunteers
Coombs, Albert	First Minn. Volunteers
Crane, Lewis	Ninth Minn. Volunteers
Draper, R. E.	Eleventh Minn. Volunteers
Finical, Frank	First Minn. Volunteers
Finical, Charles	First Minn. Volunteers
Ghostley, James F.	First Minn. Volunteers
Ghostley, Harry	First Minn. Volunteers
Goodboo, Ambrose	Eleventh Minn. Vols.
Hoag, Charles M.	First Minn. Volunteers
Howard, Henry	First Minn. Volunteers
Hawkins, Jasper S.	Ninth Minn. Volunteers
Hawkins, Horatio	Eleventh Minn. Vols.
Jackins, Israel	First Minn. Volunteers
Jackins, William	Battery
Jackins, Gordan	Heavy Artillery
James, F. D.	Heavy Artillery
Kinball, John	Sixth Minn. Volunteers
Kinball, Edwin	Heavy Artillery
Kinball, A. M.	Heavy Artillery
Lovell, William	Ninth Minn. Volunteers

Mogle, William.....Ninth Minn. Volunteers
 Miller, Charles F.....Eleventh Minn. Vols.
 Nott, Allen.....United States Regiment
 Nott, Edgar.....Hatch's Battery
 Norton, H. S....Eleventh Minn. Volunteers
 Parslow, John.....Ninth Minn. Volunteers
 Strong, Charles W, Second Minn. Volunteers
 Talcott, John.....First Minn. Volunteers
 Tucker, John....Eleventh Minn. Volunteers
 Tilton, Nathan.....Ninth Minn. Volunteers
 Ward, Norman.....Minnesota Battery

The Indian outbreak, August, 1862, created a great panic in the town; indeed, it was general in the county, and caused a stampede to Minneapolis. The settlers, over the river in Wright County, first were alarmed, rumors having reached them of the outbreak, and, fires having broke out in their vicinity, they immediately imagined the Indians were upon them, left their homes in haste, crossed the river, into Hassan, and quickly communicated the panic on their route through the town. The writer, carrying a child, and encouraging the others with small children, set out on the road to Minneapolis, the number of fugitives increasing as they advanced, until they arrived at Mr. Tilton's, who had his oxen hitched to a cart with a hay rack, and was about to start with his family. This afforded a conveyance which was gladly accepted, Mr. Tilton remaining to secure some valuables. The writer started with the load of women and children, which soon amounted to thirty-three in number, to Osseo, meantime debating whether this was displaying that part of valor that became a soldier, having enlisted a few days previous, but decided that it was duty to carry these helpless ones to a place of safety. The families of A. B. Coombs, G. Jackins, William Ward and A. Hoag, did not take part in this exodus, but gathered together at Cap-

tain John Jackins', for mutual protection, and with perfect safety, as was soon discovered. Some four years previous to this, a large war party of Chippewas passed through the town, killing some cattle, and otherwise alarming the people. They were on their way to attack the Sioux, at Shakopee, where they were defeated. The first settlers found ample evidence of the recent occupation of the Indians, in tepee-poles left standing, the bones of deer and the shells of the big mud turtle lying around their camps. This was particularly noticeable near Lake Harry, where a fine canoe and paddles were found, the canoe being in existence at this time.

Hassan Post Office was established in June, 1866. Mr. S. Parslow, postmaster, has held his commission continuously until 1892, resigning on account of advanced age. Mail first carried through, July 4, 1866, by Mr. Payson, contractor.

The post office at Roger's Siding was established in 1882. Daniel Hawkins, first postmaster.

The farming of Hassan is a mixed husbandry, the rearing of horses, sheep and cattle, and the production of various kinds of grain. Some of the largest producers of grain, at this time, are M. Mackey, H. Hawkins, J. Weber, Mortimer Hynes, Thomas Rogers, Michael Fox and Henry and Herman Berning, Horatio Hawkins annually stall feeding about fifteen steers.

The Osseo and St. Cloud branch of the Manitoba Railroad, opened in 1881, has proved of great benefit, adding at least twenty-five per cent. to the value of land, and furnishing a home market for cord wood. At Roger's Siding an elevator is built, where wheat and all kinds of grain are bought, and a

village is started, with two stores, post office, saw mill, blacksmith shop, with, unfortunately, two saloons.

The town hall is situated at the junction of the Ghostley Road with Minneapolis and Monticello, being centrally located.

Deer were very numerous in the early days, venison being much valued as a change from salt pork, that being the meat largely used. Mr. Sennear killed twenty-three in the season of 1864. Such indiscriminate slaughter almost exterminated them. Strange to say, the wolves and foxes are far more numerous than formerly.

The founding of a community having been imperfectly traced, it will be interesting to note how these people from many lands have become Americanized by association in business and other relations, by town meetings and a voice in their management, by sitting on juries in the District Court, by the attendance of the youth at the district school, and above all, in the ownership of their farms; prejudices have been removed, old habits of thought forgotten, and have become almost homogeneous and are proud to be called citizens of the great republic.

The farmer has disadvantages to contend with that are hard to overcome, namely, geographic and climatic. The geographic is the great distance the surplus wheat, corn, etc., have to be carried to a foreign market, which, unfortunately, determines the price of the great bulk sold at home. This condition is passing away, inasmuch as population will increase faster than the production, the surplus will be required in the United States, and exportation will cease, except in big crop years, then the farmer must, in a measure, set the price.

The climatic is a vigorous climate in winter, lateness of season of production, consequent loss of the early market, which is the most profitable. Notwithstanding this, the rich, cheap land and labor saving machinery enable the industrious, energetic farmer, who practices economy on every hand, to steadily improve his position. This is abundantly proven by passing through the town and noting the commodious houses and barns, with the general air of prosperity evident, and the comforts and conveniences, with some elegancies of the city. This after thirty-five years' endeavor, in most instances without capital to start with, is convincing. There has never been a failure of crops in this section, the soil being deep and having so much fine vegetable matter, it can withstand the lack of moisture better than a lighter soil. Land has steadily increased in value, until now, farms in good cultivation are worth from \$25 to \$50 per acre, and are a safe investment. The "Big Woods" in the near future will supply Minneapolis with milk, butter and cheese; the soil is admirably adapted for this industry on a large scale; the only thing lacking is cheap, rapid communication, which will soon come with an electric road, which would double the present value of land in a short time.

Population in 1870	740
Personal property tax, 1892.....	\$56,827
Real estate.....	\$296,690

To those settlers who, for thirty-seven years, have been a part of the history of Hassan, to whom an extended notice is due, but space forbids, who now are pausing on life's shores, may your declining years be like your own peaceful autumn scenery of shaven fields, well filled barns and those glorious tints of the forest trees, is the cordial wish of the writer.

DAYTON.

By C. E. Evans.

Dayton is situated in the extreme northern part of Hennepin County, and consists of all but the east tier of sections of township 120, range 22, and of about two hundred ten acres of township 121, range 22. Its boundaries are formed by the Crow and Mississippi Rivers on the north, which also separate it from Wright and Anoka Counties, by Champlin on the east, Maple Grove on the south, and by Hassan and Crow River on the west.

Its surface is rolling and in some places quite hilly, especially along the Mississippi River, in sections 4, 5 and 6, where there are high bluffs, which afford splendid views of the surrounding country. In the southwest corner of section 8, on farm owned by Henry Dahlheimer, is a sand hill, which is the highest point of land in the town.

Dayton was originally heavily timbered with maple, oak, elm and basswood, except in the northeastern part, where there is a small prairie and some oak openings. The town formed a part of the original "Big Woods" of Minnesota.

The soil is a deep, black loam, except the prairie, which has a light, sandy soil.

Diamond Lake, in sections 17 and 18, is the largest body of water in the town. The next in size are French Lake, in sections 19 and 30, and Hayden's Lake, in section 26. The smaller lakes are Goose Lake, in section 35,

Powers' Lake, in section 34, and Lake Lura, in section 7.

A small stream, never honored with a name, the outlet of Diamond and French Lakes, crosses the town in a southeasterly direction and empties into Hayden's Lake.

Rush Creek, coming in from Maple Grove, unites with Elm Creek, in section 34, and it also flows into Hayden's Lake; the outlet of Hayden's Lake forms the Elm Creek that mingles its waters with the Mississippi, at Champlin.

There are a number of natural meadows scattered through the town, which have afforded good hay for the farmers' stock, from the first settlement to the present time.

SETTLEMENTS. Paul Godine and Isaiah Cowet were the first permanent settlers of Dayton. They came here in July, 1852, and settled on section 5, where Mr. Godine still resides, though past his three score and ten years. He is of French descent, and in an early day, was a man of considerable notoriety, among the Indians and earlier settlers. He kept a trading post and stopping place for travelers and claim hunters. The accommodations of the *bar*, and his wife's cooking, brought them a great deal of custom. Mr. and Mrs. Godine had twenty children, ten of whom are now living. Mr. Cowet lived here a few years, then moved into Wright County.

In 1853, John Veine took a claim,

and built a small cabin on it. The village of Dayton now stands on that claim. The same year, E. H. Robinson, a native of Gardiner, Maine, came to Dayton, with a small stock of goods. He secured the use of Veine's cabin, for a store, and commenced trading with the Indians. In the spring of 1854, he purchased Veine's claim, and Mr. Veine left Dayton.

The next year, Mr. Robinson sold John Baxter, now a resident of Minneapolis, one-half interest in his store, Mr. Baxter taking land adjoining Mr. Robinson's. The same year they sold one-half interest in the land and water power, to Lyman Dayton, of St. Paul.

Mr. Robinson was an energetic and public spirited man, and was prominently identified with the welfare of the town. He has helped to build three saw mills, two of which were burned, and the other was moved away, and was always willing, with purse and hand, to help build roads, bridges, school houses, or anything for the good of the town. Mr. Robinson is now a resident of California, though he still owns a large interest in Dayton.

Marcellus Boulis, Benjamin Livia, and others, settled along the river, in 1853, Mr. Boulis still living there.

In 1854, James Haseltine and George Mosier, built a hotel on the bank of the Mississippi. It was not a success, as a business venture, and changed hands several times, and, in 1861, was moved up on the main street of the village. After the war, it was purchased by George Slater, who occupied it as a hotel, until it was burned down, in 1888. Mr. Slater came to Dayton, in 1856, and was a very successful hunter, until the deer became a thing of the past.

In the fall of 1854, Daniel Lavallee, Anthony Gelinas, Louis Bebault, Moses and Joel Dejarlais, Michael Dubay, and others, took up land around French Lake; they built their log houses and moved their families here the following spring.

The first claim hunters found a dead Indian on the shore of French Lake, and called it Dead Indian Lake, but it soon took its name from the French settlement around it.

The same year, Samuel Reams came from West Virginia, to Dayton, lived there a short time, then took a claim one mile from the village of Dayton, in Wright County, and lived there until he died, in 1890, at the age of one hundred three years.

When one hundred years old, he would walk to the village of Dayton, talk with parties around the store a while, and walk home. We believe he never saw George Washington, but his reminiscences of old times were very interesting.

W. T. Bowen, now of Minneapolis, settled on the prairie, in the north-eastern part of the town, in April, 1854; his father came in the fall of the same year, and settled on a claim near him, thus giving it the name by which it is now called, of Bowen's Prairie.

In 1854, M. F. Taylor and three others came in from Anoka and marked out a mile square of land, lying in sections 16 and 21, as their claim. The west line of their land was less than one-half mile from Diamond Lake, but they did not know there was a lake any where near.

Mr. Taylor was the only one of the four that ever improved his claim. He moved on to it in the spring of 1855, and still lives there, owning nearly three hundred acres of the mile square they marked out in 1854. He

is one of our most prosperous farmers, paying the largest tax on farm property of any one in the town.

In 1854, Francis Thorndyke, Robert H. Miller and John Shumway settled on the prairie, in the northeastern part of the town.

Dr. L. Bistedeau came to Dayton, from St. Paul, in June, 1855. He was a graduate of the Quebec Medical Board of Examiners, and he has been the only practicing physician in the town for thirty-seven years. He has raised a family of fifteen living children, thus setting a good example, which was exceedingly well followed by the early settlers.

Early in 1855, A. C. Kimball settled on the north shore of Diamond Lake, in sections 7 and 8. Mr. Kimball was an active worker in building up the town, and was first Chairman of Supervisors, and until he moved out of the town, in 1884, he was one of the town officers most of the time.

The year 1856 witnessed the largest emigration into the town, and a larger proportion of them became permanent settlers than of those that had come in previous years. The most prominent of these were Neil and Alexander McNeil, F. G. Laflin, A. D. Purmort, W. P. Ives and George Slater.

Many of these settlers brought stock, teams and farm implements, and the era of farming was fairly begun. Considerable land was broken up, and the crops looked nice, but in August the grasshoppers came and destroyed nearly everything. They also hurt the crops some in the next year, but have done no damage since.

From 1855 to '61, there was a good deal of steamboat travel on the upper Mississippi, and Dayton an important landing place; one steamboat was built there. In 1857, Lyman Dayton

became interested in the water power at the Falls of Pokegama, and commenced to build a boat, at Dayton, to transfer freight to that place; but the crash of 1858-9 put a quietus to the undertaking, and the boat was never finished, and had it been completed would not have been very serviceable, as it was about seventy-five feet long and only ten feet wide.

In 1855, five families came from Pennsylvania and settled in sections 31 and 32. Only one of them stayed to make any permanent improvements; that one was Allen Kerr, who lived on his claim until his death, in 1873, at the age of eighty-three years.

The first white child born in the town was Joseph Godine, in May, 1854. Stewart Shumway, in the eastern part of the town, was the second.

The first death was a Mr. Twombly, in 1856, who was killed by the falling of a limb from a tree. The second was John Davis, who was drowned in Diamond Lake, June 2d, 1857. Two weeks later, Job Green, an old man, died, and was buried by the roadside, just out of the village. The writer, then a young man, from the East, attended the funeral. There was no minister and no singing. Daniel Herrick, now of Clearwater, read a short prayer and made a few remarks. It was so different from anything he had ever seen, that it will always be remembered. Mr. Green's body was afterwards taken up and buried in the cemetery.

The first marriage was E. H. Robinson to Mrs. Sarah Gilson, June 29th, 1856.

In the winter of 1855-6, J. B. Hinkley was appointed Justice of the Peace by the Territorial Legislature. He issued the warrant for the arrest of Mr. Dickens, the murderer of a Mrs. Hathaway,

in the adjoining town of Hassan. Mr. Dickens was arrested, but escaped from jail and fled to Illinois, where he committed another murder, for which he was hung.

Francis Thorndyke was a member of the Territorial Legislature, in 1856, being the first one—north of Minneapolis—to hold that office in this county.

In 1855, the citizens petitioned for a post office, which was granted, and Hon. John Baxter appointed postmaster. Dame rumor says he kept the post office in a shoe box. He was succeeded, in 1856, by J. B. Hinkley, and he, in 1859, by R. R. Hurlburt.

The first school was taught by Miss Cynthia Slauyter, in the summer of 1857. She commenced her school in a vacant house, on the west side of Crow River, but high water carried off the bridge, and her school was moved to Mr. Hinkley's residence, and later to an empty house of Mr. Baxter's.

The same summer, Augusta Davis (now Mrs. Oscar McConnell, of St. Cloud), then living with her mother, at Diamond Lake, took possession of a vacant claim shanty, and with the assistance of A. E. Kimball and other settlers, extemporized some seats and taught a private school. In 1859, Miss Sylvia Roe taught the first school in what is now district 36. These schools were first organized under the territorial law, but in the winter of 1859-60, were re-organized under the State law. The first school in Dayton Village, under this law, was taught by Thomas McLeod, in the winter of 1859-60, in a vacant store, owned by E. B. Ames, now of Minneapolis. This building was used for a school room until 1868, when the present building was erected. A portion of the counties of Wright, Sherburne and Anoka

are included in this district. At the present time, there are five full districts, 36, 37, 38, 40 and 41, and the joint districts of 39 and 42. They all have comfortable buildings, and are well furnished with aids, for help of both teacher and scholars.

VILLAGES. In 1855, Charles Aydt laid out and platted about one hundred twenty acres on the west side of Crow River, but it never flourished. The same year, Robinson and Baxter platted the present village, and called it Portland. Lyman Dayton platted eighty acres south of the present village, but vacated it the same year, and purchased of Robinson and Baxter an undivided half in their town. They then had it replatted, making the lots one-eighth of an acre, just one-half their first size.

During the years of 1855-6, there was considerable excitement regarding a name for their town, the citizens who had come from Maine wishing to call it Portland, while Mr. Dayton and his party wished it called Dayton. In 1857, there was a meeting called, and after a good deal of "log rolling" on both sides, the Dayton party proved the stronger, thus giving the village the name of Dayton.

During the year 1857, a young man came to Dayton, and, after looking the prospects over, concluded to "jump" Mr. Dayton's eighty acres, south of the village, as Mr. Dayton had a man holding it for him. So he went to Anoka and bought the lumber for a good sized house, for those days, and hired it hauled on to the land, also hired men to help him build his house. In the meantime, he had cut down a few trees. They got the frame partly up the first day; that night it was pushed over; nothing daunted, he went to work the next day, got the

frame all up and stayed it well, then left for the night. At the time, Mr. Dayton had nearly one hundred men at work on his mill and dam. That night, a number of the men took his ox teams, went to the house, took it all down and hauled it over the river, to Mr. Dayton's log barn, from which they removed the hay roof, placed the lumber on it, then replaced the hay roof. It was an all night's job, and some of the men did very little the next day, but according to the recollection of the writer, when pay day came, they had lost no time. The young man, on going back to his work and finding neither a board or piece of timber, returned to the village, paid his board, shook the dust of the town from his feet, and departed, never to return. Several of Mr. Dayton's men had claims near the village, and the young man's lumber helped to build a number of claim shanties.

MILLS. In the summer of 1856, E. H. Robinson and John Baxter built a steam saw mill just below the mouth of Crow River, the first in the town. The same year, Mr. Dayton bought the water power of Baxter and Robinson, and commenced to build a dam on the same, on Crow River. He was not endowed with a very mild disposition, and was rather unfortunate in his selection of superintendents, or in agreeing with them; so it was five years, with an expenditure of over fifty thousand dollars, before the dam was completed. Neil McNeil, who came here in 1856, was finally put in charge, and finished the dam, having charge of Mr. Dayton's interests, in Dayton, for several years. In 1861, Mr. Frank Weitzel bought a half interest in the water power, and built a flour mill—three run custom mill. In

1874, he built a new merchant mill, with five run of stone; it was 35x65, having three stories and a basement. In 1878, Mr. Weitzel sold a half interest to Mr. W. F. Hurlburt, and, the same year, his remaining interest to R. R. Hurlburt. The next year they built an addition to the mill, 20x50, with two runs, for custom. They failed, in 1888, and the mill came into the possession of J. H. Ebner, and was burned down the next year. Since then, there has been no mill in Dayton, the timber is all cut off, so there is no hardwood timber to saw. In the spring of 1866, there were over sixty thousand maple trees tapped, for making maple sugar; the writer took pains to ascertain this at the town meeting. Now there are four small camps, and less than two thousand trees tapped.

Some of the heavily timbered farms are cleared off, so that the owners have to buy their firewood.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES AND CHURCHES. In the summer of 1855, Rev. Wentworth Hayden held religious services, at the house of J. B. Hinckley; the same year Rev. David Brooks held services there.

A French Catholic missionary is said to have held mass and religious services at the house of Paul Godine, in the fall of 1855, but we have been unable to get his name.

The French Catholic Church was organized in the winter of 1856-57, and the following spring they built a church, on Paul Godine's farm, in section 5. Father Jennis officiated at its organization; he had charge of the missions at Dayton and Osseo.

A number of French bought small pieces of land near the church, of irregular shape, and very vague descriptions; some of these are on the

assessment books at this date. The description in one deed reads as follows: "Beginning in the center of the road, near the Catholic church." Another, "Beginning in the center of the road opposite the front door of Dr. L. Bistedeau's house." In 1865, the society commenced the erection of a larger church, in the village, completing it in 1866. It is 50 x 75 feet. In 1891, they built a nice parsonage, for the priest, at a cost of some three thousand dollars. Father Andre has been located here for the last three years, and is well liked by the church, and the people at large. The society consists of about one hundred twenty-five families.

The German Evangelists have a church, on the east line of the town, in section 35. This society consists of some forty families, living in Dayton, Champlin, Maple Grove and Brooklyn.

ROADS. The river road, so called, followed the Indian trail the Winnebagoes had from where Dayton village now is, to Champlin, and, presumably, it was part of their trail to Fort Snelling, the early settlers cutting it out and improving it for a road. In 1859, W. W. Cate, W. T. Bowen and Julius LeCroix, supervisors of the town, on petition of the settlers, laid it out as a town road. A few years later, the County Commissioners laid out a county road, from Minneapolis to Dayton Village, over the same road.

In the fall of 1855, Pierre Bottineau and two others, who were appointed commissioners by the Territorial Legislature, surveyed a road from Minneapolis, through what are now the Towns of Crystal Lake, Brooklyn, Bottineau Prairie, the north part of Maple Grove, and south part of Dayton, thence to Monticello. This sur-

vey did not suit the settlers, and the Legislature, of 1856, appointed three commissioners to lay out a road from Minneapolis to Monticello, via Bottineau Prairie and the townsite of Hassan. None of the commissioners appointed in the act served, but appointed as substitutes, George B. Wright, H. S. Norton and Ariel S. Bigelow, who laid out the present, or, the so called Territorial Road, from Minneapolis to Monticello. This road passes through sections 31 and 32, of Dayton. In 1870, the legality of the road was questioned, and the Commissioners relaid it. The Hennepin County Commissioners carried the chain themselves, to save expenses to the county. This road has, probably, the most travel of any road in Hennepin County. In 1859-60, the Dayton and Shakopee Road was laid out, intending to follow the town line between the towns of Dayton and Hassan, on the north, and Maple Grove and Corcoran on the south. This road was a good deal of benefit, especially to Dayton Village. The Maple Grove and Champlin Road was laid out by the County Commissioners, in 1859, running north from Maple Grove, between sections 33 and 34, 28 and 27, to the center of section 22, thence east to Champlin. It was then heavily timbered, with a few shanties scattered along; now it is very thickly settled, good farms, and farm buildings. The citizens of the town take considerable pride in their roads, and, considering the difficulties they have had to overcome, have accomplished a great deal, and claim that they raise a larger amount annually, for road purposes, than any other town of near the same property valuation. There are several other roads of minor importance in the town.

BRIDGES. The old bridge, across Crow River, at Dayton Village, was built, in 1857, by subscription, and was used until 1868, when a new one became necessary.

March 3d, 1869, the legislature passed an act for the building of a new bridge, under the supervision of the County Commissioners of Hennepin and Wright Counties. The provisions of the act were that each county should pay three-tenths and the towns of Otsego, Wright County, and Dayton, Hennepin County, each two-tenths of the cost. The towns were very much dissatisfied with the act and Dayton contested its legality. The case was carried from the District Court to the Supreme Court, back to the District Court, and to the Supreme Court again, costing the town some three thousand dollars on a seven hundred fifty dollar bond. In fact, the contractor offered to settle for three hundred fifty dollars. In 1878, Frank Weitzel, then proprietor of the grist mill on Crow River, built a bridge across the river, on Dayton Avenue, some four blocks above the present bridge, and, at a special town meeting, the town voted to give him six hundred dollars. The meeting was not legally called and the town officers refused to issue the bonds. It was brought up again at the regular town meeting and voted down. The bridge was not a very substantial structure, and in a few years dropped into the river. In 1885, the two counties built a bridge on Robinson Street, which is the main street of the village.

In 1873, a town house was built, in the southern part of section 17. It is twenty by thirty feet, and has lately been repaired and fitted up to conform to the rules of the Australian ballot system. Previous to the building of

the town house, the town meetings were held in the school houses through the town, and no political issue could draw the crowd off from the question: Where should they hold the next town meeting.

WAR. The citizens of Dayton, though largely of foreign descent, were quite patriotic in the time of rebellion. Sixty-five responded to the call of President Lincoln for troops. Twelve of them re-enlisted. Thirteen others, with Neil McNeil as their leader, volunteered to fight the Indians, joining Captain Strout's command, Company B, Ninth Minnesota Infantry, and took an active part in the battle of Acton. Mr. McNeil and his squad practically covered the retreat from Acton, and were the last to leave the field, September 3d, 1862. During the retreat, Mr. McNeil was wounded in the left arm, above the elbow, but with his arm in a sling, he took charge of a squad of men, the next day, at the battle of Hutchinson, and continued in active service for a few days, until immediate danger was over, when his arm became so inflamed there was danger of losing it, and he was sent home, his wound laying him up for the winter. Mr. McNeil took a good team of horses with him, which were killed at the battle of Acton. He received from the government, in pay for them, just two-thirds their cost.

The following is a list of those who enlisted from the town of Dayton, during the Civil War:

FIRST REGIMENT.

Company A—John Blesi.

Company C—David M. Little.

Company D—Henry W. Crown.

George A. Laflin.

Aden A. Laflin.

Company E—Matthew F. Taylor.

Company I—Edmund Soper.

Palmer Soper.

Wilbur F. Wellman.

SECOND REGIMENT.

Company D—A. S. Kimball.
A. R. Hall.
George W. Towle.
Company F—John B. Paro.

FOURTH REGIMENT.

Company D—Henry Dahlheimer.
Valentine Dahlheimer.
Company F—Timothy Conant

FIFTH REGIMENT.

Company D—Clement Dubay.
Company F—Simon Paul.

EIGHTH REGIMENT.

Company A—William H. Edwards.
Joseph Downs.
W. P. Ives.
Christian Johnson.
Thomas Lyman.

NINTH REGIMENT.

Company A—Frank Goodwin.
James Peaver.
Samuel Peaver.
Joseph Richards.
George Goodwin.

TENTH REGIMENT.

Company H—Daniel McIntyre.
Robert Hunt.

ELEVENTH REGIMENT.

Company B—John Adams, Sergeant.
Peter Lavallee.
Chauncey Lampson.
Company E—Peter Blesi.
Nicholas Bowers.
Isadore Boulis.
Joel Dejarlais.
W. H. Depew.
Timothy Hunt.
James Powers.
Christian Stahlberg.
Henry Weitzel.
Company F—C. E. Evans.
Company G—A. R. Hall, Lieutenant.
William T. Bowen.
Harvey Bowen.
Peter Hart.
Ami Le Bonne.
James Lunt.
John Moore.
John Murphy.
Charlie Paul.
Calyx Plant.
Daniel S. Richardson.
George W. Taylor.

FIRST BATTALION—INFANTRY.

Company A—John Kerr.
Company B—John G. Bowers.

HATCH'S BATTALION.

Company C—George Slater.

SECOND REGIMENT—CAVALRY.

Company G—Peter Dubay.

SHARP-SHOOTERS.

First Company—James A. Kerr.
William T. Kerr.
Second Battery—Henry W. Harder.
Henry W. Towle.
Martin Hosli.
Hilarius Smith.
John Soper.

VOLUNTEERS TO FIGHT INDIANS.

Neil McNeil.
George Gamaiche.
Octave Cowet.
Olos Johnson.
Simon Blondeau.
John Green.
Robert Bothwick.

ORGANIZATION. Champlin and Dayton were first organized as the town of Marshall, in 1858. The meeting to organize was held in Champlin, May 11th, 1858, and the following officers were elected: Supervisors, A. C. Kimball, Chairman; W. H. Edwards and J. D. Hervey; Town Clerk, John Baxter; Assessor, J. M. Thompson; Collector, W. P. Ives; Overseer of the Poor, Daniel Fife; Justices of the Peace, D. L. Herrick and Alvah Hills; Constables, Joseph Downs and A. M. Kimball. Under the law then, the chairmen of the town supervisors of each town were the County Commissioners, and formed what was facetiously termed, Hennepin Legislature. They divided the town of Marshall, forming the towns of Champlin and Dayton. These Commissioners, when at work for the county, received three dollars per day, in county orders, then worth from forty to fifty cents on a dollar, so our Commissioner's wages did not pay his board.

OFFICIAL ROSTER FOR 1892. The present town officers are: Supervisors, Neil McNeil, Chairman; John Dahlheimer and Moses Leger; Town Clerk, Alexander McNeil; Assessor, C. E. Evans; Treasurer, Henry Dahlheimer; Justices of the Peace, C. E. Evans and S. Slosson; Constables, Norman Guimont and George C. Evans.

The people of the town are very steady minded, and not much given to change. With the exception of one Justice of the Peace, and the Constable, there has been no change in the town board for six years. Mr. Dahlheimer has been Treasurer for twenty-three years; M. F. Taylor was Assessor eighteen years, and refused to hold it any longer; Neil McNeil, Chairman of Supervisors fourteen

years; C. E. Evans, Justice of the Peace, eighteen years. Since the organization of the town, thirty-four years ago, there has been but four different ones Treasurer, and five as Assessors.

The village of Dayton has three stores, two blacksmith shops, two carpenter shops, two saloons, a wagon shop, one undertaker, feed mill, brick yard and post office.

Maple Grove Station, on the Osseo branch of the Great Northern Railroad, is just out of Maple Grove, on section 32, in the town of Dayton, where the railroad crosses the Minneapolis and Monticello Road.

The town has 14,811 acres of land with an assessed valuation of some \$200,000, and \$72,000 personal property, with a population of 1,088, in 1890.

CHAMPLIN.

By O. S. Miller.

This township is located in the northeastern part of the county, on the Mississippi River, which forms its north and east boundary line; on the south lie Brooklyn and Maple Grove, and on the west, Dayton. It is a fractional township, containing only 5,310 acres. The northeastern portion, along the river, was covered with a growth of light timber, much of which still stands, to lend beauty to the landscape. The central and southern portions are prairie, of a light but productive soil. The southwestern part extends into what was once the "Big Woods," but has been largely cleared of timber, and now contains our richest farms.

This town has no large lakes; Lee-man Lake, in section 25, and Bond Lake, in section 36, are the only two bodies of water wholly within the township. Hayden Lake is largely in Dayton, but extends a short distance into Champlin, on the west, and Goose Lake, in the southwest corner, and lying partly in Dayton and Maple Grove. Elm Creek flows through Hayden Lake and across the northern part of the town, emptying into the Mississippi River, just below the village. This creek affords a small water power.

EARLY SETTLEMENT. In 1852, Charles Miles took the first claim in what is now Champlin, and built his house near the bank of the river, a few rods below the mouth of Elm Creek.

In 1853, Joseph B. and Augustus Holt made claims where the village now is. Augustus Holt erected the first frame house in the village, during that summer. John K. Pike and Richard M. Lowell located above the village, on the river, but Mr. Lowell soon sold his claim to Mr. Stevens, and afterwards located in section 30. Mr. Stevens and Benjamin E. Messer erected houses on their claims, this year. Rev. Lewis Atkinson and William Milhollin settled in section 33. Colby Emery selected the farm he still resides on, in section 30, during that year. Stephen Howes located in section 29, and Hiram Smith made his claim on the south line of the town. John Shumway and Robert H. Miller settled above the village, this year, and Job Keniston took a claim on the prairie, below the village.

In 1854, Daniel W. and Horace McLaughlin and W. W. Cate took claims on the prairie, below the village. Rev. Wentworth Hayden settled in section 24, near the lake which bears his name. Samuel Colburn also arrived this year. James McCann built a log house, on the north bank of Elm Creek. This led to a contest between him and Charles Miles, as to the ownership of the water power. The case was carried to the general land office, at Washington, where it was decided in favor of Mr. Miles. Mr. McCann then built a frame house, a little further up the river, in section

19, but soon after went to Anoka to reside, where he engaged in the manufacture of lumber, and died, in February, 1883. Mr. Miles removed to Minneapolis, where he resided until his death, which occurred in 1878. John I. Giddings made a claim on the northeast quarter of section 25. Benjamin Bond, James D. Hervey, Charles B. Hale, Henry L. Cheever and E. B. Lowell, all took claims in the southern part of the town, this year, and Francis Thorndyke settled on the river, above the village.

During the year 1855, John D. Hank and David S. McConnell located on the river, below the creek, and Samuel D. Leeman settled in section 25, near the lake named for him. John Martin arrived in May, and bought John I. Giddings's claim, in section 25. Alvah Hills and his son, George A. Hills, settled, May 10th, 1855, in section 31. Fredolin Zopfi, James W. Dyson, William Davenport and Terrance Donnelly settled between Hayden and Leeman Lakes.

In 1856, John Stockton arrived and bought the Stevens farm, which is still owned and occupied by his widow, Mrs. Catherine Stockton. Mr. Stockton died in June, 1881.

James H. Trussell settled first in Brooklyn, in 1855, but came to Champlin, in 1857, and bought the farms of Dyson and Davenport, where he still resides.

EARLY INCIDENTS. The first birth in the township, was a child, to Mr. and Mrs. Stevens. The second birth, was a daughter, to Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Holt.

The first marriage was in 1857, Cyrus Rollin to Miss Lucretia Clark.

In 1855, J. B. Holt established a ferry across the Mississippi River.

The first death was that of a young

man, giving the name of Stephen Grant, in 1856.

The first school was taught by Miss Emily Thorndyke (now Mrs. S. O. Lum, of Minneapolis), in a shanty erected for that purpose, near the west line of the town, in the summer of 1855. The second school was taught by Miss Mary Nelson (now Mrs. G. G. Crowell, of Anoka), in the same place.

In 1857, Mr. H. W. Richardson made the first sorghum syrup from amber cane.

The early settlers found the Winnebago Indians in possession of this locality, their principal village being near Dayton. These Indians were a peaceable race, and except for their propensity for begging, gave the settlers very little annoyance. They were removed further south, in 1855.

INDIAN MOUNDS. On the farm taken by Rev. W. Hayden, and also near the mouth of Elm Creek, were several "Indian Mounds." Some of these have been cut down level with the surrounding ground, and were found to have been burial places of a former race.

In the village, near the Mississippi bridge, was a grave supposed to have been that of a chief, as it was surrounded by a log fence, and other attempts made to protect and distinguish it from others.

TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION. In 1858, the township of Marshall was organized. This embraced all the present towns of Dayton and Champlin. The meeting for election of officers was held at Champlin Village, May 11th, 1858.

In 1859, the townships of Champlin and Dayton were organized, taking all the territory formerly covered by the town of Marshall, Champlin taking all of fractional township number 120,

range 21, west, and the eastern tier of sections of township 120, range 22.

The first town meeting for Champlin, was held April 5th, 1859. Rev. W. Hayden was Moderator, and Joseph B. Holt was Clerk. The following officers were elected: Supervisors, Rev. Wentworth Hayden, Chairman, Samuel Griggs, Samuel D. Leeman; Town Clerk, Joseph B. Holt; Assessor, Jackson A. Linscott; Collector, Job Keniston; Overseer of the Poor, John D. Hank; Justices of the Peace, Samuel Colburn, Alvah Hills; Constables, Joseph Downs, George A. Hills.

The present officers (1893), are: Supervisors, Thomas E. Trussell, Chairman, Frank Dunning, William L. Reem; Town Clerk, C. W. Wolley; Assessor, J. B. Hinkley; Treasurer, O. S. Miller; Justices of the Peace, James Lemon, J. B. Hinkley; Constables, John Adcock, C. N. Hinkley. The population in 1890, was 683.

VILLAGE OF CHAMPLIN. Joseph B. Holt, Samuel Colburn and John B. Cook were the proprietors of the village and had it surveyed and platted by Hugh Spence, C. E., in 1854, but the plat was not recorded until November 15th, 1856. George Rollin erected a hotel, in block 1, in 1855. J. B. Holt opened the first store, in 1856. J. B. Cook built a small steam saw mill, in the upper part of town, in 1856. This mill passed into other hands and was removed to Anoka.

In 1857, Alonzo Lytle opened a store near Cook's saw mill. This year, R. H. Miller built a house and carriage shop and moved into the village. Benjamin Mountain erected a blacksmith shop. The first school in the village was held this year, in the store building formerly occupied by J. B. Holt, with Chandler B. Adams as teacher. In 1859, a school house was built, in block 43.

Among those who early settled in the village and contributed to its growth were: Joseph Downs, Charles I. Clark, Christian Stahlberg, William A. Messer, Alonzo Cook, Terrance Donnelly, C. B. Adams, J. A. and E. A. Linscott, Franklin Wood, John Depue and William Brander.

Nicholas Faber opened a general store in 1866, and still continues the business.

In 1867, A. P. Lane and Company built the first flour mill, on the north bank of Elm Creek. It was a first-class mill for that time, but was swept into the river by high water, and was a total loss. The township donated \$500 to assist in building the dam and bridge. In 1874, Clark and Smith purchased the water power and erected a flour mill, on the south side of the creek. This mill changed hands several times but was bought by R. M. Pratt and Company, in 1879, who successfully operated it until it burned, in February, 1890. In 1890, O. S. Miller and Company bought the power and erected a complete roller mill, which is being operated by the proprietors.

In 1867, J. H. and J. G. Wiley built a steam saw mill, below A. P. Lane and Company's flour mill. This mill soon burned, and William Brockway and J. G. Wiley erected another, on the same site, but, on account of litigation, it was torn down and removed, in 1869.

In 1871, Brockway and Brown erected a large saw mill, in the lower part of town, which burned, several years ago, and the town now has no saw mill.

A post office was established in 1858, with J. B. Holt as postmaster; since which time, the following gentlemen have successively held the office, namely: Samuel Colburn, J. A. Linscott, R. H. Miller, F. Thorndyke, N.

Faber, G. A. Hills, Harry Ghostley, F. J. Ripley and C. W. Wolley.

SOCIETIES. Joseph Downs Camp, No. 76, Sons of Veterans, was mustered March 31st, 1891, with H. F. Faber captain, and twenty-nine members; membership now numbers 38, with the following officers: Arthur Z. Downs, captain; H. L. Taylor, first lieutenant; Albert R. Mead, second lieutenant; G. W. Hills, first sergeant; John Stahlberg, quarter-master sergeant.

Amy Reem Circle, No. 2, Ladies of the G. A. R., was organized February 18, 1892, with twenty-two members. The officers are: President, Lelia C. Stanchfield; senior vice-president, Helen M. Downs; junior vice-president, Ellen Green; treasurer, Ellen Kinser; secretary, Addie E. Hills; chaplain, Caroline M. Smith; conductor, Cora E. Dunning; guard, Lucia Hunter.

SCHOOLS. Champlin has three good schools. The village district has an elegant brick veneered school house, in which is maintained a graded school.

Districts 35 and 99, in the southern part of the town, have comfortable frame houses, and maintain good schools.

CHURCHES. The Free Baptist Church of Champlin for age ranks second in the State, having been organized, by Rev. C. G. Ames, in 1854, as a branch of the First Free Baptist Church of Minneapolis, and in 1855, as an independent church. Since its organization, this church has received into fellowship one hundred sixty-five persons, sixty-five of whom remain. In 1889, the church was divided, a considerable number withdrawing, to form the Brooklyn Church. During its history, the church has had seven

pastors: Rev. W. Hayden, from 1855 to 1863; Rev. S. S. Paine, 1865 to 1870; Rev. C. L. Russell, 1870 to 1882; Rev. B. F. McKenney, 1883 to 1886; Rev. O. S. Belden, 1887 to 1889; Rev. Edward Spafford, from 1889 to 1892, and Rev. J. D. Batson, from 1892. The church edifice was built in 1871, and the parsonage the following year. Since the original building was completed, the following additions have been made: The tower was built in 1886, and the lecture room and baptistry in 1890. The present estimated value of the property is \$4,000. The earliest record of a Sunday school, in connection with the church, was in 1868, since which time over three hundred pupils have been enrolled. The present number is eighty-five.

The Methodist Episcopal Church. A class, with twelve members, was organized, by Rev. John Stafford, at the home of George D. Miars, in 1872. In 1873, they erected a church edifice, thirty by fifty feet, and a few years later, a commodious parsonage. This church has had twelve pastors, namely: Revs. Charles Libby, David Brooks, C. M. Hurd, John N. Henry, O. Burnell, William Brown, John Doran, C. F. Garvin, B. F. Kephart, B. Y. Coffin, John Sargent and R. A. Sanderson. A Sabbath school is maintained in connection with the church.

REV. WENTWORTH HAYDEN was born at Mayfield, Maine, October 28th, 1813. At the age of fifteen, he united with the Free Will Baptist church, in his native town, and was ordained to the work of the ministry, at the age of twenty-seven years. He was married to Miss Lorina Ames, April 13, 1837. Mr. Hayden was one of the pioneer settlers of Minnesota, making his

home one and one-half miles west of the village of Champlin, in the fall of 1854, to which place he moved his family, in May, 1855, where he resided until 1885, when he sold his farm and moved into the village. He was among the first preachers who came to Minnesota. Preached in private houses, in the first flour mill at Anoka and on the deck of a steamboat. He was an earnest worker in all questions of morals, business, politics and religion. As a politician, he was a zealous Republican. He was a delegate to the convention in which the Republican party was organized in Maine, and served in the Maine Legislature. He was a member of the Minnesota Territorial House of Representatives, in 1857, and a delegate to the Constitutional Convention, held the same year, and a member of the State Legislature, in 1861, and the first chairman of Board of Supervisors, in Champlin. Mr. Hayden was a lineal descendent of John Alden, one of the early Plymouth magistrates. He was one of the few, in the Constitutional Convention, to lend his voice and vote in favor of universal suffrage. During the war, he sent three sons to the army, the eldest of whom, Alonzo C., was killed at Gettysburg. Mr. Hayden died at Champlin, February 8th, 1886, leaving a wife and seven children.

ROBERT H. MILLER was born in Denmark, Maine, January 5th, 1820; learned the trade of carriage maker. In 1843, went to New Hampshire, and was married in Conway, New Hampshire, January, 1848, to Miss Sarah R. Hill, and removed to Waterford, Maine, where their only son, Orange S., was born, September 6th, 1849. In 1852, came to St. Anthony, Minnesota,

but did not remove his family until the following year, when he took a "squatter's" claim, on Bassett's Creek, in what is now Minneapolis, but soon sold his right, and removed to Anoka, where he built the third house in that place, which he sold, after a few months' residence, and took a claim on the west side of the river, in what is now Dayton, which he pre-empted. In 1857, he moved to the village of Champlin, built a residence and carriage shop, and bought the hotel, which he conducted several years. He held the office of postmaster from 1860 to 1867. Mr. Miller died at Champlin, August 27th, 1886.

FREDOLIN ZOPFI is a native of Switzerland, born in 1823. He emigrated to America, landing at New Orleans, November, 1853, with his wife, Catherine, and nephew, John Hefty; came to Minneapolis, in 1854, and worked on the first suspension bridge; March 6th, 1855, moved onto the farm he now occupies, in Champlin. His wife died March 6th, 1891, having lived in Champlin just thirty-six years. They have had three children, one son and two daughters.

NICHOLAS FABER was born in Luxembourg, in May, 1840; came to St. Paul, with his brother, in August, 1852; followed steamboating, as cabin boy, on the Minnesota and Mississippi Rivers. From 1858 to 1861, resided in Kentucky and Missouri. In April, 1861, he enlisted in Missouri Volunteers, and served four months. Re-enlisted in summer of 1862, in Company B, New York Marine Artillery; was a prisoner of war a short time in winter of 1862-3, in Libby Prison. Returned to Minnesota, in 1866, and opened a general store, in Champlin,

which he continued until 1893, when he sold to his sons, Harry F. and Adonis J. He held the office of postmaster for several years. Was married to Miss Catherine J. Kaiser, in 1862. They have four children, three sons and one daughter.

JAMES H. TRUSSELL, born in New London, New Hampshire, September 26th, 1828; came to Minnesota, in the fall of 1855, settling in Brooklyn, but, after residing there one year, removed to Champlin; was married, in 1857, to Miss Mary E. Hill, of Brooklyn. He has several times served as Supervisor, Assessor and Treasurer, of Champlin. Mr. and Mrs. Trussell have had five children, only three of whom are living, Sumner L., Emma F., and Thomas E.

DR. MARY J. COLBURN. Among the pioneers worthy of honorable mention, is Dr. Mary J. Colburn, who, with her husband, the late Samuel Colburn, came to Minnesota, in 1854, and settled in Champlin, where she still resides. Mary Jackman (Colburn) was born in Newburyport, Massachusetts, in October, 1811; studied medicine, and graduated in New York; was married in 1844, at Hopedale, Massachusetts, to Samuel Colburn, who was born at Dedham, Massachusetts, July, 1818, and was a baker, by trade. In 1849, they moved to Moline, Illinois, where Mrs. Colburn practiced five years, then removed to Champlin, in 1854. Mrs. Colburn became at once a Minnesotian, and labored with voice and pen, to promote the interests of the new territory. Old settlers will remember that the Legislature of 1864 offered prizes for the first and second best essays on Immigration. Mrs. Colburn entered the contest, with eight

or nine competitors, and, in due time, received a letter, of which the following is a true copy:

ST. PAUL, September 7th, 1864.

M. J. Colburn, Esq.,

SIR:—You are hereby notified that the Board of Examiners, appointed under the provisions of the act of the Legislature of this State, "to organize a system for the promotion of immigration, to the State of Minnesota," approved March 4th, 1864, have unanimously voted to award to the essay written by you the first premium of two hundred dollars.

Respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

D. BLAKELY,

Commissioner of Immigration.

This essay was printed at public expense, and given a wide circulation. A subsequent Legislature voted a generous appropriation, and it was translated into the Swedish language, and a second edition published, and what its influence was in bringing to our broad acres the men and women who have helped to make this State what it is today, will never be known.

ORANGE S. MILLER was born in Waterford, Maine, September 6th, 1849; came to Minnesota, with his parents, in 1853. His only educational advantages were in attending the early public schools, in Champlin; was clerk in United States Land Office, at Greenleaf, Minnesota, 1868-9; member of the House of Representatives, in 1883; has several times been Chairman of Board of Supervisors, and is now Treasurer of Champlin; was teller and assistant cashier of the Anoka National Bank, from 1883 to 1890. He was married, November 30th, 1871, to Miss Mary E. Wiley. They have one son, Arthur J., born May 7th, 1875. He is now senior partner in the

firm of O. S. Miller and Company, proprietors of the Champlin Flour mill.

JAMES B. HINKLEY was born in Geauga County, Ohio, in 1818; graduated at the Genesee Western Seminary, New York, in 1839. Came to Minneapolis, in 1854, where he resided one year, then removed to a farm, in Dayton, near Diamond Lake. In 1857 and 1858, he was a member of the Legis-

lature. He held the office of County Commissioner several terms, and was Superintendent of the County Poor Farm, from 1864 to 1867, then returned to Minneapolis; in 1873, came to Champlin, and has since engaged in farming. He was married, in 1844, to Miss S. S. Morse. They had two children, Lura, wife of Professor John Hutchinson, and Charles N. Mrs. Hinkley died in 1893.

MAPLE GROVE.

By Gideon Henry.

Maple Grove is situated in the north central part of Hennepin County, and is bounded on the north by the towns of Champlin and Dayton, on the east by Brooklyn and Osseo, on the south by Plymouth, and on the west by Corcoran. It originally contained thirty-six square miles, but in 1875 a portion of section 13 was set off to the village of Osseo, which was organized at that time. Again, in 1889, another portion of the same section was added to Osseo. The surface is generally rolling or slightly undulating, except in the east, where a part of Bottineau Prairie is included in the town limits, and in the southeast, where it is quite broken and hilly. It was originally covered with a heavy growth of hardwood timber in all parts, except Bottineau Prairie, the bluff region, and the meadows bordering the creeks and lakes. Excepting on the prairie and among the bluffs, where it is gravelly, the soil is a rich, black loam, with clay subsoil and very productive. The town is abundantly supplied with water, having within its borders several fine streams and lakes. Fish, Rice, and Weaver Lakes, in the central part of the town, are beautiful sheets of water, at one time abundantly supplied with fish, of the varieties found in all the waters of this part of the State. Illegal and injudicious catching, out of season, has greatly reduced their numbers. However, good catches are occasionally made. Eagle Lake,

in the southeast part, is the largest lake in the town. It has long been a resort for the sportsman. There are several smaller bodies, Cedar Island Lake, so called from having islands in it, covered with a growth of cedar, Mud Lake, in the north, a great resort for ducks and geese, and many others. Mr. H. P. Whitney has stocked a small lake on his farm, on section 10, with carp from the State hatchery. Elm Creek, the principal stream, rises in Plymouth and flows northerly through Rice Lake, thence northeasterly, through Dayton, and reaches the Mississippi at Champlin, where its waters furnish power for a flour mill. Rush Creek waters the northern part of the town and joins Elm Creek in Dayton, near the line between Maple Grove and Dayton.

As the name indicates, Maple Grove was covered with forest trees, large numbers of which were hard or sugar maple. The manufacture of maple sugar was quite an industry among the early settlers. Now, however, most of the timber has been cut down and made into cord wood, which has been hauled away and sold. The timber is becoming scarce and farmers are becoming saving of it, some even using coal. Ten years ago, in winter, on the Territorial Road, which passes through the northern part of the town, one would see daily hundreds of cords of wood being drawn to market, and would hear the bells of the passing

teams at almost any hour, day or night.

The first settlement was made, on section 12, in 1852, by Louis Peter Jarvais, who lived there until his death, December 16th, 1891. His son, Isaiah, who lives on the old homestead, is the first white child born in the town. Mr. Jarvais was followed by the celebrated Pierre Bottineau, who located a little west of him, on section 13. In the spring of 1854, there came quite a colony from Michigan and settled on sections 10, 11, 14 and 15, O. K. Brown, Harry Abel, Alfred Angel, Jeremiah Brown, with his three sons, Job, John and Seneca, Elijah Woodard, George Stout and John Clark. These brought their families. Gilbert Brown, who belonged to the same company, had come the year before. His daughter, Annie, born in May, 1854, was the second child born in the town. Soon after, these were joined by Hiram Blowers, Charles Savage, William Ewing and William Grant. Of these, Charles Savage enlisted in the First Minnesota, and, after the war, went west, to Dakota, and, later, to Montana, where he is now interested in mining. William Grant also entered the army and rose to the rank of captain. The G. A. R. Post at Osseo is named for him.

In March, 1854, came W. E. Evans, who settled on section 4, where he now lives. The log cabin which he built that spring, and covered with blankets, to keep out the snow, is said to have been the first one built on the road between Minneapolis and Crow River. With him came B. F. Austin, and, later in the year, O. R. Champlin. This same year, also, Patrick Devery settled in the south part of the town; also, Martin and Peter Devery, John Peters and Daniel Hennessey.

The year 1855 brought J. H. Briggs to section 4, John Cook to section 30, Luther Koff to section 8, where his widow still lives, and William Troot to section 10. Among others of the first settlers may be mentioned, A. C. Austin, P. B. Newton, J. M. Eddy, William Champlin, Carl Sausele, Gotlieb Schmidt, G. C. Koehler, Joseph Blakeborough and J. M. Corey.

The first preaching in the town was held at the house of P. B. Newton, on section 4, in 1855, by Rev. S. Atkinson, a Baptist. In 1856-7, came the Rev. C. G. Ames and held services in the north part of the town, preaching to the Free Will Baptists for about a year. About the same time, came the Rev. Mr. White, Methodist, preaching at the house of P. B. Newton, on section 4.

The first school was taught in the summer of 1858, in a vacant dwelling house, on section 4, by Delas Hawkins.

The first marriage was that of J. M. Eddy to Mary E. Evans, February 24th, 1857, by Rev. Lewis Atkinson.

First birth, Isaiah, son of Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Garvais, October, 27th, 1853. Early births were Annie Brown, May, 1854, O. H. Brown, 1855, Persis Briggs and Lucretia Hoff.

First deaths, Alonzo and Melissa Corey, children of James M. Corey, in the winter of 1855-6.

After the removal of the Winnebagoes to their reservation, in 1855, the settlements grew very rapidly and settlers soon began to introduce some of the comforts of civilization.

The first meeting, for the purpose of organizing a board of town officers, was held May 11th, 1858, at the house of Hiram Blowers. At this meeting, the following officers were elected: Supervisors, A. C. Austin, chairman, Jeremiah Brown, Robert Woodard;

Clerk, J. M. Eddy; Assessor, William K. Champlin; Collector, Chauncey Blowers; Overseer of the Poor, P. B. Newton; Constables, Charles Savage, J. M. Corey; Justices of the Peace, William E. Evans, Moses Blowers; Overseer of Roads, Harry Abel. On July 31st, 1858, a special town meeting was held, and, upon a ballot, the name Maple Grove was adopted. At a special town meeting, held August 13th, 1864, it was voted that the town issue bonds to the amount of \$3,000 for the draft. It was also voted not to pay over \$200 for a volunteer. Rev. Christopher Breel, J. H. Mitchell and R. Nigler were appointed a committee to raise recruits. Prior to this organization, the town had been a portion of a larger voting precinct, whose polling place was at Mr. Blower's house, and, at a previous meeting, when the "five million loan" was voted on, every vote in the precinct was against it.

CHURCHES. There are two Methodist Episcopal churches in the town, one called the South Road Church, located on section 17, and built in 1868, the other called the North Road Church, located on section 4, built in 1880. On the south road, a class was formed over thirty years ago, by Rev. Mr. White, from which has grown the present church. On the north road, for many years, services were held in the school house, on section 4, by Methodists, Congregationalists, Universalists and Episcopalians. In 1880, a building was begun, near the school house, which, when completed, was dedicated as a Methodist church, and, since then, the services have been held by the Methodist church alone. Both the North and South Road Churches have preaching twice each month, by the pastor from Champlin.

St. Patrick's Catholic Church is

located on section 29, in the southwestern part of the town. The parish was organized in 1867. The building which they occupy was erected in 1883 and is a large and commodious structure. There is a membership of over thirty families. The church is in charge of the Rev. Father Swift, of Corcoran.

In 1881, the German Methodist Episcopal Society was organized, with Charles Ziebarth, Wilhelm Shadewall, Christ Lange, August Town, and Eden Smith as trustees. Prior to 1881, meetings had been held, for over twenty years, first in private houses, afterwards in the South Road Methodist Church, where, by the kindness of their English brethren, they were permitted to hold services, and Sunday school every Sunday afternoon. This not being a central location, Mr. Charles Ziebarth offered the society the use of a log house on his farm. His offer was accepted and the building was used for divine services for five years. But the society grew and the old log house became too small for their accommodation. Mr. Ziebarth again came to the aid of the society and presented a lot, of two acres of ground, upon which was erected the present neat, comfortable, and creditable building. The church was dedicated on the 19th of November, 1882. Rev. G. Raihle is the present pastor. A cemetery was laid out, on the lot, and the first person buried there was Henry Birdseye, son of Charles and M. Ziebarth.

SOCIETIES. At present, there is no society which holds its meetings in the town of Maple Grove. The Masons, G. A. R. Post, and Womens' Relief Corps, of Osseo, get a large portion of their membership from this town. A Good Templars' Lodge was

organized, in 1865, and a hall was built, over the school house, in district 42, where, for several years, meetings were held, which, no doubt, resulted in much good. Interest died out, however, meetings were less and less frequent, and the I. O. G. T. has become a thing of the past. A Grange, with E. Evans first master, was organized in 1874, which flourished for a time, but has been defunct for over ten years. The Grangers met in the same hall that the Good Templars occupied.

Maple Grove Lyceum was organized, in the winter of 1858-9, in the school house, in district 42. The meetings were well attended, and many were the questions discussed. A paper was read weekly, at the meeting of the society, and, for a time, much interest was manifested. Lectures were occasionally had by speakers from out of the town, but, as is almost always the case, the bulk of work fell upon the shoulders of a few and meetings became less and less frequent, and finally ceased to be held at all. Again, in the winter of 1881-82, a debating society was organized, which met in the school house, in district 42. Its meetings were well attended, the programs were very interesting, and, for a time, all the neighborhood took part in the exercises; but, like its predecessor, its life was brief.

The schools of Maple Grove compare favorably with those of the rest of the county. The children of Maple Grove attend school in districts 33, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 100, 101, and 123. The first school in the town was established, on section 4, in school district 42, in 1858. There has been a steady improvement since that time. The school buildings are most of them comfortable, supplied with apparatus to some extent,

and furnished with patent seats; yet, as in some other places, the out buildings are, in some of the districts, a disgrace, lacking common decency. School district 42, which has always been the leading district in the town, has a two room building, and employs two teachers.

A saw mill was built, on Elm Creek, section 10, in 1865, by Franklin Cook and changed to a grist mill. It now has two run of stone, one for flour and one for feed, which is a great convenience for the immediate neighborhood. From lack of water, for the past few years, this mill has not done as much work as formerly. It is, however, noted for the feed ground, which is said to be of superior quality. Steam power has been employed to some extent.

Mr. Charles Zeibarth has a cane mill on his farm, and manufactures annually a quantity of amber syrup for himself and his neighbors.

The first town meetings were held in the house of Hiram Blowers. The first building owned by the town was one which Mr. Blowers had used for a granary. This was purchased and fitted up for the use of the town, in 1863. It is located on section 9, and was used until the present building was erected, in 1877, on the site of the old one. The present building is twenty-two by thirty-two feet, one story high, well built and in good condition.

There are six cemeteries in the town, located as follows: One on section 4, established twenty-four years ago by an association as a general burial ground; one on the extreme west of section 7; one on the north line of section 7; one near the Methodist church, on section 17; one near the German Methodist church, on section 16, and one at the Catholic church, on

section 29. The cemetery on section 4 has recently been improved in appearance by the building of a neat fence around it.

OFFICIAL ROSTER FOR 1891. Supervisors, O. H. Mitchell, chairman, Eden Schmidt, James Peters; Town Clerk, Charles Ziebarth; Treasurer, A. R. Champlin; Assessor, G. C. Koehler; Justices of the Peace, Charles Ziebarth and Jesse Cook.

Population 1880, 1,156; 1890, 1,174; increase in ten years, 18. Number of veterans, Civil War, 17. The population of Maple Grove includes men from nearly every civilized country in the world, and from many of the States of the Union. There are probably more of German than any one other class.

There have been many changes since Mr. Garvais made his claim, in 1852. The forests have been cleared up, neat and comfortable buildings erected, and more improvements made than in many towns in the old East that have been settled for a hundred years. This improvement is very noticeable in the matter of roads. At present, all parts of the town are easily accessible by fairly good roads, and the main roads have been graded and graveled until they are very creditable to the enterprise of the town. Very much of the credit for this is due to the early settlers, who voluntarily contributed much time and labor.

LOUIS P. GARVAIS was born at Wolf River, near Montreal, Canada, in the year 1810, and here he spent the first sixteen years of his youth. In 1826, he moved to Lake Champlain, New York, where he married Mary ———, a native of that place, in 1829. After residing in New York for twenty-two years, he came to St. Paul and after-

wards to St. Anthony, Minnesota, where he lived until he came to Maple Grove, in 1852. Here he settled, far in advance of other settlers, and took up a fine claim, a part of which was in Maple Grove and a part in Brooklyn Townships. Here he remained, almost alone, for nearly two years, before other settlers came in around him.

At the time of Mr. Garvais' marriage, Abraham and Rosa Trambly were married, at the same mass, at Lake Champlain, New York, and in after years (by a mistake in calculating the date) they celebrated the fifty-first anniversary of their marriage, at the Catholic church, at Osseo, in 1880.

At the golden wedding, Mr. and Mrs. Garvais' eight children and seventy-five grandchildren were present, and their descendants now number one hundred seventy-six. Mrs. Garvais died February 7th, 1882, the mother of ten children, eight of whom are now living. Mr. and Mrs. Trambly have passed away, since the above anniversary, and last of the four was Mr. Garvais, who died December 16th, 1891, at the age of eighty-one years.

A. C. AUSTIN was one of the most prominent citizens of the town. He was first chairman of the town board, held various other offices in the town, and was three times a representative in the State Legislature. He came to Maple Grove, in the spring of 1856, and took a claim on section 4, where he lived a number of years. He afterwards moved to Minneapolis, where he now lives. He has been County Commissioner several terms, and has, for a long time, been a member of the Minneapolis School Board. Among other prominent citizens and early settlers may be mentioned, J. M.

Eddy, the first Town Clerk, O. R. Champlin, Eden Smith, Thomas Hennessey, Charles Ziebarth, and others.

J. H. MITCHELL, although not one of the first settlers, has long resided here and been closely identified with the interests and growth of the town. He was born in 1824, in the town of Kittery, Maine. Became a sailor, and was, for some years, connected with the United States Coast Survey. Arrived, with his family, at Dayton, Hennepin County, May 1st, 1855, where he resided until June, when he moved on a claim which he had made, in town 120, range 23, afterwards Hassan Town. The house which he built and occupied, at Dayton, was the first dwelling erected in that town. Helped to organize the town of Hassan, in 1858. Was the first postmaster, under commission dated March 9th, 1857; was also chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the town. In the fall of 1857, built the first school house in the town, and himself taught the first term of school. Moved to Maple Grove in April, 1861, where he has since resided. In 1862, was elected chairman of the Board of Supervisors, which office he held until he enlisted in the Eleventh Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, in 1864. Was, previous to his enlistment, deputy provost marshal. Was discharged, with his regiment, June 26th, 1865. In 1870, he took the national census in the towns of Corcoran, Medina, and Maple Grove, and, in 1890, that of Maple Grove. Was County Commissioner in 1873-4-5. Is (1892) chairman of the town board, and has held various offices in the town at different times.

JAMES McDONALD, a native of Pennsylvania, came to Maple Grove, in

1856, at the age of eighteen. Was present at the organization of the town. In 1862, enlisted in Sixth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and served with his regiment until the close of the war. At the close of the war, returned to his farm, in Maple Grove, where he has since resided. Is known as a genial and public spirited citizen and has served his town in various official capacities.

WILLIAM E. EVANS, one of the first settlers of the town, was born in Chittenden County, Vermont, December 28th, 1824. He lived there until he was twelve years old, when he moved to Clinton County, New York, where he became a millwright. Afterwards, he moved to Northern Ohio, and from there to Minnesota, where he arrived in March, 1854. In 1847, he was married to Miss Lucia C. Austin, of Vermont. She died in 1880. Mr. Evans was one of the first two Justices of the Peace elected in the town, has been County Commissioner one term and has held various town offices. He still lives on the claim which he made on his first arrival. Mr. Evans is enterprising and public spirited and many of the improvements in the town are indebted to his sagacity.

G. C. KOEHLER was born in Germany (Kingdom of Witenberg), in 1830. Came to United States, first Illinois, in 1851, and then to Minnesota. May 5th, 1855, he came to Maple Grove, and took his claim on section 7, where he has since resided. He has always been very popular and has held many town offices. He was elected Assessor of the town in 1866; was afterwards Supervisor; was Assessor again from 1870 to 1875, and from 1886 to the present time.

CRYSTAL LAKE.

By E. K. Jaques.

This township is bounded on the east by the Mississippi River, on the south by the city of Minneapolis, on the north by Brooklyn, and on the west by Plymouth. The south line originally extended as far south as Twenty-sixth Avenue, North, Minneapolis. The eastern portion lying between the lakes, Crystal and Twin, and the Mississippi River, is slightly rolling and wooded, the timber being scattered in park like groves over its surface. The section bordering the river, with its high lands and fine groves, commanding, as it does, an extended view of the great river and the blue hills beyond, made this portion of the original town, even in the state of nature, one of rare beauty.

West from the river, two miles, Crystal and the Twin Lakes form a chain extending from south to north nearly across the center of the town. Of the lakes, Crystal is the smaller, but its surrounding groves, to the north and east, and prairie on the west, along with its fine shores, makes it the finest of the four lakes in the town. North of Crystal, and half a mile distant, the Lower Twin Lake commences. The upper and lower lakes are very similar and together are two miles in extent, by one-half in width. They are connected by a narrow channel through which small boats may pass. These lakes abound in fish. From the southeast end of Lower Twin, a beautiful stream, the

south branch of Shingle Creek, rises, and flows eastward, through Armstrong Lake, and empties into the Mississippi River, at Camden Place, where it is, as it well may be, the pride of the people in that place. Armstrong Lake is the smallest of the lakes in this town, but its pleasant surroundings make it a desirable adjunct to the town.

From the southwest end of Crystal Lake, Crystal Prairie commences, and bears away, in a northwesterly direction, quite to the town line. This prairie is rich in soil and rare in beauty. It is four miles long and one in width. It is surrounded, on all sides, by timber, while many small groves, like islands, dot its surface. Between this prairie and the chain of lakes is a fine grove of timber, two miles long, by half a mile wide. This grove is a favorite resort for picnic and pleasure parties, from Minneapolis.

On the west side of the prairie, in all places, except where stayed by the hand of man, the timber creeps up the sides of gently swelling hills. From the prairie, westward, to the town line, this is the character of the country.

EARLY SETTLEMENT. The first settlement made in this town was in 1852, the first settler being John Ware Dow, who came March 26th, and John C. Bohanon, the following day of this year 1852. Later in the year, came Mrs. Rhoda Bean, and family, Joel

and Eben Howe, John M. Snow, Hiram Armstrong, David Smith, John Wesley Dow, George Camp and L. P. Warren.

In 1853, came J. C. Young, L. C. Roth, John Gearty, L. Wagner—Mrs. L. Wagner was the first white woman in the west part of the town—Thomas Kirkwood, Josiah Dutton, Mr. McNair, Leonard Gould, W. S. Hopper, Rufus Farnham, Y. Gillespie, Luther M. Bartlow, Isaac Singleton, and Newton Wales and John Reidhead.

In 1854, and later, came the following and their families: Nicholas Schaffer, George Geibenhain, J. S. and David Malbon, Richard Jaques, Elisha McCausland, H. R. Stillman, J. B. Johnson, D. C. Crandall, L. W. Gibbs, J. H. White, David Beis, A. Yonker, Elisha Rivenburg, C. Reichard, M. Baker, John and Peter Schuller, B. Hommes, F. S. Boumgartner, John Shumway, E. S. Jones, Duston Merritt, and P. M. Reidheid. But space will not permit a further mention of the pioneers of this town.

CIVIL HISTORY. In 1858, two tiers of sections from the town of Brooklyn and one from Minneapolis were set apart, by the County Commissioners, and were called Farmersville, but, at a subsequent meeting, this action was reconsidered and Farmersville was never organized.

In 1860, Crystal Lake was organized. Two tiers of sections from the town of Brooklyn and two from Minneapolis were taken for this purpose. A caucus, for the nomination of officers for this new town, was held, at the house of J. S. Malbon, March 24th, 1860, and the first election, at the same place, April 3d. The meeting was called to order by Mr. Malbon, and H. S. Camp elected temporary chairman. The following officers were then elected:

Supervisors, Henry S. Plummer, chairman, J. B. Johnson and Lorenzo P. Warren; Treasurer, Y. Gillespie; Assessor, Luther Bartlow; Justices of the Peace, H. S. Camp and D. W. Jones; Constables, Warner Willy and J. S. Wales; Superintendent of Schools, N. R. Thompson. The total number of votes cast was fifty-five. The supervisors were authorized to levy a tax of \$200 on the polls and real estate, to defray incidental expenses for the year 1860. April 30th, Josiah Dutton was appointed Assessor, Mr. Bartlow having failed to qualify.

The year following the organization of the town, saw the commencement of the Civil War. The town paid no bounties, but furnished its quota of men—all volunteers except one.

EARLY IMPROVEMENTS. In 1852, the first manufactory in the town was established. This was a shingle mill, built at the mouth of Shingle Creek, by Stevens and Smith. It was the first shingle mill in Hennepin County. This mill soon passed into the hands of Mr. Farnham. In this mill, the bolts were steamed and shingles cut from them with a sharp knife. Many of the first buildings in the town were covered with these shingles, under protest, as it were, the people regarding them as not good. But, after thirty-eight years' trial, some of the old buildings, to this day, attest their worth.

In 1859, David Morgan built the first flour mill. This mill soon passed into the hands of H. Oswald.

In 1876, on the clay beds adjacent to the Mississippi River, H. D. Morrison and others opened brick yards, which have since grown to be the seat of one of Minneapolis' great industries. As this portion of the town has since become a part of Minneapolis, the his-

tory of its churches, schools, manufacturing and other improvements, become a part of the city's history, where it may be found.

EXTENDING CITY LIMITS. Lands in the southeast part of the town, having been platted as a part of Minneapolis, and built upon, were, by act of Legislature, in 1878, set off from the town and attached to the city. Great changes, however, are taking place in the city. The saw mills, located at the falls, must give place to other industries. So, one by one, these mills were planted up and along the river front, from the falls to Camden Place. Soon after, other lands were platted and built upon, outside the city limits, until 1886, when the city once more extended its limits, taking all that portion of the town up the river as far as section 1. On this tract, the "up river" saw mills, the work house and Camden Place are situated.

The original town of Crystal Lake consisted of twenty-four sections. Of these, Minneapolis had already taken six and Crystal Village sixteen, as will be shown hereafter, leaving in the old town but two sections, 1 and 2. The people in these two sections—all that is left of the original town—are prosperous, their town affairs are well managed, and they maintain a good school. At this writing, this is purely an agricultural community. But the rapid strides the city is making in this direction, must soon engulf them and all that is left of the old town and its pastoral life will soon pass away forever.

JOHN DICKINSON TAYLOR. "I was born on August 20th, 1832, in Westfield, Massachusetts, and have not died yet. That's all it is necessary to say about me, for I have lived a quiet, contented,

uneventful, unostentatious life; having rarely deviated from my chosen calling of an honest farmer, striving for an honorable living," was John D. Taylor's laconic reply to a request for data for a biographical sketch. He came to Minneapolis in 1851, but soon after removed to Monticello, where he lived for fourteen years. Mr. Taylor was reared on a farm in the Bay State and has always followed the calling of a farmer. He was married to Electa B. Hartwell, October, 25th, 1857, and by her had eight children, all boys, two of whom are living. After leaving Monticello, he lived, for a time, in Minneapolis, and, in 1877, moved to the old homestead, in the town of Crystal Lake, near Camden Place, where the family has since resided. Mr. Taylor has taken but little interest in politics, but has attended strictly to business, in which he has been highly successful.

MRS. ELECTA B. TAYLOR. To Mrs. Electa B. Taylor belongs the high distinction of having been the first teacher in Minneapolis. She was one of the earliest settlers in the community, and, with the other pioneers, possessed her full share of that indomitable courage and perseverance which has made the city what it is. In nothing can the great contrast between the frontier post and the metropolis of the Northwest be seen more clearly than in the difference in the school facilities of pioneer times and the present. There were then many stumbling blocks in the road to knowledge, at no time a royal highway, which have since been removed. The picture of the first school house, if painted with brush instead of pen, would show a primitive scene, indeed. A half finished building from which the rain



J. S. Taylor



Electa B. Taylor

again and again drives the teacher and pupils to their homes; a lonely path to reach it by, while a crouching Indian gazes stolidly on the passing throng of children, and who was then a real, not an imaginary boggy-man. Such were the conditions of the school in Minneapolis, which Mrs. Taylor so bravely taught.

Her maiden name was Hartwell, and she was born December 11th, 1833, in Jackson, Washington County, New York. Miss Hartwell came to St. Anthony in the fall of 1853, to her brother, Adelbert K. Hartwell, and, during the following winter, attended a school in St. Anthony, taught by Professor Merrell. The next spring, the land embracing the present site of Minneapolis was first thrown upon the market, and her brother pre-empted forty acres, in what is now the heart of the city. It included the ground on which the new court house stands and all the lots in that vicinity. Mr. Hartwell built a cabin, on the corner of Fourth Avenue South and Fourth Street, into which he and his family, including his sister, moved, before the floor had been laid. The rush for favorable locations was so great that by the latter part of June a large colony had grown up.

Among these west side pioneers was Deacon E. A. Harmon, who had a large family of children, whom he was anxious to educate. There were then no school district organization and no school, so he went to Miss Hartwell, and asked her to open a private school, promising to put up a frame building, which she could use for a school house and Elder C. G. Ames for a church. She agreed to the proposition and Deacon Harmon at once began the erection of the structure. It was made of rough, unplanned

boards, the supply of planed lumber not being equal to the demand, a roof of primitive shingles was put over the frame, two sides were boarded up, and, on the morning of the 5th day of July, 1854, the first session of the first school in Minneapolis was begun, with twenty-five pupils. There was yet no door in the doorway, the gables were open and as there were frequent and heavy rains that summer the school was frequently broken up by the inclemency of the weather. Mr. Harmon was also building a barn and when this was about half finished Miss Hartwell moved into that with her school, while the school house was being completed. From the barn, the school was moved to the house of John Jackins, where the term of three months was finished. While teaching, the only thing that worried Mrs. Taylor was the fear of meeting Indians on her way to and from the school. There was an old Indian trail close to the building and many an aborigine glided silently along the path.

In the winter of 1854-5, Miss Hartwell attended school in St. Paul and in the spring taught her second term in Minneapolis, in a claim shanty of Henry Angell's, near Lake Harriet. In 1856-7, Mrs. Taylor taught an Indian mission school at Belle Prairie. There was only one child, an American, in that school who could speak English. The others were all Indians and French, who did not understand a word of that language. Miss Hartwell had many curious experiences in her attempts to train those wild ideas how to shoot.

She was married to Mr. J. D. Taylor, October 25th, 1857, at her father's home, in Waukesha, Wisconsin, to which place her parents had moved,

from New York State, previous to Mrs. Taylor's appearance in St. Anthony Falls. After her marriage, she went to house-keeping in Monticello, Minnesota, where Mr. Taylor had been living for several years. She has had eight children, all boys, two of whom are now (1892), living. Mrs. Taylor

spent six years in Westfield, Massachusetts, so as to be near her sons while attending an educational institution in that place. After returning, in 1877, the family moved to their present home, in the town of Crystal Lake, where Mrs. Taylor still lives.

CRYSTAL VILLAGE.

By E. K. Jaques.

The citizens in the western part of the town of Crystal Lake, believing that their interests would be promoted thereby, on the 8th day of March, 1887, proceeded to incorporate Crystal Village. Up to this time, the section was exclusively agricultural. Here were the homes of the pioneers; not the rough, board shanties of thirty-eight years ago, but spacious, well appointed houses and barns, belonging to the white haired men, who, by years of honest toil, had won them from the earth. It is pleasant to think that here, at least, the early settler is the possessor.

This section has been highly favored, never having been visited by pestilence or famine. There has always been a seed time and for them a harvest.

Crystal Village contains sixteen sections and is four miles square. In it are Crystal and Twin Lakes, Crystal Prairie, and, on the west side, the rolling timber land already described in the history of the original town.

The village was incorporated January 11th, 1887. The first election of officers was held March 8th, 1887. The officers elected were: Arthur Sanborn, President; Thomas Gearty, J. H. White and Philip Kuch, Trustees; N. F. Russ, Recorder; J. B. Johnson, Treasurer; Thomas Kirkwood, Assessor; D. C. Crandall and H. R. Stillman, Justices of the Peace; Charles Hommes, Constable.

At the election of officers, the following year, March, 1888, W. H. Johnson was elected President; Philip Kuch, Thomas Gearty and E. K. Jaques, Trustees; N. F. Russ, Recorder; J. B. Johnson, Treasurer; Thomas Kirkwood, Assessor; O. W. Newell and George E. Swift, Justices of the Peace; V. D. Crandall, Constable. The above named officers have been annually elected up to this writing.

The financial condition of the village is excellent, it being free from all debt, bonded or floating. The tax levy for 1891 was but five mills for all village purposes.

The roads in the village are among the best in the State. Over \$4,000 per annum have been expended upon them for the past three years.

In 1888, a hall was erected for village purposes. It is a fine two-story brick building, costing \$3,000. It stands on a one-fourth acre lot, donated to the village for that purpose by one of its highly esteemed citizens, Mr. J. S. Malbon. This lot is a part of the land upon which Mr. Malbon settled in the early spring of 1854.

Robbinsdale Park is the rapidly developing business center of Crystal Village. It is that portion of the village located on Crystal Prairie, to the west of Crystal Lake and south and west of the Lower Twin. It is situated on a slightly rolling, high and well drained tract. From many places upon it, fine views of the lakes, to the east

and north, may be had, between the clustering oaks that line their shores; while, to the south and west, the lands rise in higher swells and the woods to denser growth.

In 1887, Mr. A. B. Robbins came into the village and bought lands of Mr. Alfred Parker, George L. Brimhall, John Shumway, and David Malbon, and at once proceeded to plat Robbinsdale Park. Soon after, Mr. Alfred Parker platted Parker's First Addition to Robbinsdale Park, and Mr. George L. Brimhall platted Brimhall's First Addition to the same. From this time on, through the business tact and generous encouragement of these men, and others, the Luther Seminary, Hubbard Specialty Manufacturing Company, and The Northern Car Company Shops were located here, the result of which has been the rapid development of the place.

School district 24 is situated in Robbinsdale. Owing to the rapid increase in population, in the year 1890, a new modern school building became a necessity. Accordingly, steps were taken, and \$10,000 raised for that purpose. Too much credit cannot be given the school board, of which Mr. L. A. Tyler was chairman, H. R. Stillman, clerk, and Jarius Russ, treasurer. Through the untiring efforts of this board, and other citizens, Robbinsdale has today one of the finest school buildings of its kind in the State. This school is known as Parker School, in honor of Mr. Alfred Parker, an old settler, and a strong supporter of the school. It is a brick building, with stone basement and trimmings, elegant in design and convenient in arrangement, being supplied with all modern equipments. It contains four large rooms besides cloak rooms, office and recitation

rooms. The halls are spacious and the basement contains gymnasium and furnace rooms. The entire building is exquisitely finished in oak. The school is well graded and it will, probably, become one of the State High Schools within the next year. District 23 is situated on section 18. The people here have just completed a new school building and are now occupying it. The house is neatly finished and furnished. This school, like most of the others in this county, is doing good work. There are three joint school districts in the village. As their school buildings are located in Brooklyn, Crystal Lake and Golden Valley, respectively, further mention of them may be found in the history of these places.

The Luther Seminary is one of the important educational institutions in the West. It is situated on a beautiful ten-acre tract, centrally situated in Robbinsdale Park. The main building is a massive brick edifice, with stone trimmings and basement. It cost \$35,000, exclusive of the site, which was donated to the society by Alfred Parker, A. B. Robbins and George L. Brimhall, through whose generosity and enterprise this institution was located here. For further particulars in regard to this institution, the reader is referred to the article headed "Higher Educational Institutions of Hennepin County."

The Crystal Lake and Brooklyn Free Will Baptist Church was organized May 27th, 1860, with six members, H. R. Stillman, Mrs. A. M. Stillman, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Thompson, Mrs. H. Merritt and I. Smith, by Rev. W. Hayden and A. D. Sandborn. It had no settled pastor, but only occasional preaching, until March, 1862. About this time, Rev. R. W. Bryant, of Min-

neapolis, commenced visiting the church, holding occasional meetings, and Rev. H. N. Herrick preached every two weeks. Rev. Mr. Bryant was pastor from this time until May, 1864, when he was succeeded by Rev. J. Elliot. Rev. W. Hayden was pastor for the year 1869, and Rev. C. L. Russell for the years 1870 and 1871. From this date to 1876, the church was partially supplied by H. N. Herrick. Then followed Rev. J. C. Robinson, for one year. Following this, Rev. A. J. Davis, filled the pulpit until the autumn of 1878, when Rev. A. H. Hans came for one year. Then followed a vacancy, until April, 1880, when Rev. D. D. Mitchell was pastor for one year; then Rev. Stevenson for a year, when Rev. C. L. Russell became pastor and remained so until April, 1887, when Rev. H. G. Woodworth took charge and was pastor one year. After a vacancy of several months, Rev. T. B. Molton took charge and was pastor two years. At this time (1892), Rev. O. F. Burgess is pastor, and the church is in a flourishing condition. The church was built in 1875-6, on section 5, and is 32x45 feet. It is completely finished and is a neat structure. It cost \$2,200.

St. Maries Catholic Church. The Catholic inhabitants, in the west part of the town, in 1863, erected a school house. In 1873, this building was remodeled and enlarged, the result being the present pleasant little church building. At this time, the name, St. Maries, was given to the church. Peter and John Schuller and B. Hommes donated a five acre tract of land, where the church was erected. Their cemetery adjoins the church on the east. The first priest at St. Maries was Father Eberhart; the present, Father Florentius Kuryer. The membership is eighty.

The First Congregational Church of Parker was organized June 14th, 1889, with a membership of thirty-five. It now has a membership of fifty. The first trustees were J. P. Shumway, L. A. Tyler and W. C. Gilbert; the deacons, O. W. Newell and L. C. Roth; treasurer, H. K. Smith; chorister, Stephen Burton and assistant, Lulu Downs; ushers, Ray Newell and Perry Smith, and clerk, W. C. Gilbert. Mr. C. W. Votaw was acting pastor, when the church was organized. A. D. Fanning was the first regular pastor. In 1890, the church voted to erect a building. The contract was let to E. K. Wilkins, of Minneapolis, for \$4,125, to be completed about January 1st, 1891. It was finished and dedicated near the second Sunday in May, 1891. The building, when completed and furnished, will cost about \$6,000, with a seating capacity of three hundred fifty. The location is at the corner of Shumway Avenue and the Shingle Creek Road. The lot contains one-half acre. This church occupies an entirely new field, it being the first established at Robbinsdale. The church building is modern in construction and convenient. It occupies a pleasant, centrally situated site, just on the border line between the prairie and grove. This church has always been, and is, at the present time, prosperous. Rev. J. H. Pemberton is its present pastor.

FRATERNAL BENEFICIARY ORGANIZATION. The Ancient Order of United Workmen organized a lodge, in 1890, with a membership of nine. R. D. Hutchinson was elected master workman. Dr. C. A. Donaldson served as master workman in 1891. O. B. Hoffman is present master. The lodge has about twenty members.

Dr. C. A. Donaldson is a general

practitioner of medicine and surgery. He located in Robbinsdale in 1888 and has, by his gentlemanly qualities and professional skill, established a large practice.

J. Trump has a grocery store, centrally located. Nasett and Linde carry a stock of general merchandise. George E. Swift has a well appointed drug store. He is also postmaster of Robbinsdale. J. J. Coulter has an excellent meat market. Sand and Christenson do general blacksmithing, G. Irwin wagon maker. E. E. Higgins has a blacksmith shop. Peter Yarkanson, shoemaker, and Mr. Mitchell a barber shop.

Hotel Georgia is a fine, new, three-story wood building, and has a good location. This is a temperance house and is well kept by its owner, C. T. Griffith. There are three other houses, Johnson's Place, H. P. Witte's Crystal Park House, and M. Niesen's Crystal Lake House. These are pleasantly situated, on the shores of Crystal Lake.

TRANSPORTATION. There are two trunk line railroads that pass entirely through the village. The Great Northern, traversing it from south to north, and the "Soo," from east to west.

STREET CARS. Early in the spring of 1891, the North Side Street Railroad Company, having obtained an exclusive franchise, from the village, for a period of thirty years, proceeded to construct the road from the city limits to Robbinsdale. In its construction, the same weight of rails and the same gauge was used as in the city. Since the first of June, 1891, horse cars have been operated on this line. Arrangements have been made whereby the electric system of the city will be extended from Penn

Avenue out Thirty-second Street, one-half mile, to the present terminus of this line, after which the village will have a good street car system to and from the city.

The manufacturing industries located in the village of Crystal, situated on the side-tracks at Robbinsdale Station, are the Sweatt Manufacturing Company, engaged in the manufacture of patent wheels, wheelbarrows, camp furniture and other goods. The investment of this company amounts to \$25,000. The plant consists of new buildings for manufacturing and storage purposes, fitted up in the best manner, and the firm are doing a very large and prosperous business, having orders for more goods than they can manufacture, and say that, in the spring, they will very largely increase their capacity.

The Northern Car Company is engaged in the manufacture of street railway and other cars, with a capital of \$280,000, employing from one hundred fifty to two hundred men. It has a capacity of manufacturing seven cars per week. The cars manufactured by this company are said to be equal, if not superior, to those of any other company in the country. The Minneapolis Street Railway Company give the cars the very highest recommendation. These works are now being enlarged, by the erection of an extensive brick building, for the finishing of the work, which will add largely to its capacity.

These institutions have been located within the past two years, and are employing a very desirable class, who will aid in building up the district.

In giving a history of this village it is but just that a brief mention be made of the men who have been largely instrumental in its development.

In 1887, Mr. A. B. Robbins platted Robbinsdale Park, and was largely instrumental in securing the location of Luther Seminary, and, afterwards, the Hubbard Specialty Manufacturing Company, of which he was president. It was, also, largely through his efforts that the Northern Car Shops were located here. He is, at present, the president of this Company, also president of the North Side Street Railway Company, and also instrumental in its organization. He has expended much money in the building of houses, grading of streets, planting of trees and other public improvements.

Mr. Alfred Parker is another public minded citizen who has done much to promote the general welfare and prosperity, giving freely to the Luther Seminary, the Hubbard Manufacturing Company, and the Northern Car Company. He, too, has built houses and taken a general interest in the development of the village.

And all this may be said of Mr. George L. Brimhall, who has given freely, not only to the above, but, also, to the North Side Street Railway Company.

Mr. John Shumway has lent a helping hand, also, to all these improvements. Many other citizens have donated freely to the same.

The above history was written in

the autumn of 1891, since which time the following important additions have been made: The village of Crystal has been disorganized, and three of its sections, in the southeast portion of its territory, have been incorporated as the village of Robbinsdale. The present village board of Robbinsdale is composed of A. B. Robbins, President; John Hayes, Recorder; L. I. Nasett, T. H. Girling, and H. Christenson, Trustees; G. E. Swift, Treasurer. The North Side Street Railway Company now uses a gasoline motor, in place of horses, and connects with the Minneapolis electric system at the corner of Penn and Thirty-second Avenue North. The Northern Car Company's shops, also the Hubbard Specialty Manufacturing Company's shops, have been destroyed by fire. Robbinsdale has now become purely a residence village. The village is in a prosperous condition and its future is bright.

The balance of the territory that composed the village of Crystal has reverted into the original town of Crystal Lake. The town board is now composed of Paris Reidhead, Chairman; Philip Kuch and V. D. Crandall, Supervisors; Jarius Russ, Clerk; C. F. McCausland, Treasurer. The town has just completed a creditable town hall.

OSSEO.

By G. M. Henry.

The village of Osseo was originally a part of the towns of Maple Grove and Brooklyn. It occupies a part of the level prairie known as "Bottineau Prairie," one of the most beautiful and fertile in the country, from the old half-breed guide, Pierre Bottineau, who made a claim there in July, 1852. The village of Osseo was platted, September 9th, 1856, by Warren Sampson and Isaac Labosiniere, and surveyed by Richard Strout. Soon afterwards, another village was laid out, by A. B. Chaffee, adjoining Osseo, on the southeast, which is now included in the latter. The village of Osseo was incorporated, by an act of the Legislature, in 1875. Its government is vested in a President, three Councilmen, a Recorder, and a Treasurer. It constitutes an Election District. Its boundaries are defined in the act of the incorporation as beginning at the northwest corner of section 18, township 119, range 21, and running west, on the north line of said section, one hundred twenty rods; thence south two hundred rods; thence west forty rods; thence south eighty rods; thence west one hundred twenty rods; thence north two hundred eighty rods; thence east to the place of beginning. Osseo was settled, in 1854, by Warren Sampson, Isaac Labosiniere, Clark Ellsworth, Seneca Brown, James McRay, and D. B. Thayer. During 1855-6, the surrounding country was occupied by settlers. After the village was laid

out, in 1856, the settlement was rapid. The wooded district of Maple Grove commences a mile or two west of the village, and furnished, in early days, a considerable business, in buying green cord wood from the settlers, and, after it became seasoned, selling it to teamsters, to be hauled to Minneapolis. A post office, store, blacksmith shop and inn were established, and one church followed. Social and benevolent societies were formed, and the village soon became a compact and prosperous community.

The distance of twelve miles, was sufficient to give to its trade a chance for development, until the village had become established.

A narrow gauge railroad was undertaken, by a local company, to furnish a better communication with Minneapolis. The property and franchise were acquired by the Manitoba Company, and the line was adopted for the main track of that corporation, between Minneapolis and St. Cloud. Since the continuation of that line, Osseo has had a good rail communication, both to the north and south. It has not been killed, like so many other thriving villages, but has taken on new life, since the advent of the railroad. Among the enterprising men who have made their homes in Osseo, some now deceased, are G. W. Savage, Seneca Brown, Eli Haviland, Mike Wilmes, Nic Wilmes, John Hechtman, Rev. A. Ladriere, E. Lefebvre, S.

N. Pavitt, N. J. Pinault, M. D., J. T. Pribble, Nelson Rougier, Fritz Schmidt, DeWitt Clinton Smith, David B. Thayer, E. Wellman, Z. Demueles, L. Labrash, Joseph Woodley, William Roedke, Louis Berthaume, A. G. Ray, E. H. Chandler, and William Krueger.

Osseo has a population, at this time, of over four hundred, French, Canadians, Germans and native Americans. It supports three general stores, two harness shops, two blacksmith shops, a drug store, a livery stable, tin shop, two meat markets, cigar manufactory, and three saloons. The school building, one of the finest in the county, was erected several years ago, at a cost of about \$6,000. Osseo has always contributed liberally to the cause of education. The first school was held in the summer of 1856, and taught by Miss Sylvia Roe, who is still living, in the state of "single blessedness," in the town of Dayton, this county. The school now furnishes employment for four teachers, and there are over two hundred pupils.

The grain elevator furnishes a convenient market to the farmers of the surrounding country. A starch factory, which makes starch from potatoes, was erected, several years ago, by the Wilmes Brothers, which has proved of great benefit to the farmers of the vicinity. It is only run during seasons when the crop of potatoes is so abundant and the price in Minneapolis so low as to render it unprofitable to haul to that market. Although the price paid at the factory is usually so low as not to offer much inducement to the farmer to raise potatoes, yet it is of great benefit to him in furnishing a market where he can get *something* for his crop, which would otherwise be almost worthless.

The average capacity of the factory, when running, is 10,000 pounds of crude starch per day. The quality of the starch, owing to the excellence of the water used, is "A No. 1." It employs in operation about twenty men. The factory is now owned by a stock company, of neighboring farmers.

A driving park was laid out, on the farm of Isaiah Garvais, in the town of Maple Grove, about half a mile north of Osseo, two years ago. It is called the Osseo Driving Park. The track was surveyed by Mr. W. B. Henry, of Hassan, and graded by Mr. A. J. Smith, of Brooklyn. It is a mile track, elliptical in shape, and has been pronounced, by competent judges, one of the finest anywhere. The facilities for viewing races are unexcelled on any race course, as one may stand in any part of the grounds and view any other part.

A considerable business is done at the elevator where much of the grain produced in the vicinity is marketed. Osseo is also quite a shipping point for potatoes, many carloads being shipped, on the Great Northern Railroad, from this point, every fall and spring.

Among the improvements to be noted within the last two or three years is the grading and graveling of the main street, making it as fine a road as can be found.

Osseo has several societies, or fraternities. Winslow Lewis Lodge, No. 125, A. F. and A. M., was organized in 1875. It has a membership of about fifty, is in a sound financial condition, owning its hall and having a surplus in its treasury. Stiles Gray and G. W. Savage were among its first masters. Elmer Owen now occupies the seat.

There is a post of the G. A. R. and a Woman's Relief Corps, Miss Savage,

one of the past presidents of which, has been junior vice-president of the State Department of Minnesota. A chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star, was organized here, in the spring of 1894. All these societies meet in the Masonic Hall. A lodge of Odd Fellows was organized, in the spring of 1892, and now numbers over fifty members. Edward Egan was the first N. G., Dr. A. F. Simard is the present. The Odd Fellows are at present building themselves a hall, which, when completed, will be the finest in the village. It is sixty feet long, forty feet wide and two stories high; the upper to be their hall and the lower two store rooms to be rented. The Turners, in 1879, succeeded the Osseo Liederkrantz, which was organized in 1867. The Turners have a large hall, where most of the public meetings are held. The first society was a society of Spiritualists, of whom, in early days, there were quite a number, which for a time had regular meetings, built a hall and flourished. They long ago ceased to exist as an organization. A Good Templars lodge flourished, for a time, having, at one time, one hundred fifty members. There is also a society of Free Thinkers, which has been organized for over twenty-five years, and comprises about ten families. A Camp of S. of V. was organized, a number of years ago, and is in a flourishing condition. Frank Biederman is the present captain. Osseo Land and Garden Culture Society, organized in 1875, meets, on the second Sunday of each month, to discuss the management of farms and gardens. This society has twelve members. Both the Catholic and Lutheran churches have large congregations. Since the organization of the G. A. R., W. R. C., and S. of V.,

Decoration Day has been appropriately observed, the whole day being devoted to paying tributes to the memory of departed heroes.

G. W. SAVAGE was born in Lenawee County, Michigan, February 7th, 1844. Enlisted as private in Company F, Eleventh Michigan Infantry Volunteers, August 24th, 1861. Was with his regiment until discharged, in November, 1864. Was in the battles of Mill Spring, marched, under Buel, to re-inforce Grant, at Shiloh, Stone River, Chicamauga, Mission Ridge, and on to Atlanta, where he was shot through the thigh and sent to the hospital, where he remained until discharged. He was wounded, in the battle of Stone River, and lost two fingers while bearing the flag up Mission Ridge. Mr. Savage took and passed the examination for promotion to command of colored troops, but refused to accept a captain's commission, preferring, he says, to stay with the men who went in with him or with those that were left of them. The battle of Graysville, Georgia, just after Chatanooga, was the only battle in which his regiment was engaged in which he did not participate. After his discharge, Mr. Savage went home to his mother, in Michigan, where he remained about a year. Came to Osseo, November 24th, 1865, and engaged in the mercantile business, with his brother, C. W. Savage, and Eli Haviland, for about two years. Was married July 4th, 1868, to Miss Mary A. Henderson, of Brooklyn. The mercantile business not proving profitable, he bought a farm, one mile east of Osseo, where he lived until 1884, when he bought another piece of land, in Osseo, adjoining his farm, upon which he moved into Osseo, where he

has since lived. Mr. Savage has been Village Recorder, Assessor, Justice of the Peace, and is now serving his fourth year as President of the Council. He also served one term in the State Legislature, session of 1889. Mr. Savage was married a second time, November 13th, 1876, to Miss Sarah A. Whitney. He had by his first wife, three children, two of whom are now living; by his second, two, a girl and a boy.

JOHN HECHTMAN was born in the Rhine Province, Germany, December 27th, 1828. Emigrated to Erie, Pennsylvania, in 1832. Went to California in '49, by Cape Horn, and was six months in making the voyage. There he stayed four months, in the mines, and then returned to Pennsylvania, where he remained till 1857, when he came to Minnesota. Again returned to Pennsylvania, in 1860, trying to make his fortune in oil, when the war broke out. He enlisted, in 1861, as a private, in the Eighty-third Pennsylvania, the greatest fighting regiment in the war, having lost more men from start to finish than any other regiment. He served four years and was in over twenty battles, including Gettysburg, Seven Day's Fight, Chancellorsville, Frederickburg and Wilderness. Entered as private and rose to the rank of captain. Was senior captain in the regiment when discharged. Was severely wounded, at the battle of Laurel Hill, in May, 1864, and was honorably discharged in September, 1864, at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. He came to Osseo, February 12th, 1865, and engaged in the mercantile business, which he has ever since carried on. He was elected to the State Legislature, in 1868, on the Republican ticket, when Hennepin County had but three Representatives, and

again, in 1874, when he got a bill through giving the village its charter. Has been President of the Council and held other offices in the village. He is a Mason. Captain Hechtman has, by his fairness and plain dealing, won for himself a very enviable reputation. His name, among those who know him, is the synonym of honesty.

E. LE FEBRE came to Osseo, in 1866, at the age of twenty-one. Clerked in Z. Demueles' store for seven years, since which time he has been running a general store. Was postmaster and postmaster's clerk for twenty-four years, at Osseo. Has held several offices, and is now Village Recorder, and Clerk of the school district. Has held some office in the village since its organization. Was treasurer of Saint Vincent DuPaul's Church twenty-six years. Besides managing his store, Mr. Le Febre is recording agent for the St. Paul Fire and Marine, and Home Insurance Companies. Is married and has a large family.

WILLIAM KRUEGER was born in West Prussia, October 21st, 1833. From the age of five to fourteen attended school, then herded cattle for two years, then served an apprenticeship of four years at the shoemaker's trade. Traveled ten years as a journeyman, such travel being necessary, by law, before a tradesman could set up for himself. In 1862, Mr. Krueger embarked for America. Stopped at St. Paul for two years, working at his trade. Located at Osseo in 1864, which has since been his home. Married, in October, 1864, to Miss August Harthoff, by whom he has had seven children. Mr. Krueger has served on the school board, member of the Village Council, and has held

several other offices. He was Postmaster during President Cleveland's first term.

DR. A. F. SIMARD was born in Montreal, Canada, in 1860, and educated at St. Hyacinth's Seminary, Quebec. At the age of twenty-one, he chose the practice of medicine as his profession. Graduated, four years later, from the School of Medicine and Surgery, Victoria University, Montreal. In 1885, attended the Mount Royal Rifles to the Northwest during Riel's Rebellion, as regimental surgeon. On his return from this expedition, spent one and one-half years at Hotel Dieu Hospital, Montreal. Practiced in St. Paul and Anoka for a short time. Came to Osseo four years ago, and now has a large practice.

Others who deserve special mention are Elmer Owen, who has been station agent here for ten years, Nic. Wilmes,

proprietor of the International Hotel, and also the cigar manufactory, and Eli Haviland, who runs the hardware store. These, with those mentioned in the first part of this account, are public spirited, and have done much for the prosperity and stability of the village.

Its private residences are many of them handsome and convenient. Trees have been planted along the streets, which, with the growth of more than thirty years, afford a grateful shade in the summer time, while the yards are bright with shrubs and flowers. The whole aspect of the place is that of thrift and contentment.

The pioneers are passing away, but a new generation, native to the place, have come upon the stage, and, under the inspirations of our free institutions, and good educational advantages, perpetuate the names and virtues of the old founders.

ORONO.

By Hon. B. F. Christlieb.

FIRST SETTLEMENT. John Carman, of Ohio, with some members of his family, settled on the peninsula now known as Spring Park, in 1853. This was the earliest settlement within the township of Orono. Carman, after establishing himself on the peninsula, selected several tracts on the north shore as future homes for other members of his family, still remaining in Ohio.

It may be here stated that the country about Lake Minnetonka was, during the years 1853-4, unsurveyed and the settlers held their lands by priority of settlement, or squatters' rights, a usage which perhaps owed its existence more to the consent of the settlers than to written law. Some lands, under this usage, were kept by settlers here for some friends still in the East, by merely making marks about the lands, indicating claims of such parties to the lands, which was mostly respected by land hunters.

In 1854, James and Francis Maxwell arrived at Wayzata. A few days later, O. E. Garrison and the Maxwells explored the country between Wayzata and Long Lake, traveling along an Indian trail, near the present route of the South Watertown Road, being guided by information received from one of Shakopee's band of Indians, who, previous to their setting out, drew a diagram of the country, on the ground, with a stick, delineating the course of the Indian trail through the

unbroken forest, and the positions of lakes, streams, marshes and hills, which the explorers, in their travels, found to be correct and of great service. They extended their explorations beyond Long Lake to Maxwell's Bay (the Indian name being Wiope-agta), where the Maxwells marked claims, where they, a few days later, erected cabins and began settlements. They were soon followed by Kelsey Hinman, who settled on the Graves and Teas land, and by Asa Kelly, who settled the tract now owned by William G. White.

On July 4th, 1854, James and Francis Maxwell, Kelsey Hinman and Asa Kelly set out on an exploring tour. Starting at Maxwell's Bay, and proceeding in a northwesterly direction, for a short time, they found an Indian trail, running in the same direction, following which they ran across an Indian canoe, on dry land, which they took for an indication that a body of water existed near by, and, upon advancing a short distance, their surmise was confirmed. The trail led them to a large silvery sheet of water, which they, in their ardor and patriotism named "Lake Independence." They found an abandoned Winnebago tent on the shore of the lake. Continuing their explorations around the south shore of the lake and along the southerly border of marshy lands along the outlet of the lake, Pioneer Creek, they found the stream entering

hard ground, through which it passed with a rapids. The scene at this point (now R. M. Mills' farm), awakened further enthusiasm in the minds of the explorers, in the contemplation of a future water power. Having discovered a lake, a stream of water and a water power and having honored the day (July 4th), by giving its name to one of the objects discovered, was glory enough for one day. They returned at eve to their domiciles on Maxwell Bay.

During the summer of 1854, further settlements, with accompanying incidents, were made in the following order: William F. Russell, a printer, from New York, settled on the west shore of Crystal Bay, in section 17, town of Orono, where, within a short time, he was followed by a brother printer, Frederick A. Jennings, of Ohio. Allen T. French, of Ohio, settled on the north shore of Crystal Bay, in section 9, Orono. In making his location, Mr. French took a canoe at John Carman's place (now Spring Park), where he and family were remaining temporarily, and rowed through the narrows to the place of his future abode. While on his route, he noticed a sailboat on the main or lower lake, which craft, containing but one person, William Lithgow, was then on its fatal trip. After Mr. French had passed out of sight, the sailboat was capsized, by the wind, and its occupant was drowned. Thus Lithgow became the first white victim to the waves of Minnetonka. The wreck was discovered next morning by James Maxwell, who reported it to O. E. Garrison, and others, at Wayzata, who recovered Lithgow's body.

Mr. French, accompanied and assisted by his brother, William French, erected a cabin, in which he and his

wife, Martha French, began their residence in Minnesota. The scene of Mr. French's settlement was on the premises of G. C. Rodell. On one occasion, during that year, Frederick A. Jennings, in passing over Lake Minnetonka, had his boat capsized and with great difficulty gained the shore, at what is now known as Orono Point, where, under an impression that he was on an island, he remained many hours, running into days, being almost famished. He finally succeeded in attracting the attention of Allen and William French to his shouts and signals of distress. Imagine his surprise on being informed by his rescuers, that he was on a peninsula, instead of an island, from where he could have emerged on dry land and reached the settlement of Allen T. French inside of an hour. From that circumstance the place was known, for many years, as Starvation or Printer's Point, the latter referring to the occupation of Mr. Jennings. William French settled in section 9, and Stephen Bean, of Maine, settled in section 33, on the premises now owned by Anna Bennett.

The large island in Lower Minnetonka was first known as Meeker Island, so designated in honor to Judge Bradley B. Meeker, who, in company with Colonel John H. Stevens, Governor Alexander Ramsey, and others, had visited Lake Minnetonka some time previous to the settlement of the surrounding country.

In 1854, W. B. Morse, located on the island, and, in due time, obtained a title of the United States Government to the island. Latterly it has been known as Morse's or Big Island.

James Holmes located on the easterly portion and end of the peninsula on which Hotel Lafayette is now

located. The point of the peninsula projecting southward toward Big Island was part of Holmes' claim, once, and was known for many years as Holmes' Point.

Hon. Lewis Harrington, of Hutchinson, deceased, located a claim on the land now owned by Jacob Hursh and others, in 1854, which he held until about 1855.

The first road in the town of Orono was opened, during the fall of 1854, under the following circumstances: Job Moffat, a Quaker, having learned, through James Maxwell, of the prospective water power on Pioneer Creek, and, with the idea of utilizing the same, began a settlement there, that fall. In establishing himself at that place, he traveled, with an ox team, from St. Anthony's Falls, over O. E. Garrison's route, to Wayzata. From Wayzata, he was obliged to open and make his own road, following the Indian trail westward, by Long Lake, and by the settlement of Stephen Bean, to a point near Maxwell's Bay, where he left the trail, hewing his way to a point near the southeasterly corner of Independence Township, from where he changed his course to a northwesterly direction, following the Indian trail leading to the forks of Crow River, and continued his exertions until he arrived at his destination, on Pioneer Creek, thus becoming the first settler in the future town of Independence, the scene of which was in section 22, now the premises of Robert M. Mills.

While the settlements made previous to the close of the year 1854 were sparse, they were permanent beginnings of a subjugation of the wilderness to the uses of civilized man, and, during the fall of 1854, many of the pioneers, after having erected cab-

ins on the spots of land cleared for habitations and cultivation, returned to their former homes in the older States, for their friends and families, including the swain returning to claim his first love, all inspired with the brightest anticipations of thrift and happiness to be enjoyed in their prospective homes in Minnesota, which enthusiasm they imparted to neighbors and friends of their old homes, so that the visiting pioneers, on their return to Minnesota, the next spring, were not only accompanied by their families and relatives, but by others, in quest of homes in the promised land. Also, many were induced to come to Minnesota by glowing letters from pioneers, so that on the arrival of the spring of 1855, a heavy tide of immigration into the "Big Woods" was inaugurated, the route of immigration being by steamer to St. Paul and overland to Minneapolis, and following the road opened by Garrison and Moffat, to Wayzata and Pioneer Creek. So important did this road become that it was legalized by a survey, made by C. Beall, in 1855, for C. W. Christmas, County Surveyor.

In April, 1855, Theodore A. Norris and William C. Fleming, of Adrian, Michigan, settled on the southerly shore of Long Lake, on the road opened by Job Moffat. A few days later, David A. Lydiard, Miles Bayer and Daniel Thompson arrived at the settlement of Norris and Fleming, and, after viewing the country surrounding Long Lake, attempted to cross the lake, on thawing ice, at the risk of their lives, and, after slumping several times, succeeded in gaining the north shore, where they found desirable land and immediately laid claim to portions with lake frontage, by commencing improvements thereon.

David A. Lydiard and Miles Bayer were Nova Scotians, and were the pioneers of the Nova Scotia settlement about Long Lake, and also the first to break the forest on the north shore of that lake. They were soon followed by Richard Danforth, Wallace Hatter, John Carver and James Dunbrack (a Nova Scotian), who settled on the west shore of the same lake, and by John Matteson, who settled back of the lake. Lewis Harrison and Lorenzo Coleman were successive squatters on land now owned by Jacob Hursh, and others, about that time.

In April, 1855, James and Francis Maxwell returned from a visit to their former homes, in Illinois, and were accompanied by their father, John Maxwell, and their brothers, Robert and George Maxwell, their sister, Mrs. Emily Turnham, and family, and, also, by a neighbor, John Shaefer, and while enroute, on the Mississippi steamboat, *Galena*, they became acquainted with three Pennsylvanians, Isaac A. Christlieb, Robert H. and Joseph L. Knettle. The latter, on learning the character of the country about Lake Minnetonka, of the Maxwell brothers, decided to seek locations there. The Maxwells and relatives found their way to the cabins erected by James and Francis Maxwell, the previous year, on Maxwell's Bay, while the three Pennsylvanians halted at the cabin of Stephen Bean, which was, as previously noted, in the same vicinity, where they were entertained, and, by the expiration of the first week of the following May, the entire party found locations; Isaac A. Christlieb, Robert H. Knettle, and John Shaefer in the same section with their host, Bean, Joseph L. Knettle further north, and Edwin Turnham and George Maxwell located between Bean's and Maxwell's

Bays. John Maxwell, the father, was a native of Scotland, and, in early life, enlisted as a soldier in the British army, and served under the Duke of Wellington, taking an active part in the battles of Badajoz and Salamanca, and was one of the veterans, who, on the defeat of Napoleon, and his (Napoleon's) abdication and retirement to Elba, were sent against the Americans, in the war of 1812, serving under Packenham, at the battle of New Orleans, where he escaped the bullets of General Jackson's riflemen, which experience, instead of deterring him, drew his admiration, and, on the expiration of his term of service in the British Army, he became an American citizen and a resident amongst American riflemen or pioneers, in Virginia, Ohio and Illinois, pursuing the avocations of peace, and finally ending an eventful life in the tranquillity of the forests of Lake Minnetonka, some time after his arrival in Minnesota, at a ripe old age.

In May, 1855, William Fogleman, his wife, Mary, his son, Henry A., and his son-in-law, Vincent Cox, of Indiana, arrived at Bean's cabin. Henry A. Fogleman and Vincent Cox took claims adjoining that of Isaac A. Christlieb. About the same time, Eleazer Dickey, Samuel Lydiard and Edward F. Walsh, Nova Scotians, arrived. Dickey and Lydiard settled near the east end of Long Lake, while Edward F. Walsh settled between Long Lake and Lake Minnetonka, in which he was accompanied by his bride, having married Miss Mary Dillman, of Nova Scotia, about the same time. About this time ——— Hickok, of Ohio, settled on land north of J. L. Knettle's claim. During May and June, settlers located between Long Lake and Minnetonka, namely: Shep-

ard Barnes and family, of Maine; Judd Beach, of Michigan; Newton French, Evan Templin, and wife, brother and brother-in-law of Allen T. French, William Carman, son of John Carman, who located on land previously marked for him by his father, at present the land of J. J. Hill; Robert Maxwell, previously mentioned, and James B. Brown, and family, of Indiana, who located on that part of Lake Minnetonka which received its name from their settlement, Brown's Bay. The premises were since owned and occupied by Oliver B. and Joseph C., the sons of James B. Brown. Lewen C. Hunter and Benjamin C. Haines, of Ohio, with their families, settled on Haines' Bay, Lake Minnetonka, early in 1855, and Fidel Striebel settled in the north part of Orono.

In the spring of 1855, William F. Russell, on returning to Minnesota from a visit to his native home, in New York, brought with him his father, Caleb Russell, and his two brothers, Harvey Y. (see Minnetrista) and Alexander Russell. Caleb Russell, through having been a soldier of the war of 1812, had received a military land warrant of the United States Government, of which he was still possessed on his arrival in Minnesota, and which he located on land on the northerly shore of the West Arm of Lake Minnetonka, near the location made by his son, Harvey Y. Russell, in Minnetrista, being the same land which now constitutes a portion of the plat of Saga Hill, and Alexander Russell settled on the same lake shore, on land adjoining claims of Caleb and Harvey Y. Russell.

In April, 1855, a road was surveyed from Excelsior, across Hull's Narrows, to Greenwood, which road ran on and near the Indian trail, over which the

pioneers of the village of Greenwood traveled when they commenced the latter village.

In June, 1855, William Archibald, of Nova Scotia, with his family, settled on land adjoining the claim of Vincent Cox, being the place where he and his son, Herbert, reside at present, and during the summer of 1855, John A. Coleman and family, of Trumbull County, Ohio, arrived and settled on the claim of James Dunbrack, the latter relinquishing his claim and seeking another, adjoining it on the south, and, likewise, James H. Clark succeeded John Carver. On these two claims the village of Long Lake is now situated. In like manner, A. J. Underwood, of Trumbull County, Ohio, succeeded ——— Hickok, and Allen Grave, of Richmond, Indiana, succeeded Kelsey Hinman and removed there with his family, being the lands now owned and occupied by his son, Charles T. Grave and others. Also, Alois and Frederick Fredericks settled in section 30, and Isaac Flaughter, of Ohio, settled in section 6. Other settlers of that year were Enos Stubbs and his wife, Lydia, the latter being a daughter of Allen Grave, and Charles Jenkinson, of Philadelphia, and family. Jenkinson was a dancing master, and, during the long winter evenings of those times, gave instructions in his profession, in the log cabins of the "Big Woods."

David Swain and ——— Peasley are names of early settlers who claimed lands in Orono adjoining the line of the town of Minnetrista.

John Carman, of Mahoning County, Ohio, who settled, as before stated, on what is now Spring Park, in 1853, was instrumental in having a number of his Ohio acquaintances settle in the "Big Woods," amongst whom were

the Frenches, Templin, Hunter, Cook, Haines, and others.

UNITED STATES SURVEYS. The United States surveys of the country north of Lake Minnetonka, made about this time, rendered it necessary for the squatters to modify the boundaries of their claims, which was satisfactory to some and the opposite to others, who, in some instances, abandoned their first localities to seek new ones. Amongst these were Miles Bayer, who abandoned his location, on the north shore of Long Lake, and made another, adjoining H. A. Fogleman, thus avoiding difficulties which beset his associates, D. A. Lydiard, E. Dickey, and Richard Danforth. They, having taken claims with one-fourth mile frontage on Long Lake and one mile in depth, were contested by German settlers, who insisted in taking square quarter sections, attempting to claim the rear halves of claims of the former. A physical conflict followed, in which the habitations of the Germans were literally hewn to pieces, the whole community of settlers about Long Lake having combined to put an end to "claim jumping." Later, the Nova Scotia settlers, on reconsideration, allowed the Germans to hold their claims in peace, which resulted in a good feeling between all the parties concerned.

In 1855, on the completion of the government surveys, plats were filed in the United States Land Office, then at Minneapolis, by which the lands north of Lake Minnetonka were opened to entry, under which the settlers were allowed to make their claims a matter of record, enabling them, on complying with certain conditions, to hold their claims undisturbed until they were ready to purchase and obtain title from the government, upon

which many made final entry of their lands.

Other parties settling within the present limits of Orono, in 1855, whose names have not yet appeared were: Franklin N. Fleming and James N. Dudley, who were associated with Wayzata, held claims, for a time, near Long Lake, relinquishing them, later, to settlers who have already been mentioned, and William A. Spafford, who bought the claim of Stephen Bean, and lived there till 1856, when he sold it to Isabella Gilfillan, who pre-empted the place, upon which Spafford purchased the pre-empted claim of John Matteson, now the lands of George H. Smith and C. W. Weeks.

The following parties, although minors at the time (1855) when their parents settled within the present limits of Orono, were old enough to participate in some of the experiences of their families in pioneering, namely: Robert, David and Herbert Archibald and their sisters, Mrs. Robert Coffin and Mrs. Taylor Archibald, were children of William Archibald; Selden, Madison, Addison, John and Wilber Coleman, were sons of John A. Coleman; Elbridge and Mellen Barnes were sons of Sheppard Barnes; James Turnham and his sisters, Mrs. Fleming and Mrs. Milton Stubbs, were children of Edwin Turnham; Jonathan, Charles, Mary Ann (Mrs. Parker), Rachel (Mrs. Hilton, deceased), and Ruth (Mrs. Brooks), were children of Allen Grave.

During the year 1856, several parties attempted to raft logs from the shores of Lake Minnetonka, across that body of water and through its outlet, to the saw mill and furniture factory of Sears, Eastman, Skoll and Atwood, successors to Stevens, Tuttle, Webster and others, erected on, and driven by the

water collected in the dam built across the outlet at Minnetonka City. While some of these parties succeeded in bringing logs to Minnetonka City, others failed in the attempt and the experiment, in a general way, not proving to be a success, was abandoned. The logs were collected on the shores and on the ice during the previous winter, and those logs which were still in their unseasoned state sank, upon the thawing of the ice. Only those that had become seasoned, to some extent, could be rafted. Some of the parties engaged in this enterprise were William and Samuel French, Isaac A. Christlieb, Miles Bayer and Rev. Abraham Gress (Independence), the latter being one of the parties whose logs sank upon the thawing of the ice. His son, William Gress, was then holding a claim in Orono.

Other settlers of Orono were: Michael Murphy and Robert McHugh, about 1856.

The first white child born within the limits of Orono and Medina, was Emma, the daughter of George and Delilah Maxwell, and now the wife of Mellen Smith. She was born in January, 1856.

Settlers of 1856 were: Isaac Shartle and family, and Mrs. Isabella Gilfillan, of Clark County, Ohio, these parties being acquaintances of Robert H. Knettle. Shartle bought Evan Tempelin's land, now the premises of J. H. Winslow, and Mrs. Gilfillan bought William A. Spafford's land, which embraced lands now owned by Anna Bennett, William Smith and William Guise. About the same time, Henry Stubbs and family, of which Nathan, Milton, Rolla, and Anna Stubbs and Mrs. Rachel Talbert, were members, settled on land adjoining that of Allen Grave. Charles W. Gordon and family,

of which Mrs. William G. White was a member, and Gibson Teas and wife, with his only son, C. O. Teas, now of Mayer Station, settled on land which he purchased of Allen Grave. Grave, Stubbs, and Teas, were from Richmond, Indiana, where they were members of the Friends, or Quaker society, but, about the time of their migration to Minnesota, they became interested in spiritualism, adhering more closely to the latter faith than the former, after coming to Minnesota.

In 1855, George Knettle, of Pennsylvania, visited his nephews, Robert and Joseph Knettle, and, during his sojourn, became favorably impressed with the country, and decided to obtain a considerable quantity of "Big Woods" land, erect a steam saw mill and locate permanently. Land, then, was obtainable only under the pre-emption law, or by purchase from settlers who had proven up and made final entry, under that statute, and there being then but few settlers who had obtained titles to their lands, and they being enthusiastic over their prospects, were indifferent about selling, so Mr. Knettle found the matter of obtaining land attended with much difficulty. The pre-emption law, being intended to secure actual settlement of lands, permitted but one entry of one hundred sixty acres to every citizen, under certain conditions, amongst which were, actual settlement on land, accompanied with improvements sufficient for a habitation, and a residence of a certain period, requiring, on proving up, a declaration on the part of the pre-emptor or settler, under oath, that he had no arrangement, or bargain, by which any one, outside of himself, should obtain all or any part of the land. Knettle returned to Pennsylvania with the

idea of disposing of his property there and bringing his family to Minnesota and inaugurating his enterprise, following which several attempts were made to jump claims of parties who were supposed to have taken them in the interest of Knettle. The bona fide settlers, however, aided in driving off the jumpers, following which those pre-emptions were completed, and, in due time, Knettle obtained the title to the land.

In the fall of 1856, Knettle erected his saw mill, which was operated, that winter, by his nephew, Robert Knettle, and, in the spring of 1857, he brought in his family and settled on the land where the saw mill was located, which is now the premises of Jacob Hursh. Knettle, having also in contemplation the matter of laying out a townsite in connection with his steam saw mill, named his place Cumberland City, in honor of his native county, in Pennsylvania. The premises being at a convenient point on the Minneapolis and Watertown Road, Knettle entertained the traveling public, designating his hotel as the Cumberland House. There was considerable lumber manufactured at the place, for the inhabitants of the surrounding country, the saw mill rendering more benefit to the latter, perhaps, than remuneration to the proprietors. Old settlers will recall, with considerable humor, the term "Eucherville," being a nickname applied to Cumberland City, suggested by the several attempts at claim jumping at that place. The townsite was never laid out and its proposed name, as well as its nickname, exists only in the memory of old settlers today.

During the winter of 1857-8 a school was organized at Cumberland, with Charles G. Christlieb as teacher, who was paid by subscription from the set-

tlers. This was the first school within the limits of Medina and Orono. At this place, one year later, the first school of the same region, conducted under the school laws of the State, was taught by Miss Jane Cowden, of Ohio.

Dorus A. Keyes, of Michigan, and family, and Franklin N. Fleming settled at the proposed site of Cumberland, in 1857.

Early in the settlement of the locality, music and dancing, with occasional games at checkers or cards were about the only amusements sought as a relief to the monotony of nature, and as a wind up at a logging bee.

In the latter part of 1857, a lyceum was organized at Cumberland and carried on, certain evenings, in the building occupied by the school, taught, during the day, by Charles G. Christlieb. Many important questions of the times were discussed, as "Woman's Rights," "Whether there was a future endless punishment," "Spiritualism," "The equality of the negro," and "The slavery question." The participants were Allen T., and his wife, Martha French, Henry Stubbs, Nathan J. Stubbs, Allen Grave, Mary A. Grave, Samuel Lydiard, William Archibald, Edward Hainlin, Gibson Teas, Mr. and Mrs. Sheppard Barnes, and others, some of the debaters coming from other localities; the participants having decided convictions on those questions. Jacob Clasen was an 1857 settler.

ROADS. The United States Government having authorized the location of a military road from Minneapolis to Fort Ridgely, surveys of competing routes for its location were commenced, late in 1856, two of these routes being as follows: One route was suggested by Isaac A. Christlieb, who, in com-

pany with Samuel Lydiard, examined the proposed route, and finding it feasible, reported it to the commissioner having the matter in charge, who employed R. J. Mendenhall to make the survey, which finally resulted in its being established as a road, which, with some modifications, is now represented by Western Avenue, Minneapolis, and the North Watertown Road, making a second road from Minneapolis to Watertown, the two roads being, in after years, known as the north and south roads, east of their junction, at Irvin Shrewsbury's. The other competing route to Fort Ridgely was suggested by William F. Russell, in co-operation with others. It also left Minneapolis by Western Avenue, from which it soon diverged and continued westerly to Wayzata, and, from the latter place, it ran more southerly, touching the northerly extremes of the bays of Lake Minnetonka, running through William F. Russell's proposed townsite of Island City, lying between Crystal Bay and West Arm, and passing on to St. Bonifacius and Glencoe. James Maxwell assisted in surveying the latter route.

In May, 1858, several Chippewas passed through the vicinity of Long Lake, on their return from a battle with the Sioux, on the Minnesota River, near Shakopee. They had some scalps and trophies of that engagement with them.

In 1858, Tamarack Post Office was established, at the residence of the postmaster, Henry Stubbs, on the Minneapolis and Hutchinson mail route.

In 1858, on the first organization of townships in Hennepin County, the territory and settlement included within the present limits of Orono constituted parts of Excelsior and

Medina. It was over two decades later that the town of Orono came into existence. The intention of the writer is to present the history of the territory included within the present limits.

Settlers of 1858, were: Joel Stubbs and family, Perry Parrish and family, of which Charles, Carlos F., Mrs. Snow, and Mrs. A. C. Bailey, were members; Bradford Wakefield and family, of which John B., Thomas C., Warren, and Kee Wakefield, M. D., and Mrs. B. F. Udell and Amy (Mrs. B. F. Christlieb, deceased), were members. B. F. Christlieb came early in May, 1859.

The opening of a market for ginseng, at Wayzata, in 1859, was a matter of immeasurable relief to the early settlers of Orono. It was about the only commodity that brought ready cash in the market.

On the night of October 18th, 1859, a sailboat, containing B. Stone and wife and their two children and three other persons, Mr. Loveland, Mr. Butterfield, and Robert L. McKenzie, was capsized, by the wind, on Lake Minnetonka, through which all on board, excepting McKenzie, lost their lives. They were removing Stone and family from Haines' Bay to Minnetonka Mills, by means of the sailboat, which, at the time of the disaster, was loaded with household goods, besides the seven persons. The accident occurred opposite Orono Point. For a time, after the capsizing of the boat, Mrs. Stone and the two children were kept afloat, above the sail and mast, by a feather bed, which was, however, insufficient to keep them afloat and resist the wind, and soon the mother and children were swept into eternity. The men sustained themselves above water, by clinging to the boat, until

the wind, by means of the sail, turned the boat over, when Mr. Stone perished. During the night, Butterfield and Loveland, becoming benumbed and exhausted, sank, to rise no more. McKenzie, who was a youth of eighteen years, still clung to the boat and by the next morning, about ten o'clock, the boat had drifted to a place within ten rods of the south shore, where it was stopped by weeds. Nobody was in sight, at any time, to come to the relief of the party, or McKenzie, even after daylight, and, in his benumbed condition, he was obliged to make the effort to swim ashore. After swimming to the extent of his endurance, he fortunately touched bottom with his feet and managed to wade ashore, after which he found his way to the house of Samuel Bartow and reported the sad occurrence.

In 1859-60, Rev. George Galpin conducted services at George Knettle's. He and Rev. Charles Galpin were brothers.

In 1859-60, the settlers were put to much inconvenience by the order of President Buchanan, bringing the lands on which they were settled and holding by declaratory statements, under the pre-emption act, into market. This order required them to pay for their lands at the rate of \$1.25 per acre. They succeeded in securing the title to their lands by temporary loans, from the bankers, in Minneapolis, in the shape of currency or a military land warrant, mostly the latter, after which they secured the bankers by mortgages on the lands.

In December, 1859, and January, 1860, Shakopee's Indians, including the chief himself, and also "Cut Nose," and a number of other Indians, who afterwards became guilty of the most inhuman barbarities, during the mass-

acre of 1862, camped on the present site of Union Cemetery, Long Lake, and, on this occasion, made havoc of the deer. Their arms were muzzle loading rifles and shot guns, some of which were new and others old and abused by hard usage; and their method of hunting was a kind of skirmish drill, organized on starting from camp, in the morning. So with these weapons, heavily charged with powder, bullet, or buckshot, accompanied by long shaved rods of wood, used as gun rests, in firing, they patrolled the country for deer, and, with the great quantity of that game existing then, the shooting and slaughtering soon commenced. The shots were heavy and frequent, re-echoing through the forest as if a military battle was in progress, much ammunition being wasted in the poor markmanship displayed. It took many charges to kill a deer. The lack of skill was, however, made up by persistence. In a very short time, the quantity of deer had become considerably reduced, and the rapid destruction of game became a matter of serious consideration to the white settlers.

So, in January, 1860, two young men of the locality, John B. Wakefield and Selden Coleman, worked a ruse on the Indians camped at Long Lake, which proved to be a success in ridding them from that locality. These young men, knowing the different methods of making moccasins employed by the Sioux and Chippewas, in the matter of position of the seams, went to Shakopee's camp, at Long Lake, one evening, and stated to some of the braves that during that day while they (Wakefield and Coleman) had been out hunting, they had run across peculiar moccasin tracks with certain impress of the seams in the snow, describing

tracks of a Chippewa moccasin, without alluding to that race, which had the desired effect. They immediately exclaimed in their peculiar guttural tone of voice: "Chippewa! Chippewa!" And they went to work, forthwith, in that cold January night, fortifying themselves, by digging a circular hole into the earth, to a depth of about four feet, and about eight in diameter, and made low breastworks of a few poles covered with earth elsewhere about their camp, and sent some of their braves out patrolling the surrounding country, looking out for the dreaded enemy, the Chippewa. They cautiously, but with an agitated movement and manner, stealthily approached the windows of the settlers' houses, to see whether the enemy might be inside.

The next morning found Shakopee and his entire camp, including even a sick Indian in his couch, attached to poles and pony, over whom the medicine men had been powwowing for several days previously, on the march southward, across Lake Minnetonka, to their usual camping places on the Minnesota River. This was the last hunting excursion of the Indians through the country north of Lake Minnetonka.

In 1861, John A. Coleman was appointed postmaster of Tamarack Post Office, succeeding Henry Stubbs, upon which the post office was removed to the residence of the new postmaster, on the shore of Long Lake.

In 1860, Mr. and Mrs. John Fleming, parents of William C. and Franklin N. Fleming, came, with other members of the family, namely: John L. and Anna (Mrs. Dillman). They were accompanied by a grandchild, who is now S. J. Wooster, M. D. During this

year, Andrew Cruikshank brought in his family, of which Andrew, Jr., Donald and James Cruikshank were members. John T. Coates came in 1860. W. S. Gray came in 1861, and, in 1862, William J. Lydiard and wife, parents of Samuel and David Lydiard, arrived, with other members of the family, of which Joseph H. Lydiard, Mrs. Weeks and the two Mesdames Higgins, of Hutchinson, were members. They were accompanied by Andrew Brown and the family, of which Mrs. Benjamin Drake and Mrs. Mary H. Dodge, deceased, were members. Mrs. Brown was a daughter of William J. Lydiard. Christopher Dillman and wife, parents of James D. Dillman, and Mrs. E. F. Walsh, came with the rest of the Dillman family, of which Jacob, George, Mrs. Ladenberg, of Marshall, and Mrs. Franklin, of Delano, were members.

In 1861, the Union Cemetery Association was organized, and its grounds, on Long Lake, were then purchased and laid out. The grave of Elmer E., infant son of Bradford Wakefield, was the first interment at that place, occurring March, 1862.

During 1860-1, the township school superintendent law was in existence, and Bradford Wakefield was Superintendent for Medina, which then included a part of Orono, and under whom several school districts were established, namely: The north part of Long Lake district, with school house on North Watertown Road, the Reiser district and other districts. In arranging some of these districts, the co-operation of the Rev. C. B. Sheldon, Superintendent of Excelsior, was necessary, on account of involving territory in both towns.

During the Sioux war and massacre, of 1862-3, the panic caused thereby,

especially on the occasion of the attacks and depredations on and about Acton, Forest City and Hutchinson, extended far beyond those localities into the "Big Woods," and soon the roads leading to Minneapolis were lined with people, on foot and with ox and horse teams, fleeing in apprehension of Indians, and it seemed that the panic became more intense, as the distance from the scenes of bloodshed increased. While many of the fugitives went to the cities, other congregated at certain places during night time. In the vicinity of Long Lake the places at which the people at that locality and those who had fled from the vicinity of Watertown and from Wright and Meeker Counties, thus far, assembled, on those occasions, were George Knettle's, John A. Coleman's; shores of Long Lake, Isaac A. Christlieb's and James Johnston's, precautions being taken to have sentries placed on the lookout for Indians. A block house, or log fortress, was then erected, on the premises of John A. Coleman, about September, 1862, as a place of refuge, in case of an attack from the Indians. It stood on the present townsite of Long Lake, lot 17, block 1. It never became necessary to use the structure, for the purpose for which it was erected. Those scenes mostly took place in August and September, 1862. There was a repetition of them, to some extent, about July 1st, 1863, on the occasion of the massacre of the Dustin family, near Smith Lake, and the shooting of Little Crow by Lampson, which was intensified by a report of several Indians being seen near James Mooney's, north of Long Lake.

In 1865, Mrs. Maria B. Perry, widowed sister of the Christlieb brothers, settled within the present limits of

Orono. Samuel Perry, deceased, was her son.

In 1867, Mrs. Lydia Stubbs and Mr. — were drowned in Maxwell's Bay, by the capsizing of a canoe, in which they were traveling to Excelsior. Miss Mary A. Grave, a sister of Mrs. Stubbs, barely escaped with her life.

Tamarack Post Office, with John A. Coleman, postmaster, was still in operation, on the present site of Long Lake, in 1866, being still a post office on the Hutchinson mail route. On the latter, during the war and until the railroad was built, a regular conveyance for passengers was owned and operated by the successive mail contractors, amongst whom may be named Uriah Wilson, and Austin Knight. J. A. Coleman carried on hotel business in connection with the post office.

In 1866, Mr. Freeman and E. W. Cutter began the erection of a steam saw mill, on the southwesterly shore of Long Lake, and on the survey of the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad, which was the beginning of Long Lake. The country surrounding Long Lake was then within the limits of the towns of Medina and Excelsior. In a few months, Freeman sold his interest in the saw mill to Captain Arthur Mills, following which George Condit, of Chicago, bought an interest in the enterprise, so the firm became known as Mills, Cutter and Condit. They completed the mill, adding machinery for the manufacture of barrel staves and heading, at the same time opening up a general store, on the premises. The store was sold to J. F. Low, soon after, but the manufacturing plant, although at no time remunerative, was carried on by Mills, Cutter and Condit, till 1868, when it was sold to Alexander Syme, David

Syme, and Charles May, of Menasha, Wisconsin, who soon made the plant a success. The firm was known as May and Company. They opened a store in connection with their establishment.

In 1867, the name of the post office was changed from Tamarack to Long Lake, and, in 1868, the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad established a station at Long Lake, with Pliney D. Putnam as agent. In 1869, May and Syme had a plat of the townsite recorded, being certified to by B. F. Christlieb as surveyor.

Up to 1868, the towns of Medina and Excelsior occupied a congressional township, in which the citizens residing north of Lake Minnetonka, in Excelsior, found it very inconvenient to cross Lake Minnetonka to transact town business at Excelsior, and upon their petition, to the Board of County Commissioners, in 1868, were annexed to Medina. In 1869, J. F. Low removed his store to Darwin. About 1870, E. M. Snow and P. Parish opened a hotel, and David A. Lydiard and Benjamin Drake bought May and Company's store and continued in business till 1876, when they dissolved partnership, Lydiard continuing in the business at Long Lake.

The Memorial Presbyterian Church was built in 1870. Rev. James Hunter was the first minister. He was succeeded by Rev. Charles Thayer, and other ministers, amongst whom were Rev. Mr. Williams; lastly by Rev. George Cullen and Rev. William Campbell.

In 1874, Freethinkers' Hall was erected, by the Medina Freeman's Association (all being in Medina then). This hall, after passing from the original owners, through the Lydiard brothers, became a town hall—former-

ly the Medina, and, latterly, the Orono town hall.

In 1875, a flouring mill company was organized and erected what was known as the Medina Mills. The company consisted of Samuel, D. A. and J. H. Lydiard, I. A. Christlieb, E. Dickey, W. H. Braden, Robert Logan, John Burns, E. M. Snow, and others. The mill, after passing from the Medina Mill Company, through hands of Croswell and Syme, Syme and De Mott, and De Mott and Shuler, was destroyed by fire, in 1885. In 1877, B. F. Christlieb and J. H. Lydiard, succeeding William Hendricks, opened a general store, under the firm name of Christlieb and Lydiard, which business continued till 1889, when the partnership was dissolved. B. F. Christlieb succeeded in the business.

In 1875, John Schmitz erected his hotel, which was carried on by Thomas Hellier till 1877, when the proprietor took charge. Since 1880, the proprietor has rented the hotel to A. J. Rosander and O. T. Olson successively.

In 1880-81, the Minnetonka Branch of the Great Northern Railway was constructed and lands on the north shore and projecting peninsulas were purchased and platted, through which the branch railroad was constructed, upon which line Hotel Lafayette was then constructed, and soon the lands, which previously had only a nominal value, were sold at high prices.

About 1884, D. A. Lydiard sold his store to Thomas and Absalom Hellier, who, during 1884, sold to Lawrence Brothers, who are continuing the business, at present.

In 1884, the boundaries between Medina and Excelsior were again changed, so as to bring Hotel Lafayette within the limits of Medina. It made the latter a very large town, and,

in 1889, the town of Orono was constructed, out of territory constituting the south half of Medina. The following are the officers of Orono: Supervisors, A. S. Gardner, Chairman; Milo Stubbs and Carl Ekstrom; Town Clerk, A. C. Bailey; Assessor, George Maxwell; Justices of the Peace, A. W. Cook and A. C. Bailey.

Parties in business at Long Lake are: General merchandise, A. H. Lawrence, B. F. Christlieb; blacksmiths, Frank Smith, A. Bjorklund; wagon maker, T. A. Ekstrom; hotel, O. T. Olson; butcher, Christian Hehl; painter, George A. Alley; barber, H. S. Johnston; horse breeder, Frank Smith; carpenter, Michael Huntsberger; postmaster, B. F. Christlieb.

BURKE EDWARD WALSH. This enterprising farmer was born, January 13th, 1858, on the old homestead, between Long Lake and Lake Minnetonka. His father's name was Edward F. and his mother's, Mary A. Walsh. They came to Long Lake, from Nova Scotia, in the spring of 1856 and settled on a farm of one hundred sixty acres, on which the family has since lived. Edward F. Walsh died July 14th, 1882. Burke Walsh has always worked on the farm and made a success of his business. He has two brothers and three sisters, and is still (1892) unmarried. Mr. Walsh is a Republican in politics, and belongs to the Congregational church. He was also a member of the Good Templar organization, when there was a lodge in that locality. The rise in the value of real estate in that vicinity has made the farm very valuable property.

E. S. BARNES. One of the early pioneers of Hennepin County, and one of

Minnesota's brave men to first enlist in the cause of freedom, at the outbreak of the Rebellion, is E. S. Barnes. He is a native of Maine, having been born there in the year 1845. His father, S. Barnes, was also a native of Maine, and was born in 1826. He removed, with his family, to Medina Township, Hennepin County, in 1855. Mr. E. S. Barnes, having come to this county with his parents when he was but ten years of age, it may be said that he has grown up in the county, and, therefore, associated with all the varied interests of the community in which he has lived, a respected and honored citizen. Although far under age, he heard the call of his country, in 1861, and at once enlisted in the Second Minnesota Sharpshooters, which afterwards became Company L of the First Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and served, in the army of the Potomac, for three years. During that long and eventful career, he took part in thirteen battles, under Generals McClellan and Burnside. He was wounded, at Vicksburg. Returning to Hennepin County, after his discharge from the army, he engaged in the agricultural and lumber business. He was, for some time, a part owner in a saw mill, and, also, proprietor of a large sorghum mill, with a capacity of one hundred gallons per day. In 1880, he found himself the owner of one hundred eighty-four acres of farming land, and holding a half interest in three hundred acres more. With all this large business to attend to, no one can say that Mr. Barnes has not been a busy man in the county in which he has lived since 1855. He was married, in 1867, to Martha K. Reynolds. Two children have blessed this happy marriage.



Ed Barnes



D. C. Walsh



J. H. Winslow.



B. F. Christlieb

JAMES HARVEY WINSLOW. Restless and successful activity has been a characteristic trait in James Harvey Winslow. He was born, on a farm, in Bennezzett County, Pennsylvania, November 25th, 1836. His father Ebenezer Winslow, was a politician, and, at one time, Judge of the Supreme Court, in that State. He also owned a farm and a mill. The subject of this sketch, in his early manhood, worked on the farm in summer and taught school during the winter. He also engaged in the lumber business, while at home, where he remained until twenty years old, when he went to Deerfield, Lawrence County, Michigan. He remained there seven years, being engaged in contracting ties and square timber, for railroads, and also in clearing land, by contract. From that place Mr. Winslow moved to Taylor's Falls, Minnesota, in 1859, where he remained, off and on, until 1885, when he came to Long Lake.

He was married to Miss Laura E. Payne, of Adrian, Michigan, July 23d, 1863. They have four children living, two sons and two daughters. While at Taylor's Falls, Mr. Winslow cleared up several farms, and also engaged in logging and the livery business. Since his arrival in Hennepin County, he has lumbered every winter, in Wisconsin and Minnesota.

While carrying on an extensive farming industry at Long Lake, he has also engaged in the real estate business, dealing in farms and in Minneapolis property. His ventures have always turned out well, financially.

He has always acted with the Republicans, but has never paid much attention to politics, and has held no office, except that of Supervisor for the town of Medina. In his later years, he has traveled extensively.

BENJAMIN F. CHRISTLIEB, was born in Mifflin Township, Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, October 10th, 1836. He descends from Frederick Charles Christlieb, of Durkheim, Rhenish Bavaria, who, with his family, emigrated to America in 1765, landing at Baltimore. His family consisted of wife, and two sons, Frederick Charles, Junior, Jacob, and a step-son, named George Buck. The family settled in Pennsylvania. Frederick Charles, Junior, served in the Continental Army, in the War of Independence, and, at the close of the war, settled in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania. He had six sons, among whom was Isaac Christlieb, the father of the subject of this sketch.

Benjamin F., was the youngest of a family of eight children, and was raised on a farm, and while he was sent regularly to district school, he assisted in the farming operations carried on by his parents till he was sixteen years of age, when he was sent to the Big Spring Academy, at Newville, Pennsylvania, in 1853, where he studied English branches, mathematics, etc., preparatory to becoming a civil engineer and surveyor. He alternated for a few years between attending the academy during summer seasons and teaching school in winter. In the spring of 1855, he commenced land surveying in his native county, where he continued to follow that profession, in connection with school teaching, till 1859, when he decided to go to Minnesota.

On arriving in this State, in May, 1859, he located in Hennepin County, near Long Lake, where his brother, Isaac A. Christlieb, had settled previously, and where he soon found employment in surveying and subdividing sections and defining the lands of

pre-emption claimants, and in surveying new public roads, under the authority of the Boards of Supervisors of the township, organized the previous year. In conducting his profession, at that time, he was obliged to travel on foot and carry his surveying instruments, wending his way through forests, to the different places of his operations, in the undeveloped districts of the "Big Woods."

In 1860, he was honored by a nomination for the Legislature on the Democratic ticket, for Hennepin County, his associate on the ticket being R. J. Mendenhall. Both were defeated, as was the entire Democratic ticket, including Stephen A. Douglas, who headed the ticket, as a candidate for the Presidency.

In 1864, he was employed by the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company, to assist in surveying and examining the lands held by that company under its land grant, and served, at intervals, as civil engineer, with the same company, in the years following, in locating and constructing its lines of railroad. He also served as civil engineer with the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, and ran the transit on that part of the company's line, near Thompson, on which the ceremonies of opening the work of that line, in 1870, were conducted. He was associated with George W. Cooley, of Minneapolis, in his services with the Northern Pacific Railroad. He also served as civil engineer with the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad Company, and other companies.

In 1872, he married Miss Emma Wakefield, an estimable young lady, of Long Lake, Minnesota. This happy union was suddenly broken up, early in 1874, by the death of Mrs. Christlieb.

His health having failed, in the meantime, he was obliged to quit the profession of civil engineering, and, after spending some time in Nebraska, to regain his health, he entered into a partnership with J. H. Lydiard, in 1877, under the firm name of Christlieb and Lydiard, in a general merchandising business, at Long Lake, Minnesota, which partnership and business continued until 1889, when Mr. Lydiard retired. The business has been carried on since by Mr. Christlieb, in his own name.

During his residence in the State, Mr. Christlieb has taken an active part in politics, and since his first nomination, in 1860, he has been placed on the Democratic ticket of Hennepin County many times, either for the Legislature or the County Surveyorship. In 1890, he was elected to the Legislature, and served as a member of the Legislature of 1891, from the Thirty-fourth Legislative District. In 1892, he was endorsed by a re-nomination, but failed in being re-elected. He was in ill health and unable to make a personal campaign.

The Minneapolis *Times* said of him, during the campaign:

Mr. Christlieb has resided at Long Lake, Hennepin County, since 1859, and so may be entitled to the name of old settler par excellence. He has seen many changes in this country, but none which did not strengthen his Democracy. When he was in the Legislature last, he made it his business to look after his immediate constituents, as well as to support his party on matters of more general policy. In consequence of his activity, the statute books contain some important enactments in regard to County Commissioners and county roads, especially as they affected villages in Hennepin County. As an old settler, Mr. Christlieb has a host of warm friends in all political parties.

WAYZATA.

By Hon. B. F. Christlieb.

The earliest settlements made on and about the north shore of Lake Minnetonka, were as follows: O. E. Garrison and A. B. Robinson settled, on the present site of Wayzata, in the winter of 1852-3. Soon afterwards, John Bourgeois settled on the east shore of Wayzata Bay, on a spot known as "Bourgeois (or "Bushawa") Mound." He remained there only during the winter. Garrison and Robinson were permanent settlers and were soon followed by others, whose names and locations are: Mr. Robinson (not A. B. Robinson), settled on the southwest quarter of section 5, Minnetonka Township, Joseph Wilson, known as "Scotch Joe," southwest quarter of section 32, Plymouth Township, two brothers, named Freeman, in sections 32 and 33, on the south line of Plymouth. O. E. Garrison's house was a tamarack log structure, erected where the Maurer Hotel now stands, and A. B. Robinson's was on the high ground on the shore east of Wayzata railroad station. O. E. Garrison found his way from St. Anthony's Falls (Minneapolis), by following a road, or trail, running by Crystal Lake. From the latter point, he cut his way through brush, enabling him to reach the place of his future settlement, with an ox team, which was the first road opened to the north shore of Lake Minnetonka, part of which is the present location of the South Watertown Road, in Plymouth.

William B. Harrington, of Trumbull County, Ohio, and family, after a temporary residence at Minnetonka City, settled on the north shore of Wayzata Bay, making a claim of the land which now constitutes F. C. Pillsbury's stock farm and on which the summer residences of the Pillsburys, Sidles, Lorings, and others, are located. He was followed, in 1854, by his brother, John S. Harrington, who settled on land adjoining, on the south, where he still resides.

Previous to 1855, St. Anthony, now the east division of Minneapolis, was the only town at the falls of St. Anthony. The term "Minneapolis" had not yet been evolved by that old settler, and scholarly gentleman, Hon. Charles Hoag, from the Sioux and Greek languages, and the name was not known till 1855, when it was applied to the new town, just laid out, on the west side of the Mississippi, at the falls of St. Anthony. Up to that time "St. Anthony," or "St. Anthony's Falls," were only terms by which the place was known to immigrants into the "Big Woods," which explains the use of the term, "St. Anthony," or "St. Anthony Falls," in the earlier part of these sketches.

In 1854, O. E. Garrison inaugurated the proceedings by which the town-site of Wayzata was laid out, under the land laws of the United States, to which he gave practical effect by starting business enterprises, opening a

general store and making arrangements for the immediate erection of a steam saw mill, in prospect of which Wayzata began to have a practical existence, in advance of a legalized existence, and the spring of 1855 found additional residents and enterprises, namely: William Dudley, hotel and blacksmithing; Abel W. Day, hotel; James N. Dudley, Salmon R. Churchill and others as settlers.

Early in 1855, L. C. Walker became associated with O. E. Garrison in the enterprises inaugurated by the latter, at Wayzata. The signatures of both these parties are appended to the certificate of dedication of the plat of Wayzata, filed and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, for Hennepin County, on the 2d of May, 1855, the plat being certified by C. B. Chapman, as Surveyor, and Walker becoming, in the meantime, owner of a considerable interest in the steam saw mill, commenced by Garrison. The following parties, whose names have not as yet appeared, became residents of Wayzata, early in 1855, namely: O. B. Matteson, Franklin N. Fleming and James H. Clark, some of these parties becoming, in the meantime, associated with the early settlement of Orono. A. K. Richards, now of Independence, was an 1855 settler of Wayzata and also Thomas Keesling, of Indiana.

The steam saw mill of Garrison and Walker, during the process of its erection, afforded considerable employment, during 1855, to the new settlers, and was the indirect cause of many finding locations; the report of the existence of such an enterprise attracting people to Wayzata, and who, on their arrival, became sufficiently interested to locate in the vicinity, and, on its being put into operation, was of

material benefit to the settlers, in the way of furnishing lumber.

Wayzata, about that time, received additional prominence by being made a post town, C. B. Chapman being appointed postmaster, and Abel W. Day assistant postmaster; subsequently the latter became postmaster.

About this time, the people of Wayzata were thrown into consternation, by the arrival of a young man who was very ill, being in the agonies of Asiatic cholera, which he had contracted on a Mississippi steamer, who, after unavailing efforts on the part of the settlers, for his relief, expired. This was the first death in the region lying between Wayzata and the forks of the Crow River. The aged mother of O. E. Garrison, who was quite feeble, died, a few days later, from fright, occasioned by this circumstance.

The post office at Wayzata was the end of a mail route, connecting with the post office at St. Anthony's Falls, remaining so till 1856, when a mail route was established from Minneapolis, by way of Wayzata, Maple Plain Post Office (this post office being at Irvin Shrewsbury's, then), and Watertown, to Hutchinson. The contract was let to Mr. Sumner, of Hutchinson, under whom the mail was carried, for several years, on horseback, by Charles Fish.

Towards the close of the year 1855, O. E. Garrison disposed of his remaining interest in the townsite and saw mill, to L. C. Walker, and abandoned the place. The saw mill was operated, at Wayzata, till the latter part of 1856, when it was removed to a townsite, on the northwesterly shore of Parker Lake, known, on the records, as Plymouth, the saw mill being rebuilt on the shore of the lake, but never operated there; and it may be further re-



Stephen Lynn

marked that the townsite of Plymouth always remained a site, the town never materializing.

The merchandising, carried on by O. E. Garrison, at Wayzata, during 1854-5, was a secondary affair to his other enterprises, intended more as a matter of convenience to the new settlers and employes, about the saw mill and townsite, than a pecuniary benefit to himself, this small establishment saving the expense and inconvenience of obtaining supplies from St. Anthony's Falls. This business was closed in 1855. Other stores were opened, in the village, at different times, during that year, none of which were very extensive, and, with one exception, none continued beyond a period of a few months. The owners of these establishments were James B. Brown, Wallace Hatter and Thomas Keesling. James B. Brown, on pre-empting his claim, on Brown's Bay, opened and operated his store in Wayzata, which, after a few months, he disposed of and removed to Hollywood, Carver County. Wallace Hatter, on pre-empting his claim, on Long Lake, opened his store, and, after a brief experience in merchandising, in Wayzata, disposed of his establishment and left the country. Thomas Keesling's enterprise was longer lived than the others. His operations continuing through 1856 into 1857, attended with success, until after the removal of the saw mill and setting in of the financial crash of 1857, when the prospects of the little village were paralyzed, rendering merchandising impracticable, upon which Keesling disposed of his store and removed to Minneapolis.

During the fall of 1856, Benjamin F. Keesling and wife came to Wayzata. The latter rented and operated, for a

time, the hotel, belonging to William Dudley. In 1857, he was followed by his brother-in-law, John Bronk. Thomas and B. F. Keesling were brothers.

The following parties were brought, by their parents, during their minority, to Wayzata, in its early settlement, namely: Rev. Henry B. Harrington, Mrs. Harrison Pendergast, deceased, late of Collingwood, Meeker County, and Frank M. Harrington, deceased, member of Company B, Ninth Regiment, Minnesota Infantry, died November 24th, 1864, from a wound received at the battle of Nashville, the children of William B. Harrington; Oliver B., Walter and Joseph C. Brown, Mrs. Laheia Obert and Mrs. Mary Dillman, the children of James B. Brown; Ephriam and Quincy Harrington, Mrs. Stimpson, Mrs. Ray, Mrs. Lyons and Mrs. Frank Braden, the children of J. S. Harrington; and George E. Day, Mrs. Robert Edgar, deceased, Mrs. O. Dennis, deceased, and Mrs. LeClair, the children of Abel W. Day.

Probably the first effort to develop the ginseng trade, in Hennepin County, was made, at Wayzata, in 1858, by Edward and Joseph Chilton, of Virginia. Their first proceeding was to employ Benjamin F. Keesling and John Bronk to travel through the timbered district, about Wayzata, with sack and hoe, for several days, to dig and secure the roots of that plant, and the results of which were sufficiently satisfactory to warrant those parties in opening a ginseng trade, at Wayzata, which was carried on successfully, for a time, at that place, and quite successfully throughout the State, ever since. And it may be further added, that coming during the depression following the financial

crash of 1857, the ginseng industry was a God send to the pioneers.

On October 6th, 1858, school district 52, at Wayzata, was established. It embraced portions of the territory of the towns of Minnetonka, Plymouth, Medina, and Excelsior (now Orono). This was the beginning of the present school district. W. H. Pendergast was the first teacher (1858). He taught in a log school house near B. F. Keesling's.

In 1860, Rev. Charles Galpin, of Excelsior, built the first steamboat on Lake Minnetonka, and named it *Governor Ramsey*, in honor of Alexander Ramsey, who was then Governor of the State, having been, also, the first territorial Governor. It was a side-wheeler, but operated with but one engine. The *Governor Ramsey* plied between Excelsior and Wayzata, and other points on the lake, and, under a favorable stage of water, navigated into upper Minnetonka and also down the outlet to Minnetonka City, now Minnetonka Mills. The connection between upper and lower Minnetonka was by a short but crooked stream, and it required considerable skill on the part of the crew of the *Governor Ramsey* (Rev. Galpin and his engineer) to navigate the craft through the stream.

Also, in 1860, Henry Van Valkenburg came to Wayzata and commenced the manufacture of potash, buying and collecting ashes from the clearings of settlers, there being no other disposition of the timber than to roll it together in great log heaps and burn it. This industry continued, at Wayzata, for a few years, in which Van Valkenburg was assisted by Mr. Randall, of Silver Lake. William Dudley carried on blacksmithing.—Hoagland, and family, of which Henry L., Louis, Frederick and Charles were

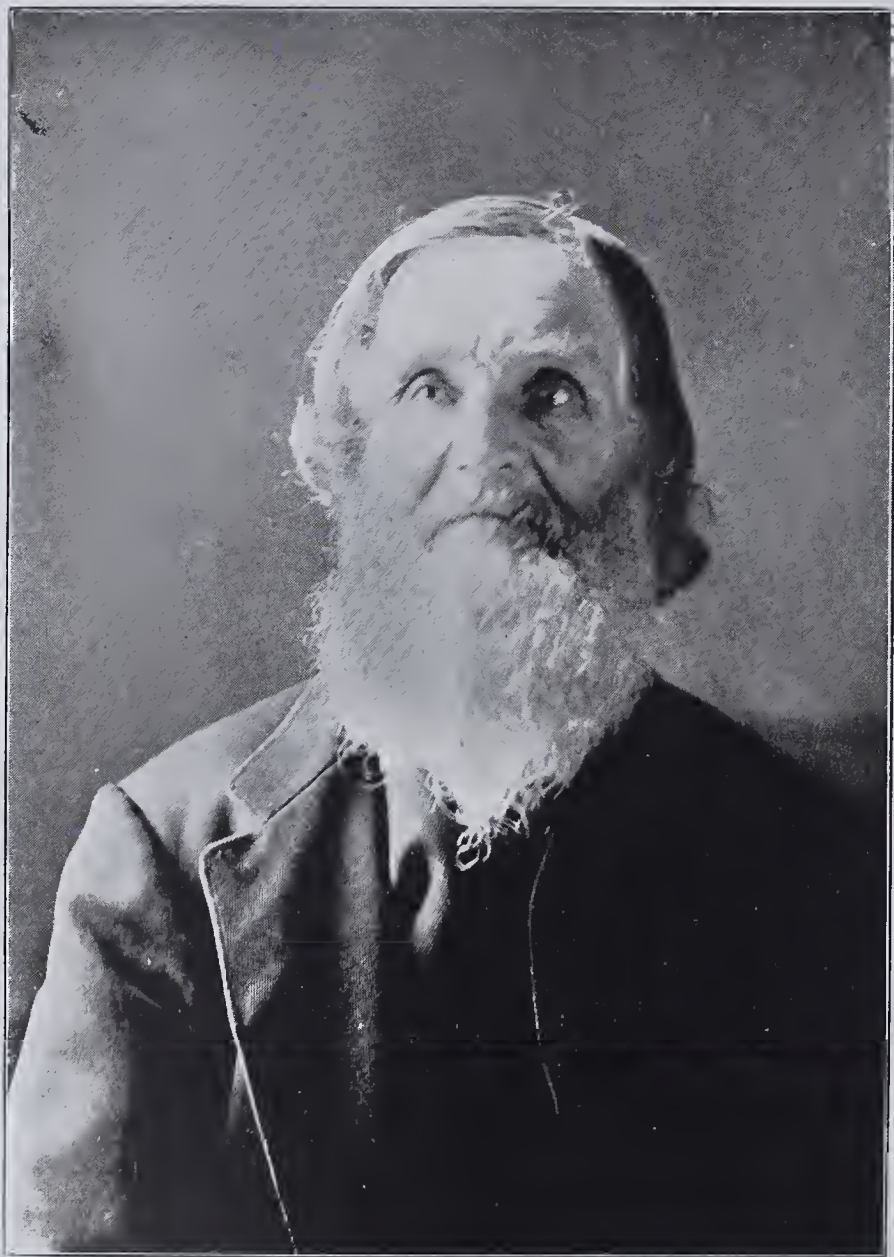
members, also came in. Soldiers: George H. Day, C. R. Simpson, Ephraim Harrington, William H. Harrington, Oliver H. Dennis, Frank M. Harrington (died, from wound at Nashville, Tennessee, December 24th, 1864), James N. Dudley, William Bushnell, St. Don Palmer, Amasa R. Richards, B. F. Keesling.

In 1861, the Wayzata post office was discontinued.

During the spring of 1864, on deciding to construct their main line, the first division of the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad made preliminary surveys for a different route than that adopted by its predecessor, in 1857. Instead of following the route by Crystal Lake and Lake Sarah, a route by Cedar Lake and Lake Minnetonka was adopted. The first preliminary line passed through Wayzata and intersected the 1857 line a few miles east of Lake Sarah. Following this, a permanent location of the line was made to Wayzata, upon which the process of construction soon commenced. During the fall of 1864, another preliminary survey was made, from Wayzata, westward, passing south of Long Lake and Lake Independence, intersecting the 1857 survey.

Early in 1867, the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railroad completed its line to Wayzata. Wayzata was the only townsite, previously laid out, touched by the railroad surveys. The beginnings and locations of the other villages followed the construction of the railroad.

In 1865, in prospect of an early completion of the railroad to that point, Wayzata began to have new life. O. B. Matteson, who had been absent since 1857, returned, rebuilt a hotel, on the same site on which William Dudley's hotel was burned, in 1860. He



J S Harrington

was soon followed by Henry and Louis Dudley, of New York, in the line of merchandising. The post office was re-established, under the name of Freeport, Wayzata being objectionable to some of the new comers, but the new could not down the old. The traditional name, Wayzata, still lived, and in the course of a year it was restored as the name of the post office. The Dudleys were soon followed by Smith and Ray, merchandise. The Dudleys, being both invalids, did not live to carry on their business beyond a period of a year or two. These parties were succeeded by other firms, viz., James Dudley, and Harrington and Ray.

About the time of the completion of the long looked for railroad, to Wayzata, Henry Maurer and William Rockwell constructed and opened a hotel and summer resort, and, about that time, O. B. Matteson died, and he was superseded by Mr. Gleason.

Since those days, and extending to the present, George Hedderly and William Bushnell have been identified with the merchandising business, and Henry Maurer, and family, and the Gleason families, with the hotel business.

The business establishments, at present, are Bushwell and Favrow, general store; J. I. Tibbetts, M. D., physician; Mrs. West, hotel; E. B. Gleason, M. M. Dickey, and others, in various business enterprises; P. E. Westerwelt, carpenter and house remover; ——— Bryant, feed store; Ephraim Harrington, feed; Jeremiah Dougherty, butcher. There is also a Congregational Church, at Wayzata, erected in 1881, and, during the same year, the Arlington Hotel was erected, which was operated only for a season or two, being unoccupied afterwards,

and was, ten years later, destroyed by fire.

Wayzata was incorporated as a village in 1884.

JOHN STEVENS HARRINGTON. One of the oldest and best known settlers on the shores of Lake Minnetonka, is John Stevens Harrington, a cousin of Colonel J. H. Stevens. He settled on the old homestead, in Wayzata, in 1854, when all that part of the country was covered with dense woods, and Minneapolis had no existence, even in thought. There he and his family have lived ever since.

Mr. Harrington's early life was full of stirring activity. He was born in Canada East, August 11th, 1815, but his parents moved into Ohio, when he was two years old, settling in the northern part of Trumbull County. He left home, in 1835, having, in the meantime, gained a fair education, after the manner of so many in those days, by attending the common schools in winter and performing manual labor, on the farm, during the summer. But, in addition to this schooling, Mr. Harrington attended a grammar school, for a short time, making a special study of the higher mathematics, for which he had considerable aptitude. During the last two years of his stay at home, he carried the mail from the county seat of Trumbull County, to the lake shore.

In the fall of 1835, he obtained a license to teach school, but not wishing to begin his career as a pedagogue at home, Mr. Harrington, in company with another young man, set out for the Ohio River, on foot. On reaching that river, they took a steamer for St. Louis. Mr. Harrington passed the first winter away from home teaching school, about six miles out from that

city, in a settlement of Virginians. He left, in the spring, going north, through Illinois, on foot, past Springfield, until he struck the Illinois River, at a place called Hennepin, in Putnam County. Mr. Harrington remained there during the summer, and, in the fall of 1836, went into Iowa, near Burlington. He took a claim, there, on the Iowa River, but was taken ill, with an attack of bilious fever, and remained inactive during the whole of that winter. After his recovery, in the spring, he went to work with a team, being principally engaged in moving people from one place to another. He remained in Iowa several years.

In the spring of 1840, Mr. Harrington went to the Galena lead mines, working on a farm in summer, and teaching in winter, spending two years in this manner. He had now been away from home nearly seven years, and longed to see the old homestead again. So he returned to that place and went into the manufacture of pearl ash, in which he was engaged for two years.

On December 23d, 1843, he was married to Miss Minerva Hoagland, after which event he engaged in farming, until 1853. In the spring of 1854, he came West, with his family, settling on the farm at the northern end of Lake Minnetonka, where he has since lived.

His claim comprised one hundred sixty acres, on which he farmed, until the land became too valuable for that kind of industry. During the boom period, at Minnetonka, a large part of the farm was platted and sold at a high price. Before any of the lake hotels were built, summer visitors to the lake often boarded with the family through the heated season.

Mr. Harrington and his wife have had six children, two sons and four daughters.

Mrs. Harrington died in the latter part of November, 1892. Mr. Harrington's first vote was cast for James K. Polk, but since the birth of the Republican party he has been a Republican. As he expressed it, he has never "hankered after public office," being content to serve his neighborhood as a member of the Town Council, Supervisor, etc. He belongs to no church or secret organization.

ORLANDO LAWRENCE WEST. Captain West was, for many years, a well known boatman, on the Mississippi, and, in later years, he has been prominently connected with boating on Lake Minnetonka.

Orlando Lawrence West was born, in North Fairfield, Huron County, Ohio, May 3d, 1833. His parents were George R. and Phœbe V. West, who came originally from New York State. He lived in his native place until fourteen years of age, when, in the fall of 1847, he moved, with his parents, to Dubuque, Iowa, and lived there until 1850. In that year, at the age of seventeen, he began his life work as pilot and master on the "Father of Waters," in which he has been engaged, almost without interruption, for nearly forty-five years.

Mr. West has been twice married. His first wife was Lizzie Lewis, whom he married, in 1856, on the 22d day of July. His second marriage, to Amelia Maurer, occurred on the 4th of September, 1881, in Minneapolis. He has only one child, a boy, by his second wife.

He came to Minnetonka, in the spring of 1881, and acted in the capacity of master and pilot of the *Belle of*



Capt. C. L. West



O. F. Bryant

Minnetonka, for eight years. In 1889, he began running the Minnetonka House, at Wayzata, on the upper end of the lake. This house was the first regular hotel building on the lake, and was erected by Henry Maurer, his wife's father.

Such is, in brief, the outline of Mr. West's active life. Much might be told in the way of reminiscences of pioneer times. The Captain relates, among other things, that he was once offered the tract in St. Paul on which the Milwaukee freight house and other railroad buildings are located, for two hundred barrels of lime. He was advised by the financiers of those days not to purchase the "swamp," as it would never be worth anything. In the fall of 1854, he brought up the wire for the first suspension bridge in Minneapolis, on the steamboat *Alice*. During the War of the Rebellion, he had many adventures in piloting United States steamers up and down the Mississippi River.

Mr. West's father was one of the first settlers in Dubuque, Iowa. He lived in that place from 1847 to 1892, continuously, and died there, a very old man.

In politics Mr. West has acted with the Democratic party.

ORLANDO FESTUS BRYANT was born, in the State of Maine, November 29th, 1838. His parents were Daniel R. and Esther (Holt) Bryant. His father was a farmer, and, for the most part, followed that calling, but was also a carpenter, and, while engaged in this work, lost his life, at Gorham, New Hampshire.

The subject of these lines, at the age of seven years, went to live with his uncle, and, although he often visited his parents, he never lived at home, from that time on. The hon-

ored couple who reared Mr. Bryant, and cared for him, in his youth, are, in their advanced and declining years, living with him, at the ripe old age of eighty-four years. At this advanced age, bowed down with the weight of years, their snowy locks shine like silver breast-plates, as a reward for years of honorable and honest toil. They came to Minnesota, in 1864, bringing with them Mr. Bryant, the staff upon whom they were destined to lean, in years to come, when time should have placed his heavy hand upon them.

During the summer of 1862, Mr. Bryant enlisted, for the preservation of the Union, in Company H, Ninth Regiment, Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and was, at once, sent to Glencoe, Minnesota, and ordered from there to Hutchinson, at which place they arrived the evening the village was burned, by the Indians. After the burning of the town, the Indians left the place, and the regiment to which Mr. Bryant was attached, was ordered back to Glencoe, where they went into quarters for the winter. The following summer, they went out on General Sibley's campaign against the Indians, with Mr. Bryant acting in the commissary department, having charge of the army stores, upon the east side of the Missouri River, while the regiment engaged with the Indians, on the other side. During the winter of 1863-4, Mr. Bryant was in the recruiting service, under Captain A. M. Enoch, with headquarters at Rochester, Minnesota. The following summer, the regiment went South, and Mr. Bryant was taken sick, and, for a time, confined to the hospital. When fit for duty, he was detailed for hospital duty.

He was married, August 15th, 1861,

at Burlington, Iowa, to Cynthia Ann Gipson, by whom he has had two children, Hattie Belle and William H., the latter having died, at the age of twenty-two months. Mr. and Mrs. Bryant have also had two adopted boys, both of whom are now deceased. The family is connected with the Methodist Episcopal church, and Mr. Bryant has always affiliated with the Republican party. In the church, both are earnest Christian workers, and are daily striving to earn that long looked for eternal rest. Before entering the army, Mr. Bryant resided in Carver County, and, at the close of

the war, lived in McLeod County for three years. Rreturning to Carver County again, he took up his residence there, for three years. He then resided in Minneapolis, for about three years, and removed to St. Albans, and from there to Wayzata, Hennepin County, at which place he remained for some time, and where is a well known and much respected citizen. For the last two years, he has resided upon one of his farms, seven miles southwest of Dassel, in Meeker County, Minnesota. He still owns valuable property in Hennepin County, including a fine residence at Wayzata.

RICHFIELD.

By George Odell.

Richfield, in its early days, was one of the largest and most influential of the eighteen original towns of the county. In speaking of towns, in these notes, voting districts, or municipal corporations, are meant, whether large or small, to distinguish from congressional townships. Richfield was bounded (in early days) on the north by Minneapolis, on the east by the Mississippi and Minnesota Rivers, on the south by Bloomington Township, on the west by Eden Prairie and Minnetonka towns. This was the boundary a long time ago, just as if nothing had happened in the way of a great city having grown up and invaded its olden time territory. This encroachment is now most of the Thirteenth, Seventh and Twelfth Wards of the city of Minneapolis.

Further along in these notes the present boundary of the town may be given, and the wards named above as the north boundary. As to the size of the town, it is made up of congressional town 28, and two fractional towns on the west (*viz.* 117 and 116) and fractional town 23, on the east, including Fort Snelling and the reservation. The shape of the town is nearly a parallelogram, and is about ten and one-half miles, east and west, by six miles in width, making sixty-three square miles—quite a territory for voting purposes; and as it was practically settled, throughout its breadth and length, about the same time, there

were a goodly number of voters to call around at town meetings to express their views, when questions of interest came up, such as the "\$5,000,000 Loan Bill," the "paying of bounty to soldiers," the question of "license or no license," etc. The people used to come together pell-mell, and fill an ordinary school house to overflowing. In the meantime, before the meeting was called, a bystander would hear the brogues of several nationalities, such as German, Irish, English, and American, expressing their views in the most glib and off-hand manner possible. But, as a general thing, the people did this in the best of nature. When the meeting was called to order, and a chairman chosen, from that time till the business of the meeting was finished, almost complete decorum prevailed. We may not have been distinguished for much oratory, in those days, but if the way the affairs of the town have been managed, all those long years, is any criterion of good business sense, there must have been, on the whole, considerable of it around, when it would do the most good.

Financially, the town has stood No. 1, up to this time. As a town, the people made good roads by raising money, or taxing themselves in labor or money—either mode would answer the law, as the person assessed chose to do. In addition to this, a special tax was levied, for building bridges, and they were quite numerous. This

burden was cheerfully borne, as a general thing, when the public interest seemed to require it.

It will be seen, by a glance upon the map, that Minnehaha Creek, the outlet of Lake Minnetonka, enters the town in the western part, and runs meanderingly through it in an easterly direction, emptying into the Mississippi, a short distance below the noted Falls of Minnehaha. For a small stream, it is a very expensive one to bridge, requiring many—not less than seven or eight—each costing from a hundred dollars, to many thousands. The topography, or lay of the land, in it, is something like the following: The southeast part, from Fort Snelling, many miles west, is mostly prairie. The middle portion, including much of the congressional town 28, is a mixture of timber and prairie, generally level. The western part is quite hilly, and originally covered with timber, excepting that it is interspersed with lakes or marshes, and small streams, affording plenty of water for stock, and good opportunity to cut good hay for the same, until the early settlers could subdue the forest, and bring the land under cultivation for general farming.

As to the waters in the township, I have already spoken of Little Falls Creek, as it used to be called, in early days, instead of Minnehaha. There remains to be spoken of Lake Calhoun, or nearly all of it, Harriet, Amelia, Wood, and Diamond Lakes, the two latter within the present limits of the town, as well as many smaller lakes, that might be named. There were, originally, some of the finest burr oak openings, around and near Lake Amelia, that any person need to set eyes upon, for a natural landscape, and these views were not confined to

that locality, in the territory I am attempting to describe.

The general business of the people was common farming, in a very primitive way, so far as labor and agricultural implements are concerned, compared with the way the same business is performed today. The great leading industry, at first, was wheat raising, though some farmers paid equal attention to stock, of various kinds. Oats and corn were raised, in a limited way, but wheat was a cash article, at some price, and money is needed to open a new country, as well as make an old one prosperous. The money came from the East to buy it. There were no railroads, nor Minneapolis mills, in those days, nor for many years after Minnesota was made a State. St. Paul was the market for that staple for the surrounding country. It was hauled to market in wagons, and from the southern part of Hennepin County, in which Richfield is situated, it went to St. Paul by the way of Fort Snelling. The Mississippi was crossed by ferry, and two long, hideous hills had to be encountered—one on either side of the river. From St. Paul it was shipped down the river to some point like La Crosse, where a railroad touched, to take it East. Some of it was taken to St. Louis, for a market. All small grain had to be cut by hand, or with cradle, in those days. It required a person of good nerve and muscle, and much skill, to swing a cradle all day, and, for that matter, day after day, for many weeks, without breaking down. Yet it was done, year after year, throughout the western country. Young farmers now know but little of the personal labor of conducting the business, on account of improved machinery, etc., that is on hand at the

present time. But, in course of time, things changed for the better, and the railroads reached here. But many flour mills were built, in Minneapolis, before the advent of railroads, consequently, the mills were dependent for wheat from the farmers' wagons in the surrounding country. This included Hennepin, Scott, Carver, Dakota, and Ramsey Counties, as well as others. This was of mutual benefit to the raisers of wheat and the manufacturers of flour. It was pretty lively at the mills, to the looker-on, especially after harvest, when the roads were lined with teams, from far and near, loaded with wheat for the great market. The streets about the mills were decidedly crowded, in the fall of the year; buyers were numerous, and everybody in a hurry. Farmers wanted to sell as soon as possible, and go home for another load, because this job of wheat hauling, so far as he wished to dispose of his crop, must be got through with as soon as possible, for his team, or teams, were needed at home to do fall plowing for another crop. Yes, the buyers were numerous enough to take all the wheat offered. Each one would come out and mount a farmer's wagon, with a shining brass kettle in his hand, without spot or blemish, so far as the human eye could detect. The buyer opened any sack of wheat he pleased (and, for that matter, as many as he choose), and the kettle, holding a few quarts of wheat, was then carefully filled, then deftly struck off, with a straight edge. This performance having been gone through, the grain, weighed in the little tester, determined the quality of the whole load, as to its being No. 1, 2, or 3, or rejected.

The scene was, at least, amusing. Just think of six or eight merchants,

upon as many wagons, each with his brass tester in hand, and half the farmers disputing with the man of the brass pail, as to the correctness of the weight, or grade, of his load of wheat. Some protested mildly, and others vociferously. On the whole it used to be pretty much of a pandemonium. The buyers were employed by the millers, and became so used to their business, that anything the farmers said, no matter how offensive, slipped by, like water from a duck's back. But the little joker has been laid aside, long since, never to return to worry the poor farmer—I believe by legal enactment. The tillers of the soil made such vigorous and persistent objection, that the law makers had to pay some attention to their complaint, or "step down and out." The writer of these notes had grain tested by this device, several times, while it was in vogue, but did not discover anything wrong with the machine. So, on general principles, a measure that different purchasers could not make measure or weigh alike, though the kettles were of precisely the same size, or that the buyer could not make a test of the same sample, and have the two agree, might as well be set aside as not likely to give satisfaction. It would be, like the dog having the bad name, not worth while to argue the case. It was noticeable that in seasons when our wheat was good, and reasonably clean, we did not hear much complaint. On the other hand, in a season when the grain was generally pinched, and, likely enough, for some reason or other, foul and dirty, and we knew it, under those circumstances, one would be likely to hear a good deal of "chin music," about the brass kettle. There is a good deal of human nature at times exhibited by

the cultivators of the soil, if they think they are imposed upon, in so large a matter as the measuring and grading of grain. It is often said that farmers, as an industrial class, do much complaining about the laws not being made in their line, etc. But I think, in proportion to their numbers, they do as little as others, engaged in industrial occupations. Merchants and jobbers kick; towns and cities complain if they think they are discriminated against by transportation companies; carpenters and masons are in the "swim," and so on, from the railroad companies, clear down to the brass band industry.

I will give a partial list of early settlers of Richfield, or as much as my recollection will permit, with the help of many early pioneers. Before proceeding to this, however, it may be well to make some explanation. The Territory of Minnesota, from the Iowa line, north to the British Possessions, was organized in 1849. The Indian title to the west side of the river was not extinguished till three or more years after—1852. The land had already been surveyed, by the government, on the east side, and opened to settlement, and, by extending the lines across to the west side, by private surveyors, so the settlers could take their claims with sufficient accuracy, till the lines were fixed by government survey. The lands in this and surrounding towns were all claimed and pre-empted by the end of 1854. The word claim, or claimed, when used in reference to settlers, means that a person selecting a piece of land, not exceeding one hundred sixty acres, designs to complete the claim, by complying with the law, and paying therefor \$1.25 per acre, as all early settlers here had to do. The

homestead law was not passed for several years after this time. Steps were taken, in the summer of 1857, to form a constitution. The State was admitted, by Congress, into the Union, in the sessions of 1857 and 1858, and the machinery of town government set in motion in the spring of 1858. Many persons lived temporarily in, and near, St. Anthony, on the east side of the Mississippi River, practically waiting for the land to come into market on the west side. The soil is not as sandy on the opposite side, as on the east. For this reason, the west side of the "Father of Waters" claimed their attention.

Mr. Samuel Stough was among the first of the early pioneers to make a claim in Richfield. He went on to his claim in March, 1853, which was in the western part of township 28, range 24, west, on Little Falls Creek. He was a man in middle life, at that time, with quite a family depending on him for support. He died, many years ago. His widow still lives, and is very smart, for a lady of her age. Nelson Pratt, then a young man, made a claim adjoining Mr. Stough's, on the west. A Mr. Parker made a claim on Lake Harriet, and, at the same time, Samuel Crowell made a claim in the vicinity. Alexander McCullough made a claim at the same time, and sold out to Mr. Ingersoll. George Davis made a claim, at the outlet of Lake Harriet. Mr. Dickey selected land, east of Lake Harriet, extending from the lake to what is now known as Lynedale Avenue. Mr. Marvin perfected his claim, and lived on it six years, then a young man. Isaac Draper made the claim where the Waterville Mill is now located, known now as Edina Mills. Mr. Stewart, sometimes called Elder Stewart, for many years a re-

spected citizen of Minneapolis, and still living, was one of the men to improve the property and build the mill. Messrs. Medwood, Chambers, Barton, George Drew and Job Pratt, Senior, made claims in the vicinity of the mill. J. W. Grimes, a prosperous farmer and fruit raiser, if he did not pre-empt his claim, or home, was a very early settler. George Baird and James A. Bull were among the good farmers and citizens of that part of the town. Mr. Craik, Senior, and his son, or sons, who for a long time have been the owners of Waterville Mill, were very-influential people in that part of long ago Richfield.

Now comes a list of the early settlers, in the far northwest and western part of the town, who made claims or were early voters in Richfield. The full name of each person is not remembered, so I may be excused for not writing it every time: Martin Pratt, John Kite, James Hawkes, John Dugan, William Dugan, Thomas Mohrarity, Senior, Thomas Mohrarity, Junior, Michael Delaney, Michael Gleason, William Watt, Mr. Davis, Mr. Bryant, a pre-emptor, R. R. Bryant, not a pre-emptor, but an early settler, and formerly Register of Deeds of this county, finally moved to California, for his health, and is now living, Thomas Fogarty, William Fogarty, Levi Holman, Senior, long since dead, Levi Holman, Junior, Michael Ryan, John Ryan, Mr. Fitzsimmons, John Copeland, and Mr. Decknow.

W. W. Woodward and T. W. Pierce, each have been Supervisors in the town. H. H. Hopkins and Mr. Briggs had a claim on the creek, near where Hopkin's Station now is. This station, now an important suburb of the city, was named after Mr. Hopkins.

Richard Strout lived in the northwestern part of the town, and, I think, pre-empted land there. He was Sheriff of the county, in an early day.

The persons making claims on, or near, Lyndale Avenue, are somewhat like the following: William Finch was perhaps the first to make a claim, in the vicinity of Wood Lake, he and his father taking possession of adjoining lands, at the same time. R. L. Bartholomew pitched his tent, in 1852, but did not move on his claim until the spring of 1853. He was from Ohio, though his family spent the winter of 1852 and 1853 in Wisconsin. His father was one of the early pioneers of Ohio, in Ashtabula County, yet he came here, in his old age, to be one of the pioneers of this far off country. He took a claim, of eighty acres, the same land on which the writer of these notes now lives, near Wood Lake and Lyndale. General or R. L. Bartholomew's land bordered on Wood Lake, east side, as did many others that I am about to mention. It also lay on either side of the reservation line of Fort Snelling. Said line extended southerly, from here, to the Minnesota River, and northward, through Grass Lake, to what is known as Bassett's Creek, in Minneapolis Township, including much of the territory where the great city is now located. This reservation also included one-half of the township of Richfield and some of Bloomington. But it was greatly reduced about the time that the land was purchased from the Indians, on the west side. It was open for settlement and pre-emption, as other lands, from 1852, till it was all occupied by settlers, as far east as fractional town 28, range 23. It was further reduced, in time, to its present limits, by government sale.

The settlers in that part of the town are a class of thrifty Germans, making the country look very different from what it did thirty years ago, when it was used, by the settlers, for a common grazing ground. C. Gregory, George Gilmore, John McCabe, Charles Haeg, George Marshall, and many others, made claims in this vicinity, in an early day. Abel Wilson has lived on the land claimed by Mr. Marshall, since 1856, or thereabout, making him, at least, a very old settler, and is a very prosperous farmer. Adam Dorfner, I think, pre-empted his land, and lives on it still; has raised a large family, and is a prosperous farmer, in that part of the town. Hiram Lahman, Henry and Endicott King, Joel Brewster, Henry Gillmore, Junior, Mr. Hubbard, and Asa Keith all made claims, or were early settlers.

Aaron Hoover was the owner of the land formerly pre-empted by Joel Brewster, and resided here for a long time, finally selling to Mr. Baumgartner, and going to Oregon, where he died. He held the office, here, of Supervisor, for several terms. C. C. Couillard is among the most prosperous farmers in the Wood Lake locality, and lives on the land still, enjoying himself in his seventy-eighth year. E. E. King owns the property formerly owned by Mr. Finch, Senior. It is bounded, on the east, by Wood Lake. He married a daughter of Mr. Couillard's. She died there, many years ago. He still owns the farm, and takes life easy.

The following names represent persons who claimed lands north of this locality, and also in the northeast part of the town: Mr. Moore, a lumberman, took up the land where Samuel Gillman lives; David Pratt formerly lived on a part of the claim. His father,

James Pratt, first bought the property of Moore. Mr. Pratt and his wife are long since dead. They were very highly respected. Nelson Pratt lived on a part of this claim, also. Henry Townsend, quite an old man, made his pre-emption on Lyndale, and was County Commissioner at the time the present court house was built. George and Dennison Townsend made their claims at the same time, Robert being then too young. James A. Dunsmore, William Dunsmore, Eben Hanscom, John Richardson, Senior, Christopher Garvey, and others, pre-empted near the center of township 28. James Dunsmore was one of the County Commissioners at the time of the organization of the county. There was a grist mill built, at this point, by Philander Prescott, Eli Pettijohn, and William Moffitt. Richland was the name of the mill. There was a post office established here—its name Harmony, and J. A. Dunsmore, postmaster. John S. Mann built a store here, making quite a center of business, including the patrons of the grist and feed mill. This was the first store in Richfield. Mr. Prescott, a few years later, put up the second one, to do business in connection with his mill. While I am upon the subject of stores, I may as well speak of all stores and their owners, up to the present summer (1892). Irving Dunsmore, son of J. A., built a store, on one acre of his father's farm, some twenty or more years ago, near the old mill, now long since among the things of the past. He was a merchant for a few years, then sold to J. N. Richardson, and moved to California, with the whole family of Dunsmares, with the exception of one son, Doctor Dunsmore, of Minneapolis. Mr. Richardson had been the only merchant and postmaster, for the

locality, for twenty years, until the spring of 1892. William Ray put up a store, on his own homestead, on Lyndale Avenue, near the center of the town, north and south. Thus it is seen we are progressing, for where we had one merchant, we now have two. There is another store, in the south part, on Portland Avenue, and John Schultz has long been selling goods at that point.

A Mr. Mousseaux (Frenchman) took the claim on Lake Calhoun, including all, or part, of Lakewood Cemetery. Rev. Mr. Gear, a long time chaplain at Fort Snelling, took a splendid claim on the east shore of the lake, north of Mousseaux. It was brought about by some one holding the claim for him, till a special act of Congress gave it to Mr. Gear. Harry Van Ness owned the land, in an early day, across the road from the King farm, or buildings, that were known for the fine stock, of various kinds, kept there. In fact, a large part of the land, north of the Van Ness farm, to the north line of the town, was owned by William S. King, and known as his stock farm. It was, originally, prairie land, without a tree or shrub, expensively fenced with boards, and trees set all around, usually in eighty-acre tracts. I do not know the original claimants. Mr. Angel was one, I am sure. A good name to have, and, no doubt, a good man, having a good family, as most early settlers had. Though this farm was in original Richfield, and we, as citizens, were very proud of its being located within our borders, we don't know how much money Mr. King made directly off its inhabitants. The people of this locality were noted for being quite conservative about trying any expensive experiment, as it took considerable capital, in those

days, to go into fine stock raising, so as to have it to amount to much to the undertaker. But, be that as it may, the stock, on the whole, was greatly improved, in the surrounding country, far and near. Mr. King should have due credit for this, as being a public benefactor. In regard to his venture, as a money making scheme, if he did not make money directly, by handling that fine stock, as the saying is, "all's well that ends well," he must have made a handsome sum on those fine eighty-acre tracts, that the stock used to graze over, by surveying them into lots and blocks, and selling them as city property, at a good price per lot.

Now follow the names of as many as I can recollect of those who settled in the east and northeast part of the town. Mr. V. M. Adams made a claim, and sold out to Rev. Mr. Knickerbacker. Thomas Adams, his half-brother, was a settler here, in early times, but, I think, he did not pre-empt. He lived a long time on what is now the Graham homestead. He was a good neighbor. At the time of the war, he kept boarders, at Fort Snelling, bought a farm at Monticello, this State, lived there many years, sold out and went to California, and died, a few years ago. N. S. Grover, Joel Hanscom, J. N. Richardson, Samuel Clark, John Brown, several of the Days, Mr. Manson, though, I believe, he did not pre-empt, took claims in one locality, near the creek, or what is now Portland and Chicago Avenue, also Mr. White, long since dead. His son-in-law, M. G. Graffam, occupies part of the place. E. Hodsdon, if he did not pre-empt, has long lived near Lake Amelia. Charles Hoag bought land on Diamond Lake, of Mr. Baldwin, who pre-empted it. Mr. Hoag was, a long time, a very prominent

citizen of the town. C. H. Clark, his son-in-law, lived near him, near the lake. His place, for a country homestead, is highly improved. His widow still lives there, and takes charge of the farm. The men died a few years ago. They were very prominent people, in all political and social affairs of the town. Mr. Clark was, for a long time, secretary of the State Fair, and held many other responsible positions. Philander Prescott, Willis Moffitt and Ard Godfrey took lands, near the falls. Farther north, there came Mr. Adams, Charles Brown, George Brown, Simon Bean, where the trotting park is located, Martin Layman, Mr. Rollins, Robert Blaisdell, Benjamin Parker, Mr. Lennon, S. W. Case, Nathan Roberts; the latter did not lay claim to land by pre-emption, but is a very old settler, and still lives in that vicinity. Henry Roth settled in the northeast part, as did S. R. Odell, a Mr. Smith, and many others, no doubt, who have escaped my recollection. It will thus be seen, by the many names mentioned, that, at the time the State was organized, we were quite a numerous people, and, therefore, somewhat influential, as I intimated in the first part of these sketches. The inhabitants all arriving about the same time, enabled them to have very good schools, passable roads, bridges, moral and religious privileges, etc. There might be said to be an internal influence, for the benefit of the people, in their social and material interests, as well. On the other hand, so large a number of intelligent voters had an outer influence, in shaping the affairs of the county and State, in which they lived. It is well known to the old settlers that the population in the town far outnumbered the people of the village

of Minneapolis and the city of St. Anthony, for St. Anthony was *the city* at that time. A case is remembered, when St. Anthony desired a candidate for Sheriff to be nominated, on the east side, in opposition to Richard Strout, of Richfield. St. Anthony mustered what assistance she could, from outside towns, but did not succeed in the convention, and Mr. Strout was nominated and elected. I think he was the second Sheriff of Hennepin County, after the State was admitted into the Union, Mr. Lippencott, of St. Anthony, being the first. The first board of town officers was elected in the spring of 1858. Their names were as follows, beginning with the Supervisors: Joel Brewster, chairman, Richard Strout, J. N. Richardson; Town Clerk, Alonzo Sawtelle; Treasurer, J. A. Dunsmore; Assessor, S. J. Odell; Justice of the Peace, R. L. Bartholomew.

The families that have been represented in the official business of the town, by one or more of their members, since the organization, up to the summer of 1892, according to recollection, are something like the following: Brewster, Strout, Richardson, Erwin family, two members, George W. and E. F. Erwin, Sawtelle, a long time Town Clerk, in early days, Mr. Maynard, Supervisor one year, was brother-in-law to Clerk Sawtelle, and Baston. West part of town, Michael Gleason, Thomas Moriarty, J. A. Dunsmore, a popular officer, who had a peculiar way of his own in getting there, no matter what he undertook to do. Some families were further represented in local matters, by the following names: Garvey, Wilcox, Hanscome, Charles A. Hohage, Chairman of Town Board, for a long time, and still holding the office (1892). Goodspeed

and Fitch are also present incumbents on the Board. Charles H. Clark, and J. H. Pound, were prominent members of the Town Board. George Odell, William Moffitt, Groesbeck, Schuler, the latter Supervisor, now Indian agent at White Earth Reservation, among the Chippewas, Robert Townsend, Horace Wilson, Joseph Cressy, George Townsend, and last, but not least, Mr. L. L. Humphrey, for a long time held the office of Town Clerk, and other offices, and is well up among the most prosperous farmers of the town, as well as an all round good citizen of the same. He lives on land once owned by William Finch. This ends the list of persons who have had the honor of holding local offices in their town, if honor it be. It is sometimes said that the jeers and fault-finding of the people, overbalance both the honor and emolument attached to the offices. Be this as it may, we are still able to find men who will take the chances of being made martyrs for their country's good.

In all these years, since the organization of the State, we have had only two postmasters in the central part of the town, namely, J. A. Dunsmore, and J. N. Richardson; John Craik, in the northwest part, now village of Edina, and Alexander Shultz, in the southeast part.

Now come the names of those who, being residents of Richfield, were fortunate enough, or unfortunate, as the case may be, to have been called upon to discharge other duties, outside of their special precinct. First, the persons who served the county as Commissioners. Second, those who served as Legislators, at St. Paul. I believe J. A. Dunsmore acted as County Commissioner, before Henry Townsend, who was Commissioner in the last

year of the State's territorial existence, and when the present court house, which has served the county so long, was contracted to be built. The last Legislature, which met about January 1st, 1858, was the one, among other things, to set the wheels of the government in motion for the State, Congress having admitted us into the Union of States at the session of 1857 and '58. This Legislature provided that the county business should be done (at least in Hennepin County) by a body of men consisting in part, of the Chairmen of the Board of Supervisors of the several towns of the county, together with a number of men from the then known villages of Minneapolis and St. Anthony, the latter being much the larger place, at that time, making a Board of nearly thirty persons. Joel Brewster, being elected Chairman of Richfield, in the spring of 1858, was, by virtue of his office, a member of this distinguished Board of County Commissioners. Harlow Gale was Auditor, and, in consequence, was clerk of the Board. Then, as now, he was the same genial Harlow, who has much to do with the Central Market, in the city of Minneapolis. This arrangement lasted two years, then seemed to fall to pieces of its own weight. The writer of these notes, being elected Chairman of the Town Board the following year, was, of course, a member of what some thoughtless people called the County Legislature. Their names were too numerous to mention, so a few will answer: Colonel Aldrich was one, Dr. Fletcher, and others, from Minneapolis; Martin McLeod, of Bloomington; Robert Cummings, of St. Anthony, and another man—I can almost speak his name—who was a Democrat, I think, and he usually made it a rule

to object to everything. I could never see through his policy, unless it was to be right sometimes. Rev. George Galpin represented the town of Excelsior. Whether the law makers, at that time, got the precedent for so numerous a body of men to do county business, or whether the plan originated with themselves, I do not know. The law was repealed, after two years' trial, by substituting three persons, instead of thirty, to do the business. The law was long ago changed again, making the number five, instead of three. William Finch was one of the Commissioners from this town or district. He made a very safe and judicious person, in that position, and served the district several years. H. H. Hopkins, from the northwestern part of the town, was Commissioner for a while. Nathan Roberts and Benjamin Parker, from the northeast part of the town, and finally, Horace Wilson, were for a long time Commissioners. The latter, together, with William Finch, now reside in California. This district has been represented, in the board, for several years, by William Chowen, of Minnetonka township.

It is not claimed that persons mentioned above were in the original township, and, right here, the present limits of Richfield may as well be stated. It is bounded on the north, by Fifty-fourth Street, south of the limits of Minneapolis, on the east by the Mississippi and Minnesota Rivers, on the South by Bloomington, and on the west by the village of Edina, which was formerly a part of the town, containing about seventeen and one-half square miles, and about twenty square miles, including the military reservation. This is cutting down from the original square miles

to pretty small proportions, but, for all this, she still holds, reasonably well, her influence, politically and socially.

The first name upon the list of those who have held seats in the Legislature, in days gone by, was Asa Keith. He was a member of the Lower House, in the last Territorial Legislature, in the winter of 1856 and 1857. He was among the early settlers, and took an active part in the social and material affairs of the town. He left his home, here, and went to Wisconsin, and, finally, to Clinton, Iowa, where, I believe, he still lives. He was much missed as a citizen and good neighbor. General R. L. Bartholomew, a well known citizen of the town, county and State, was a member of the Constitutional Convention, which met at St. Paul, in the summer of 1857. It completed its labors in the September following, and evolved the same constitution we have all lived under till this time, with the addition, at various times, of many amendments. Mr. Bartholomew was also a member of the State Senate, shortly after its organization. He lives (1892) upon the claim he first pre-empted, in very comfortable circumstances, now at the advanced age of eighty-five years.* Mrs. Bartholomew is still living, an active old lady, doing much of her own housework, at the age of four score years. She stands among a list of useful women, in her neighborhood, in cases of sickness among children, young or old, ready to drop her own work, if possible, and go where called on in cases of this kind. The pair have nearly passed through this long journey of life, and about one-half of it has been spent in Minnesota, residing on the claim they first took up—

*Mr. Bartholomew died October, 1894.

the only instance I now think of, in all the central or eastern part of Richfield, except one, their immediate neighbor, Mr. Coulliard, now (1892) well along in years (seventy-eight). He resides on his original purchase, hale and hearty. His wife, an estimable lady, died years ago.

Gilbert Graham and his wife were quite early settlers in the town, but not among the first. He was engaged in the railroad business when that enterprise started in Minnesota. He did considerable of that kind of business, up to the time of its temporary suspension. At this time, some thirty years ago, he purchased a farm near General Bartholomew's, on Wood Lake, which he attended for many years, but finally returned to railroad-ing, which proved to be better business for him than farming. He was elected to the Legislaturc and served one term in the Lower House. The Grahams, among other good things, were distinguished for their social qualities, being highly respected in the neighborhood. He died, some twenty years ago, still quite a young man, leaving his family in well-to-do circumstances. His widow lived on the homestead which he built, many years, and died there, about three years since.

W. W. Bartholomew, son of R. L., has lived on the old homestead, since its existence. For many years, he has farmed his own land, in connection with the home place. He is among the successful farmers of the township.

C. H. Clark has been personally mentioned in these sketches, as having a local influence with others in the town, being Chairman of the Board of Supervisors, and I now write of him as having been a member of the Legislature, from the district of which

Richfield forms a part. Mr. Clark was, two or three times, elected a member of the Lower House, but not without a break between times, as J. H. Pound, a Democrat, succeeded in being elected in place of Mr. Clark. Mr. Pound is the only representative of that party I now think of, who has held a seat in the Legislature, in the Lower House, for a term of thirty-six years. Mr. Clark was a ready debater, a fluent speaker, and, therefore, not without influence as a member. It is not too much to say that he was far above the average of country members, in natural and acquired abilities. He probably acquitted himself as well as the average of persons who run the gauntlet of the Legislature. He is the last of those from this town, of whom I have spoken as having held positions at the Capital of the State. Other persons have been elected from surrounding towns in the district, such as Bloomington and Eden Prairie.

Mr. Pound made a very acceptable Representative. Being a Democrat in politics, he could present the favorite idea of that party—reform; reform where it would do the most good. In early times, here, the county officers took fees for their services, when the offices were small and financially unimportant. But, as time passed on, the business of the various offices increased, in some instances, to many times what might be considered a good salary for discharging the duties of the same, and this ran on for some time, till the people began loudly to complain. The offices were held by Republicans, and as they know a good thing, as well as the Democrats, when they have it in hand, it took quite an effort to bring about a different state of things. Mr. Pound brought in his bill to the effect that the officers of

the county should pay into the county treasury all fees over and above a certain sum. His bill passed—at least it became the entering wedge by which all officers are now salaried, except the office of Sheriff. Mr. and Mrs. Pound became residents of the town, in 1856, and occupied their first purchase till their deaths, about two years ago. His wife survived him about a year and a half, and died, at the homestead, where they had lived for thirty-five years. He had been a sailor, in his life time, and visited many parts of the world. This experience, united with a knowledge of civil engineering, made it possible for him to lay up a fund of anecdotes, to which it was agreeable to listen, when he was in a mood to tell a yarn. Mr. and Mrs. Pound raised a very interesting family of children, and, as a whole family, were very benevolent and kind, especially in sickness.

Last, but not least, Mr. L. L. Humphrey for a long time holding the office of Town Clerk, and other offices, also, being well up among the most prosperous farmers of the town, as well as an all round good citizen of the same, lives on land once owned by William Finch.

In thinking of the items of interest that have occurred in the town, it is well to note the following: There have been county and State fairs, in this locality, from a very early day, and Richfield was, and still is, quite well represented, in securing prizes from those institutions. Among the most successful were, Abel Wilson and E. F. Erwin. Mr. Wilson was, for a long time, the winner, upon his fine herd of sheep, at the State Fair of Minnesota, other States, at the same time, competing. The same may be said of Mr. Erwin, for taking the pre-

mium upon his extensive and fine herd of Holstein cattle, neighboring States in competition, at the same time. While this is a mark of perseverance and industry on the part of the persons mentioned, it is equally gratifying to the town or locality in which the enterprise takes place.

There are other persons and industries that might be mentioned, for the number of successful farmers and gardeners are quite numerous. The prominent persons farming under glass, with a view of raising vegetables for the market, are Mr. Bush and Mr. Bockman, the former now in Minneapolis. Mr. Bockman's plant is in the present limits of Richfield, and bids fair to be a great success.

INDIAN OUTBREAK. The occurrence took place, in Minnesota, in the harvest time of 1862. It was one of the most brutal and destructive, of its kind, since the settlement of America. It extended over a large portion of the sparsely settled part of the State. Neither age nor sex was spared from merciless savagery, hundreds and thousands, fleeing from their homes to the towns and villages, for their lives. As the history of this event has been repeatedly written up, I will speak of it only in naming the persons of Richfield who volunteered to suppress the terrible outbreak. Immediately after hearing of this event, volunteers were called for, who were quick to respond, or organize, on horseback, in companies and squads, to go up the Minnesota Valley, in the direction of Mankato and Fort Ridgely, a fort towards the headwaters of the Minnesota River. This position was held by a small detachment of United States troops, which was in a very precarious situation, on account of the desperate attempt of the savages

to get hold of the fort, and thereby preventing, as they thought, the further occupancy of the northwestern country by the whites, at least for a long time to come. These detachments were hurriedly gotten together, and placed under the charge of Captain Northrup, of St. Anthony, a very suitable and energetic man for the expedition.

Little was seen above Shakopee but abandoned homes and harvest fields. Death and destruction was visible on all sides. Where hope, peace, and prosperity abounded, only a few hours before, misery and disappointment had fully taken their places. The men from this locality, united with others from Minneapolis, formed a kind of rendezvous, near St. Peters. In the after part of the day, a call was made for volunteers to go to the fort, a distance of nearly fifty miles. The result was that all, or nearly all, volunteered to go, live or die, and reached the inside of the garrison the next morning, about sunrise, without receiving a scratch from an Indian or seeing a single hostile during the trip. Like all good Indians, they had done their hellish work and skulked behind the bush. Though invisible to this squad of rough riders, they were near enough to know of all the various forces that were coming against them, in hot pursuit. I say various forces, because General Sibley was near by, in command of a regular military force (the Sixth Minnesota), and engaged the Indians, at their camp, at Birch Coolie, a small stream that empties into the Minnesota, about fifteen miles above the fort. In this camp, they had many prisoners, whom they had taken in their marauding, and it was regarded good management, on the part of the officers in

command, to rescue them from a fate worse than death, and at the same time to get possession of the redskins, by diplomacy or direct military force, as thought to be best by General Sibley and his staff of officers. The battle at this point was not very important, as to the number killed on either side. It did not seem to be the object of the General to hunt the Indians very seriously till those prisoners were fairly rescued. This being done, by a kind of treaty, the next thing was to secure the whole camp, by a proper disposition of the military force, and thus bring this terrible butchering business to an end. This seemed to be accomplished by having the right man in the right place. To do it is delicate business. The result of this was that great numbers were taken prisoners and marched down to Mankato, where many of them were tried for their lives, with the result, that thirty-nine of them were found guilty of actual murder, and executed, at that place, the following winter (1862 and 1863).

The following are the names of persons who went to the rescue from here, being volunteers, and not part of the Sixth Regiment, who went and came as they pleased: Dennison Townsend, Zelotus Downs, A. Lambert, Horace Wilson, George Wilson, his brother, Merriman McCabe, Charles Gilmore, Hopkins, Bartholomew, Owen Dunbar, E. Snell, Thomas Moriarty, E. F. Quinn, James Hawkes, Randy Ryan, Michael Ryan, Albert Libby, Horatio Day, and John Metz. This trip was no summer outing, or trip for the boys, such as we hear talked about, and practiced here, more or less, in these comparatively shining and happy days. This great outrage occurred just thirty years ago this August

(1892). What a change in that length of time. A comparatively small handful of Sioux Indians could not make much headway in any part of Minnesota today. Almost everything has changed, except the usual hot August weather. It is very warm at this time, and it was no less so, thirty years ago. Most of the men were unused to riding on horseback. The horses were not natural saddle-horses, and they got sore and lame, as well as the men. Horses and men had to be without regular rations. Take it, all in all, it was a rough jaunt, but, after being out about ten days, they all returned, without serious accident, to their homes and business. They were all capable of relating quite an experience, in the way of special outing. Once in thirty years is quite often enough for a jollification of this kind.

In sketching the items that are supposed to be worthy of note, that have taken place here, in the last thirty or forty years, we must not omit to mention the educational, moral and religious influences, that have been brought to bear upon the people of Richfield, during this long period of time.

As to primary schools, and the education of the children, enough has been written for the reader of these lines to know that the kind of people who settled here would take a lively interest in the common and free school education of their children, at the earliest opportunity, so I will dismiss this part of the subject with a few things in addition to what has been said. The first school that was taught within the bounds of the then sixty square miles, was located on Lyndale and the Fort Snelling Road, near Wood Lake. There may be one exception to the above, in the school said to have been

taught by Miss Townsend, in a claim shanty, on Mr. Townsend's land, east of the present Methodist church. The temporary house was built, by a few of the neighbors, in the fall and winter of 1852 and 1853, and the school commenced in January, taught by Miss Mary Townsend, sister of Robert and Dennison. She taught the winter term, and the following summer term was taught by Miss Ellen Coulliard. Miss Coulliard then taught one or two terms in the Moffitt neighborhood, near the Falls of Minnehaha. She also kept a school in the northwest part of town, in the neighborhood of Mr. Job Pratt, Senior. She died a few years ago. She was the mother of an interesting family of children, all now grown, and doing well. She married Mr. Davis, who still lives in Minneapolis. Miss Townsend, now Mrs. Getchell, whose husband is, or has been, a lumberman, is among the prosperous people of Minneapolis. Shortly after this, were built other temporary houses, till they became quite numerous, three on or near Lyndale, two on Chicago Avenue, two or three over in the west part of town. The houses for many a year, were well filled, especially in the winter, with as lively and rollicking a set of boys and girls as could be found in any latitude. The teachers were generally well qualified for the task they undertook. And the children seemed to advance quite well, in all the elementary branches of learning. Indeed, to the naked eye, it would seem that a comparison between the older style of teaching and the present pretentious one might result, in many respects, in favor of the former, especially when fixtures and furnishings are taken into account. But this is very dangerous ground to tread upon, in presence of the times

and according to the ideas of modern educators, unless a person has it in his mind to invite an explosion, something the writer has no desire to do. The present Richfield is so reduced in size, that I can think of but five school houses, at this time (1892), in the town. They are quite modern in style, and school is held eight and nine months in the year.

Churches were organized, at an early day, chief of which were, and are, still, Methodist, Baptist and Catholic. Episcopalians and Presbyterians are not numerous enough to form organizations. So it will be seen that this small territory, even, keeps pace with the rest of the world in a division of religious sentiment. The Methodists were the first to hold religious meetings, which they did at private houses, namely, William Finch's, George Gillmore's, and others. The first meeting and Sunday school that was held outside of a dwelling house, was in a claim house, on Robert Townsend's land, Elder Harris was among the first to hold these interesting meetings. He was a citizen of the town and owned or took a claim, one mile west of Abel Wilson's home. He had a very capable family. His wife was a sister of John W. North, a very able man, and much of a politician, in the early days of Minnesota, but finally went to California. In speaking of religious effort, and appliances here, for the benefit of the people, the last forty years, I will make these divisions of the space of time: First, the period when the people worshipped in private houses, or in forsaken claim houses, which lasted from one to three years. Second, the time when the various denominations held service in the temporary school houses, I have previously

spoken of. This division may be said to have lasted ten or more years. The houses were often filled to overflowing, with interested congregations. Third, and last division, up to the present eventful times of August, 1892. Elder Harris, and a few visiting clergymen, filled the first division. Rev. Mr. Gear of Fort Snelling, an Episcopal clergyman, preached at the house of J. H. Pound. Elder Rich, I think, was the first preacher on this circuit. Rev. George Galpin was among the first preachers in the school house period, and at the same time, among the Baptists, a Mr. Davis, said to have been a converted Jew. He lived in Minneapolis, a man of considerable ability, and preached once in two or four weeks, for several years. A Baptist minister, by the name of Dean, also spent some time here. He preached near "Richland Mill," or the present site of the post office. The house is still standing, and is used as a dwelling. This locality seemed to be conceded to the Baptists, while Wood Lake school house was used by the Methodists—a little change from present arrangements. A Mr. Spafford, Methodist, used to hold forth at Wood Lake. He was young and boyish looking then, but rose, step by step, and now is presiding elder, in the Minneapolis district.

About this time, Elder Cressy, Baptist, preached to the people of Richfield, at the Mill school house, and was, at that time, a resident of the town, and the old gentleman could always call around a good congregation, according to the times. He has long gone "where the weary are at rest." Before going further in this direction, I will give the names of the ministers, in the order (or near to it) in which they went in and out, before the peo-

ple of Richfield, in the interest of religion, morality and good government, beginning with the Methodists, and serving the reverends all alike, as to name, unless their christian names are known and recollected. This last has reference to persons placed here, at various times, according to the rules of the church, beginning with the Rev. John D. Rich, and it is well enough to state that this was more than thirty-six years ago, and that, later, he was placed upon this circuit the second time. Mr. Hooper, Mr. Light, George Galpin, Mr. Garvin, Mr. Bennett, J. H. Macomber, Mr. Forbes, Mr. Tubbs, Mr. Brooks, Mr. Marsh, Mr. Van Fossom, Mr. Newcomb, W. W. Satterlee, Mr. Smith, E. W. Hart. The above may not be correct as to order, but they have all been here.

List of the Baptist ministers, as they are recollected: Revs. Mr. Davis, Mr. Dean, Elder Cressy, J. R. Manton, Mr. Farnsworth, Mr. Van Ness. Ministers of other denominations have preached here at times. Some of them have been mentioned. Rev. Mr. Pond, Presbyterian, preached several times in the Baptist church, during his life. Rev. Mr. Tuttle, a noted Universalist minister, has preached here, and attended on many funeral occasions. All in this list of names, that I know to have passed to the "great beyond," in this long period of time, are Elder Harris, Elder Cressy, Mr. Marsh and Elder Rich. The first three repose in the Oak Hill Cemetery, Richfield.

There are two good Catholic church buildings, in what used to be Richfield, but now one of them is in the village of Edina, formerly a part of this town. The Catholics have no resident priest, but services are often held, with good congregations

attending. The Methodists and Baptists, also, have good church buildings, and keep them in good repair. The churches have been used for more than twenty-three years. Each has a good parsonage attached. In the long list of persons spoken of, above, who have dispensed the gospel to our people, for these thirty-eight or more years, there will be some, out of the number, who have been more prominent and influential than others. But, taken as a sample of persons, engaged in similar occupations, if I may be allowed to judge, they will fully compare with five localities, in which I have been more or less acquainted, namely, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, and Minnesota. In some locality of each of these States, I have spent some time. As it may seem invidious to make comparisons, where all, as a general thing, have done so well, and proved themselves acceptable to their respective congregations, very little will suffice on this point. It will be conceded, however, for off-handedness and readiness in the pulpit, Elder Manton and Elder Satterlee stand at the head of the list, closely followed by many others, in their own peculiar way for usefulness. Elder Manton became a resident of Richfield, more than twenty-three years ago, and has a small farm, nicely located, on the west side of Wood Lake. He was the first to occupy the pulpit of the new church, which he did for nearly fourteen years. His health failing, the position was filled by one and another, for three or four years, or more. Rev. Mr. Farnham, an energetic young minister, was employed to preach one year. Next after Mr. Farnham, as stated, came Rev. Mr. Van Ness, a young man from the East, just out of college, and, when

ordained here, was unmarried, but, took to himself a wife, also from the East, in less than twelve months from the time he was ordained. He is a man of more than ordinary ability, in his calling, according to his age. He seems to possess three qualities that bring more or less success in life, to any occupation, whether it be farmer, merchant, or professional man, namely, system, perseverance, and studiousness. He has, at this writing, been employed as the regular pastor, for nearly four years.

Before bringing this sketch to a close, it is proper to say something about the women, in a general way, at least, having said much of what the men have accomplished, the positions they have filled in the early and late settlement of this town. In all agricultural communities, the labor in the house, which is usually performed by the wives and daughters of the men, is quite as necessary, as the out door work upon the farm. Indeed, the two kinds of work must go on, with unceasing regularity, in order to make a real success of farm life. But this need not be irksome or laborious, if the work, in each department, is intelligently managed. Procrastination is said to be the thief of time. If there is any class of persons in the world who need to understand the meaning of procrastination, it is the farmer, and the farmer's wife and daughter. Any work that needs doing today, if it can possibly be done, and put out of the way, is much better than to put it off till the next day, or next week, for we don't know what time will bring forth. Better drive the work, than, by any mishap, allow the work to drive you, in the house, or out doors; the latter state of things is not conducive to easy, quiet farming, or to a quiet state

of the nervous system. But to be more definite. Who were up, early and late, to prepare the meals, and do other domestic labor, that the outdoor work might be performed, but the women? The time last past alluded to includes more than a generation. Farming industry, at certain seasons of the year, means great gangs of men and horses, according to the size of the farm, such as seeding, harvesting, stacking, threshing, and haying. Threshing, especially, made the women of the household glad when the threshing crew came, and twice glad when it had performed its work, and went away. Now, most of the special kinds of work spoken of above, have to be performed in very warm weather. If it took courage and perseverance, on the part of the men, to hew a home and livelihood, by felling the forest or turning the prairie sod, it was certainly heroic, on the part of the women, to perform their share of the drudgery of life, with the limited means and conveniences they had at hand, in those early days, of a lively struggle for a home, for themselves and children.

Just think of one item that the majority of them had to put up with, and, generally, cheerfully, too, that of a seven by nine house, with few rooms, at least, and a stuffy kitchen, hotter than the torrid regions, so to speak, at times, and so uncomfortable as to drive the lady of the house, stove and all, out doors, with a few boards, only, for protection. This was often for a day, but, many times, to be put up with for years. This is all well enough in fine weather, but when the rain and storm came, it was anything but pleasant. It was under these circumstances, that the meals for those large families had to be prepared. No mat-

ter how amiable a man or men might be, their stomachs were generally quite exacting, and everybody was expected to jump around and get that meal on the table in time, rain or shine. In the early settlement of this western country, especially Indiana and Illinois, one of the chief ingredients of the meal, was a long nosed and razor backed hog, turned into bacon. The story used to be current, through Illinois and Indiana, that some irreverent person wrote back East, to friends, that Illinois was h—l on women and oxen. This, I suppose, was on account of the great use made of oxen, for breaking prairie. They were almost exclusively used. From four to eight yoke of cattle, constituted a breaking team, often made up, in part, of raw steers, with two or three drivers, with long harsh whips, cutting and slashing those poor steers with sore necks and shoulders. Well, to say the least, it was no heaven for the oxen, and I know this of my own knowledge. This expression was on account of the women having to put up with few conveniences in the house, working many and many long hours each day, to help secure a permanent home. While all this rough out door work was going on, in addition to the corresponding work in the house, they must look after the children, make their clothes, keep them in repair, keep their faces clean and in a presentable condition to go to school and church, for they did both, generally, especially in the country settled by Americans. This, except where "hope lends enchantment to the view," and moves every effort to accomplish its object, is no special paradise for women.

I have made a little digression here from Richfield, but only of compari-

son, for Richfield is only a small part of Minnesota, and the first settlement of any country is attended with more or less inconvenience and hardships. Minnesota, as a State, does not compare, in these respects, with Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. The people of those States had a much more severe time, for they had no railroads, at least for a long time after they were admitted to the Union of States. But, as it has been shown that the women were equal co-laborers, it is also true that they were the equals of men in all social ways, as well as literary, so far as anything of that kind was attempted, or has been, in Richfield. There was a debating school, or lyceum, conducted here, for many years, in the winter season, in which men, women and the younger people, more or less, took part. Such literary attempts are among the best schools the young, or even the old, could attend. The resident ministers' wives contributed their share of the social and well being of society, during this long period, being well seconded by the farmers' wives and daughters. But the day of cutting grain with a scythe and cradle, and doing kitchen work are comparatively past, thanks to a kind Providence, for constructing this great Northwest, and making it a home for thousands of happy people. Also, we should be thankful to a government which is of the people, for encouraging its thousands of industries, whereby the genius of invention is stimulated to make the labor of life more enduring for all men and for all women.

In closing these items of, perhaps, imperfect history, it is well to say that they have been written as I had time, and probably some repetitions are made, as well as other faults, it not

being my business to write for publication.

I will venture a few lines in reference to Lake Minnetonka, an Indian name, meaning "Great Water." It may be asked what this has to do with the history of Richfield. Nothing, except that a pure, limpid stream flows from the lake and passes through the original Richfield, having many useful mill sites upon it, especially in an early day. These mills were of great and special benefit to the early settlers, in the surrounding country. The Waterville mill was built in the spring and summer of 1857, by Jacob Elliott, Joseph Cushman, George H. Wood, Richard Strout, and L. M. Stewart. It was sold to Andrew Craik, in the spring of 1859, and the property still remains in the possession of the family. The Pettijohn mill was a perfect God-send, so to speak to the early settlers hereabout. Mr. Godfrey's saw mill was at the outlet of the creek into the Mississippi, and was another useful institution, not only for the lumber it cut, but for the slabs it made, for, in those days, the slabs were left the whole length of the log, and the farmers utilized them for building stables, and, in part, for roofing houses, shanties, etc. There was no Minneapolis, then, to use them for fuel. Tons of fish have been taken, in the course of these years, out of this creek, for food and sport. All spearing of fish, hereabout, is now illegal, but human depravity is such that the small boy, and the large one, too, for that matter, get some fish in the spring of the year.

As to Lake Minnetonka itself. Look at a representation of it on the map. It is, probably, the most remarkable body of water in the world, of its kind, all surroundings being taken into

consideration. Two large cities near by, the permanent homes of many people; in the summer time, visited by thousands of pleasure and health seekers, each year, and sure to redouble each year, as time passes by. It is all in Hennepin County, except that it overlaps the southern boundary, into Carver County. It stretches into three towns, Minnetonka, Minnetrista and Excelsior. Notice it again. It would seem as if some great splash of water had fallen from the skies, in a vain effort to wipe out the town of Excelsior, making something like an equal mixture of land and water, of the most picturesque kind. Bays, straits, sounds, islands and promontories are promiscuously scattered around, varying in size sufficiently to admit the handling of all sorts of boats, to the best advantage. In short, it seemed to be especially made for what it is now used—a summer resort.

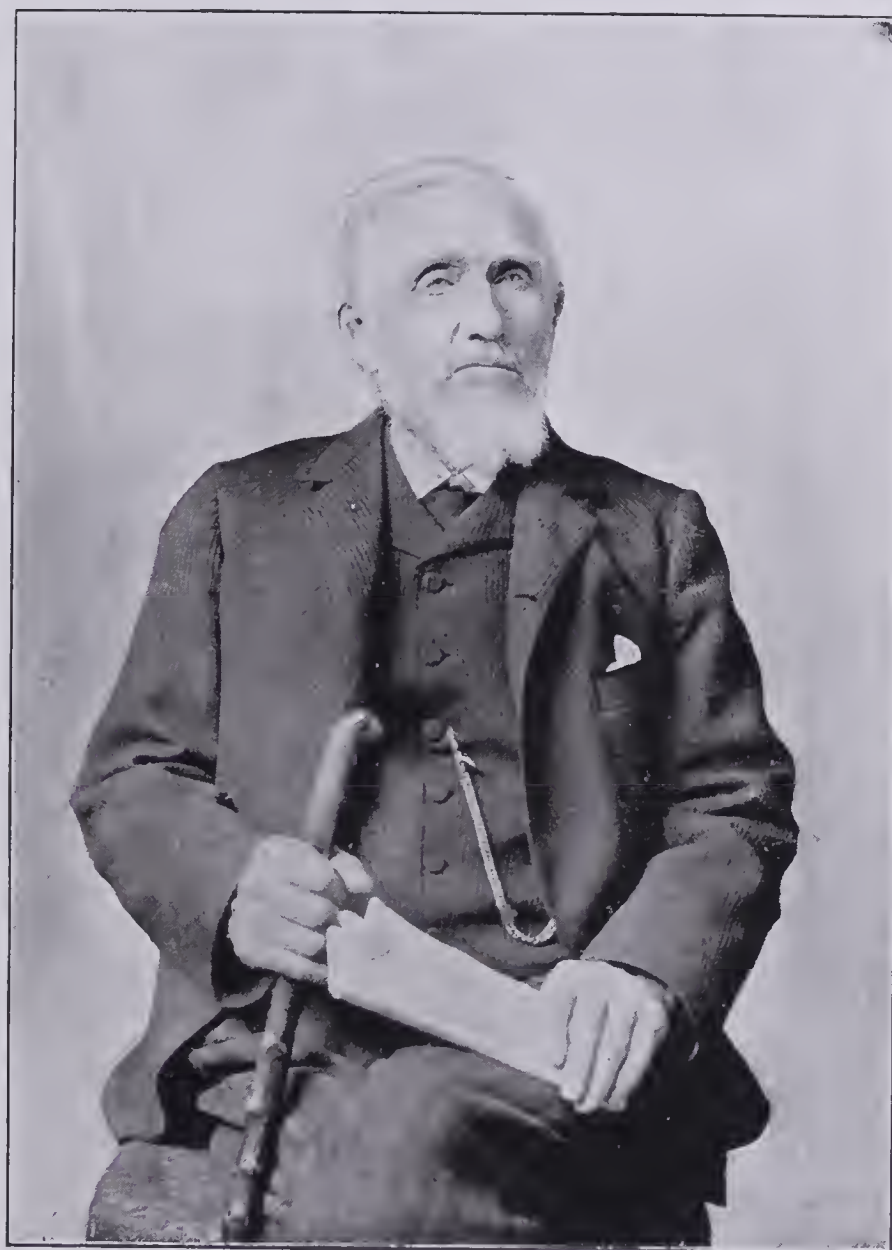
But these notes are getting too lengthy, and must be brought to a close, but the present Richfield comes in for a few words, in comparison with the old. Three wards of the great city used to be reckoned in the latter, now forming a very desirable residence portion of it, and will be still more so, as the boulevarding of the celebrated Minnehaha Creek is completed. The three wards include that, and not a rod of the creek flows in the present Richfield. In the Thirteenth ward, is located one of the most valuable institutions of its kind, in the western country, the "Washburn Home for Orphans," commonly called "Washburn Park." It is for boys and girls. It is a munificence of C. C. Washburn, a brother of Hon. W. D. Washburn. The present occupants number some sixty or seventy. Near

by, and in sight of this institution, in another part of the three wards, is located the Catholic Orphan Asylum, of nearly, or quite, equal importance and usefulness, containing about the same number of children as the other, and for boys only. It is supported by that denomination, chiefly, not being endowed by any special sum. There is very little manufacturing in the three wards, it being chiefly residence property, for which it is well adapted. So with Richfield. There is not a manufactory within its limits. Outside of farming, there is very little business, two stores and two blacksmith shops are all, beside farming and some gardening. But the remainder of the town is well located, consisting of sixteen or eighteen square miles, and, it is probable, there are no such number of square miles in Hennepin County that are more than equal to them in productiveness of soil or healthfulness of locality. The territory being occupied by well-to-do farmers, with a few professional gardeners, renders it possible for some of these farms to be divided into smaller ones, for fruit, etc., in the near future, and, by this means, the population increased, so that capital may see that it is to its interest to extend the street railway, farther south, into this favored locality. Then the business man will see his opportunity of getting back and forth, to the city, thereby further increasing the inhabitants and homes, till it is filled with a thriving and prosperous people.

GEORGE ODELL was born in Fairfield County, Connecticut, April 14th, 1816. His father was Eli Odell, and his mother's maiden name Amelia Betts. They were both Connecticut people. The Odells were a large family, and the ancestors of George took an active

part in the struggle of the Revolution. It was from such stock George Odell descended. When he was about two years of age, his parents removed to Otsego County, New York State, where they remained some ten or twelve years. Here George attended the common schools and received the foundation of his education. About 1820, his parents again moved to the westward, this time settling in Geauga County, Ohio.

The young man lived with his parents until he was about twenty-one years of age. Then he started for himself, as a school teacher, teaching during the winter and working on a farm during the summer months. He afterwards taught in southern Ohio, near Chillicothe, one of the richest portions of the State for farming purposes. Later, he removed to Kentucky and taught two or three years in Fayette County, and one year near Georgetown, Scott County, one of the most productive portions of that State. From Kentucky, he went to Tennessee, and taught a school, near Nashville. Here, in 1843, he heard James K. Polk, who was then laying the wires for the presidential nomination, make a political speech. The summer of 1844, he spent at the parental home, in Geauga County, Ohio, and, that fall, was married to Elizabeth Clark, whose family were of New York origin. The young couple moved to White County, Indiana, on the Tippecanoe River—about twelve miles from the famous battle grounds—where they began life on the farm. This region was composed of good farming land, and, for the next twelve years, Mr. Odell and his wife made a hard struggle, and succeeded in improving and paying for their farm. In the early days, however, there was



Geo. O'Neill



Jos. R. Manton

a great deal of ague in the Wabash Valley, and Mr. Odell was compelled, because of ill health, to seek another and healthier climate. He, therefore, went to Ohio and Illinois, prospecting, and, finally, to the home of his adoption, Minnesota. In 1856, he took up eighty acres of land, in Richfield Township, and has since lived on the same farm. In politics, he is a Republican, believing that, for business purposes and for an honest administration, there is no better party. He was a member of the County Commissioners when the chairman of the Board of Supervisors held that office *ex-officio*, and has been a member of the Board of Supervisors a number of times. Although never an Abolitionist, he was opposed to the arrogance of the Southern slave power, and joined the Republican party, at its formation.

Mr. Odell was one of the early pioneers of Minnesota, and has seen many wonderful changes along the banks of the upper Mississippi. In the early days, people had a very different way of communicating. The markets were all by the river, and the world moved slowly, compared to the rapid march of events of today.

Mr. Odell has been a continuous resident, on his present farm, for thirty-six years, during which time he has, as an honest and energetic citizen, had a marked influence on the community, and if the next generation furnishes as good material as that of which Mr. Odell is a type, the world will not move backward.

The subject of this sketch is pleasantly and comfortably located on his farm and can look back on the history of his life with pride and satisfaction. He has one child, Howard Clark, who was married, October 14th, 1880, to

Fanny A. Stanchfield. They have three children, Elizabeth Marie, born November 23d, 1884; George Le Grand, born February 28th, 1886; Arthur J., born April 19th, 1887.

Mr. Odell, in the evening of life, surrounded by the comforts of a home his energy has created, and by children and grandchildren, can fully feel that his life's struggle has not been in vain.

REV. JOSEPH R. MANTON, for many years engaged in the ministry, at Richfield, has had a varied experience in his calling. He was born in Providence, Rhode Island, September 24th, 1821. His parents were Shadrach and Amy Manton. He early showed much interest in books and was always a close student. In early life, he attended the schools of his native place and was, later, educated at Brown University. Mr. Manton was ordained to the christian ministry, in the Baptist denomination, in 1849, and at once entered upon his life work. He was married to Ann Helme, October 16th, 1850. They have had no children, but adopted two orphan sisters.

Mr. Manton's first charge was at Gloucester, Massachusetts, where he remained three years. He next spent six years in Tennessee, and was, for three years, pastor of a Baptist church at Quincy, Illinois. In 1860, he was called to the pastorate of the First Baptist Church, of Minneapolis. The church, at that time, worshipped in a brick edifice, standing at the southwest corner of Nicollet Avenue and Third Street, then the most commodious and elegant of the churches of the town. The new pastor soon became very popular, being regarded as a minister of much learning and eloquence. Under his pastorate, the

church flourished, and easily held the first rank among the city churches.

In 1864, he was called to St. Joseph, Missouri, where he remained about four years.

In 1868, he returned to Minnesota, partly for the benefit of his health, settling in the town of Richfield. He obtained a farm, on the banks of Wood Lake, where he employed his leisure in beautifying the place and tilling the soil, while he engaged in the work of the ministry, in a neighboring parish. For twenty-five years, he has continued his work, expending the energies recruited upon the farm in the pulpit and parish. A generation has grown up under his influence. He has buried the fathers, baptized the converts, built up the community in righteousness, and by an example of industry and devotion, illustrated the beauty and satisfaction of a Godly life. At the ripe age of seventy-four, he is still seen in his accustomed places, a beloved pastor and venerated citizen.

CORNELIUS COUILLARD was born at Frankfort, Maine, October 30th, 1813, and was a farmer's son. Between the ages of twenty and twenty-five years, he was engaged in the tanning business, and it was during this time, September 11th, 1834, that he was married to Miss Nancy J. Couillard, a very estimable young lady, who proved to be a most efficient helpmate. Next we find him as carpenter on vessels. At this occupation he continued for upwards of twenty years, when ship building, in the Pine Tree State, began to wane. Discouraged, at the sluggishness of business around him, he resolved to follow the crowd of homeseekers and go West, whither he started, in the spring of 1854, accompanied

by his wife and six children. Rock Island, Illinois, was the nearest point to Minneapolis which the iron horse had then reached, and boat was taken the remaining distance. After a few weeks of rest for the family, he attempted to rent a farm at Coon Creek, about ten miles above St. Anthony. There he remained only two days, being literally scared away by the Indians, who seemed unusually threatening. A reddish stain upon the floor of the house into which he had moved indicated the spot, it was said, where a white man had been scalped. Returning to St. Anthony, he immediately rented Mr. Calvin Tuttle's farm, near the spot where the University of Minnesota now stands. He was employed upon the first suspension bridge that was ever built over the Mississippi River, and was, in company with another gentleman, now dead, the first person to cross the "Father of Waters" on any bridge. Mr. Couillard's claim, in Richfield, was made in the fall of 1854, the two oldest children holding it until spring, or late in the winter, when the whole family occupied it. For the first few years, he had but few neighbors, and St. Paul was his produce market. He was, to a great extent, his own blacksmith and wagon-maker. In 1875, Mr. Couillard met with the loss of his wife, but for whose influence he would not have remained in Minnesota a week. He has always taken a strong stand against intemperance, never having taken his first glass. He is a member of the Universalist Church, having been baptized when about twenty-six years of age, in Frankfort, Maine. In his younger days, he voted the Democratic ticket, but became an Abolitionist, when the freedom of the colored people became



Cornelius Touillard



Joseph H. Bond.

an issue, and, since the Rebellion, has been a Republican, until within a few years, when he has insisted that Prohibition should be the first issue. He is now well and rugged, and wears easily the mantle of his declining years.

JOSEPH HOLLAND POUND, one of the old settlers of this county, whose reputation was not confined to local limits, was born in Kent County, England, March 31st, 1829. The family is of knightly origin and stood among the most ancient and respectable of England. His father, the Rev. Jesse Pound, came to America when Joseph was in his infancy, and took the rectorship of St. Mather's Church, in New York City, at that time one of the most important charges in the country. Young Joseph was placed in Trinity School, where, though guilty of usual boyish pranks, he became a diligent student, and a great favorite with his master. Although evincing a marked inclination toward classical learning, he was not able, in consequence of his father's limited fortune, to complete his studies, by a course in college, and, at the age of fifteen, he determined to find a substitute, in travel, for the enlargement and cultivation of his mind. A passion for naval life was then common to the American youth, and he earnestly solicited his parents to allow him to go to sea. They gratified his inclination, and he became a sailor on a trading vessel. The next eight years were spent in travel, and were rich in experience, of the most varied nature. He was twice around the world, was familiar with the South American coast, studied natural history amid the snows of Kamtchatka, and went to China on the first clipper that left New York for

Chinese ports. He visited most of the islands in the Pacific and went to California, during the gold excitement of 1849, and took the first sloop up the Sacramento River, practically opening it to navigation. It is a pity that Mr. Pound has left no record of these years of travel and adventures, as he was a young man of close observation and employed his leisure moments in acquiring a knowledge of the history of the countries which he visited. In 1849, he settled in the city of New York and began the study of civil engineering, with his brother-in-law, General Edward W. Sewell. This occupation he followed about eight years, and was engaged in some very extensive engineering works, notably a bridge across St. John's River; the construction of the aqueduct which brings the water into Bridgeport, Connecticut, and was superintendent and engineer of the great Hoosac tunnel, under General Sewell.

In 1856, he came to Minnesota, and settled upon the farm, in Richfield, leaving his family to enjoy the environments of a refined and beautiful western home. He was married in St. Mather's Church, New York City, November 15th, 1854, to Miss Jennet Leggat, by Rev. Stephen H. Tyng. The young couple had been early playmates and companions, and the marriage was a happy culmination of an attachment which had steadily existed for many years. The young woman was of a distinguished family, and proved a helpmate, in the highest sense, to the youth just making his start in life. They were blessed with eight children. Jane Anna is now Mrs. George Blake, of Forest Hill, New Jersey; Jessie M. was Mrs. Peter Sutherland; Gertrude Rose, is Mrs. Robert R. Finlay, of Bozeman, Montana; Wil-

liam Leggat is married to Zoretta Burbank, of Polo, Illinois, and resides in Hannibal, Missouri. When Mr. and Mrs. Pound took up their residence in Richfield, the township was in its infancy, and, although they had been reared in homes of culture and refinement, they bravely confronted the hardships of frontier life, and impressed upon the community the stamp of their own character and worth. For a number of months, they held occasional church services at their house, the aged Father Gear coming from Fort Snelling to assist in the exercises. Mr. Pound was, from the first, interested in the successful development of the great Northwest, and took a deep interest in the political condition of the country. He was an earnest member of the Democratic party, and, although that party was never in a majority in his town, so thoroughly had he inspired the confidence of his neighbors, for the integrity and honor of his character, that he was repeatedly elected to office, and given political preferment, aside from party consideration. He was Justice of the Peace, for seven years, Supervisor, a number of terms, chairman of the Board of County Commissioners, five different times, and a member of the Legislature, in 1870. He was an active member of Gethsemane Church, and was greatly interested in its success. He was a Royal Arch Mason and belonged to the Lodge of Minneapolis.

He died May 27th, 1889, after a protracted illness, while yet in the prime of manhood, respected and loved by all who knew him. He was thoroughly good principled and a man of the highest personal character. In his early years, he was surrounded, in his father's home, by men of learning and

elegant accomplishments, and these influences made an impression on his mind which had much to do with moulding his character. He was strong in home attachments, and there he exercised a charming and elevating influence. His skill as a linguist was quite remarkable, and he excelled as an elegant conversationalist. Mrs. Pound died February 4th, 1892.

JOHN BYRON GOODSPEED was born, in North Vassalboro, Maine, April 26th, 1856. His father was Albert H. Goodspeed, who married Mary A. Garvey. In North Vassalboro, John B. spent the earlier years of his life, receiving a practical common school education, in the schools of that place. Although not inclined toward classical learning, he gave to his earlier studies careful attention, and they were the substantial foundation of the strong common sense which has since been one of Mr. Goodspeed's chief characteristics. When he was about fifteen years of age, his mother emigrated to Minnesota, joining her husband, who had two years preceded her, and, with John and an older brother, settled in Richfield Township, where her brothers had taken up farms and were residents. Here the young man, in order to aid his mother in the settlement of a new home, sought work as a farm hand. For several years, he worked at this occupation, learning, by the industry of his own hands, the experience necessary for the successful management of a farm. For about seven years, he was engaged in the wholesale business, in Minneapolis, dealing in dressed meats. He was married, November 23d, 1881, to Margaret M. Graham, and, since that time, has been a farmer. The Goodspeed family are a quiet, unassuming peo-



John B Goodspeed



Hiram W. Wilcox.

ple, not seeking notoriety or fond of ostentatious display, and the subject of this sketch is no exception. He has been the pilot of his own fortunes, but approaches the achievement of his personal success with the diffidence common to sensitive natures. In politics, he is a Republican, and, in March, 1890, was elected a member of the Board of Supervisors, by the citizens of his township. Mr. Goodspeed is engaged in farming, in Richfield, and his home, presided over by his accomplished wife, in one of cheerfulness and comfort. He is a public spirited citizen, and has earned the esteem of his neighbors.

HIRAM KENDRICK WILCOX was born at Easton, Washington County, New York, December 14th, 1828. He was brought up on a farm, and, as a young man, engaged in farm work during the summer and taught school in the winter. He was married, in July, 1850, to Miss Sarah F. Vandenburg, of North Easton, New York.

In 1857, he went to Iowa, where he learned the mason's trade and afterwards returned to his native State. When the Civil War broke out, he enlisted in Company I of the Seventy-seventh Regiment of the New York State Volunteers, November 19th, 1861, and was, soon after, made Orderly Sergeant of the company.

Mr. Wilcox took part in all the battles under General McClellan, from the time of his enlistment, to the battle of Antietam, which took place in September, 1862. He was never seriously wounded, but, soon after the battle of Antietam, broken down in health, he was forced to go the Columbian Hospital, Washington, District of Columbia, where he remained until December 10th, 1862, when the doc-

tors gave up all hopes of his recovery, and compelled him to accept his discharge and return to his home, as they supposed to die; but a change of surroundings and diet, together with home care, restored him to health. After regaining his strength, he began to work, at his trade, in Greenwich, New York, where he soon afterwards formed a partnership with Phillip Lawrence and together they built, by contract, many of the largest buildings in the village. He remained there until April, 1875, when he moved, with his family, to Minneapolis, Minnesota. The following year, he bought a farm of one hundred twenty acres, formerly owned by Asa Keith, situated in Richfield, about one and one-half miles south of the present city limits, where he lived until his death, February 15th, 1891.

Mr. Wilcox was of a genial disposition and made many friends. He was a staunch Republican, in politics, and, during the last years of his life, was Justice of the Peace. He was an honored member and deacon of the Baptist church, in Richfield, where his sweet, melodious voice had been heard from the choir, for nearly fifteen years.

His widow and three children, two sons and a daughter, survive him, and still reside in Richfield. The elder son, J. P., married Miss Anne Pease, of Minneapolis. They have three daughters. He lives on the homestead and carries on a butter dairy. The younger son, Herbert M., married Miss Jeanie McIntyre, of Chicago. They have four sons and one daughter. For sixteen years, he has taught in the schools of Hennepin County, and is now (1892) Assistant County Superintendent of Schools. The daughter, Mary L., resides, with her mother, on

the homestead, and is one of the teachers of Hennepin County.

HENRY WINTHROP RICHARDSON, the subject of this sketch, was born in Washington County, Maine, November 17th, 1847. His father, Tilly Richardson, was born in Nova Scotia, November 28th, 1817, and went to Washington County, Maine, when about sixteen years of age. There he grew to manhood and married Charlotte Garnette. They were blessed with a family of nine children, Eliza Ellen, Dean Robinson, Harriet Cooper, Henry Winthrop, Frederick Josiah, Charlotte Elizabeth, William Ezra, Abbie Emma, and James Herbert. By a second wife, Sarah Jane (Getchell) Day, there was one other child, Nellie Amanda. Henry Winthrop was thus the fourth of ten children. In 1856, when he was a mere lad, his parents settled in what was then Richfield Township, and here the Richardson family grew up, and, in the present generation, are among the thrifty representatives of Edina Village. Henry Richardson began for himself when nineteen years of age, and, since that time, has depended upon his own resources and labor. He worked, for about twelve years, as a lumberman in the pineries of Northern Minnesota and among the saw mills of Minneapolis. During that time, he experienced the hardships of outdoor life, and was exposed to the rigor of some very severe northern winters. He was educated in the common schools of Minnesota, attending the academy, at Minneapolis, for two winters, where he received the finishing touches of his education. He was married, October 22d, 1871, to Laura Alice Day, in the town of Richfield, and has four children, Harry Benjamin, born January 18th, 1873;

Leonard Lee, born July 18th, 1874; Edgar Levi, born April 7th, 1876; Jennie Alice, born October 30th, 1888. His wife's mother, Mrs. (Day) Richardson, is also a member of the household. Politically, Mr. Richardson was a Republican, until 1883, but, since that time, he has associated himself with the Prohibitionists, and believes that the great moral issues should be pushed to the front, and receive the attention of our statesmen. He has been popular with his neighbors, and is President of the Village Council, of Edina, and a director of the school board of the same village. He is not a member of any denominational congregation, but his family attend the Methodist Episcopal church. He has a farm, of about seventy acres, under an excellent state of cultivation, and to the work of farming he adds that of threshing, owning a machine and power, in partnership with his brother. Mr. Richardson's comfortable and beautiful home, with its well-kept surroundings, is a permanent monument to the energy and thrift of his life, and he has every reason to feel satisfied with the position he has made for himself. He is especially interested in school matters, and upon all moral questions reflects the best sentiment of his community.

LOUIS LEONIDAS HUMPHREY was born in the town of Huntington, Loraine County, Ohio, August 13th, 1835. His parents were Harry McCombe and Electa (Wordsworth) Humphrey, and they were of English descent. Governor Humphrey, of Massachusetts, was an ancestor, on the paternal side. His father was a farmer, in Ohio, where he spent his early years attending the common schools, near the farm, and also receiving two years' instruction



H. W. Richardson



L. L. Humphrey



George W. Cummings



Levi Cummings

in the academy of Wellington, near Loraine. In the spring of 1855, his father came to Minnesota and took up a farm in Rice County, being the first permanent settler in that township. In the summer of 1856, the subject of this sketch also pre-empted a farm, built a house on it, and made a small clearing. He had caught the spirit of western independence, and, for the next year, was busily engaged in improving his possession. In the fall of 1858, he took a school, for the winter, thus occupying months when work on the newly obtained farm was impossible. He was married, September 11th, 1859, to Miss Sarah Eleanor Jenkins, of Cummington, Hamshire County, Massachusetts. The young couple took up their abode in the home he had been preparing and in the winter following both taught school, the wife at home, the husband in an adjoining district. He remained on this farm until 1873, when he sold out and came to Richfield and bought the farm on which he now resides. The farm is composed of one hundred acres of fine farming land, under a high state of cultivation, and the residence and surrounding buildings are of late construction and ornamental in design. In politics, he is a Republican, but independent in social matters. He is a man of broad and wise views, of high personal character, and has often been honored by his neighbors with offices of trust. He was Supervisor, in Webster, Rice County, while a resident there; was Town Clerk, in Richfield, from 1879 to 1889, inclusive; Justice of the Peace, from 1876 to 1878, and has been school trustee. He served during the War of the Rebellion, in Company D, Eleventh Regiment of Minnesota, Volunteer Infantry, enlisting August 21st, 1864. He received his

discharge, June 26th, 1865. Mr. and Mrs. Humphrey have one child, Helen Marilla, born May 27th, 1866, now Mrs. Francis Henry Stansfield, of the town of Brooklyn. She has three children, Francis Reyaldo, Ella, and James Louis.

GEORGE W. CUMMINGS is a native of Maine, and, like so many from that State, he has been eminently successful in his enterprises in the West. He was born April 8th, 1853, on a farm, on which he lived until 1867, when he came to Minnesota, with his parents. The family at first settled in Bloomington. When he had reached his majority, Mr. Cummings engaged in the dairy business, on his own account, and was successful. He bought the land, which he has since occupied, in the town of Richfield, in 1878. The rapid growth of Minneapolis, and his convenient location near the city, have added much to Mr. Cummings' prosperity, and, although not one of the earliest settlers in the county, and still a young man, he has laid a sure foundation for a considerable estate.

Mr. Cummings was married, December 25th, 1875, to Miss Alice Gilchrist, by whom he has three children, two sons and a daughter. His wife died March 18th, 1892.

Mr. Cummings has always acted and voted with the Republican party.

LEVI CUMMINGS was born in Maine, December 7th, 1855. He came to Bloomington, Hennepin County, with his parents, in 1867, and worked on the farm until he reached his majority. After that event, Mr. Cummings engaged in the farming and dairy business, on his own account. Like a typical "Yankee," he has always been an active, enterprising citizen and has

done much to improve the streets and highways of South and Southwestern Minneapolis, in his capacity of Street Commissioner.

Levi Cummings has been twice married. His first wife was Emma O. Gilchrist, to whom he was married October 9th, 1881. She died April 11th, 1888. In January, 1889, he was united in marriage to Sarah J. Young, a native of Wisconsin.

Mr. Cummings is a Republican, in politics, on national questions, but in local matters he "votes for the best man," irrespective of his political complexion.

HORATIO NELSON DAY. One of the prominent farmers of Richfield Township was Horatio Nelson Day. He was born in Westly, Maine, June 7th, 1837, and was the son of William P. and Mary Anne (Hanscome) Day. He attended the school of his native town, during his youth, until he had passed his twelfth year, when his parents removed to Minnesota, settling at St. Anthony. Here the young man grew up, surrounded by frontier life, and was distinguished by his diligence and industry. He helped his father in the woods during the winter, and worked with him on the farm in the summer. He early, however, branched out for himself, and, when scarcely twenty years of age, bought about four hundred acres of land, in Dakota County, and began its improvement. He was married, November 1st, 1861, to Mary Louise Hanscome, by whom there were ten children, Cassius Meade, born July 6th, 1863; Melvin Grant, born June 20th, 1866; Dora Frances, born December 31st, 1867; Earnest Clement, born January 18th, 1869; Nelson Joel, born July 16th, 1871; Charles William, born

August 11th, 1873; Elva Media, born December 23d, 1875; Sarah Ella, born April 22d, 1877; Walter Manly, born January 21st, 1879; Llewellyn, born December 8th, 1882. Cassius M. was accidentally shot and killed, by a fellow playmate, June 30th, 1875. In the fall of 1872, Mr. Day sold his farm, in Dakota County, and removed to Minneapolis, where he remained about two years, at the end of which time, he and his father erected a flour mill, at Hopkins, but they did not find the business successful, and he sold out, trading for a farm, in Richfield. Here he remained, pursuing the vocation of a farmer, until the time of his death. He died March 24th, 1884, of paralysis, while yet in the prime of life, and the years of his usefulness. He was a Republican, in politics, of pronounced anti-slavery views, but was broad and moderate in party sentiment. Trusted as a faithful neighbor and friend, he was greatly respected by all who knew him, as a man of high integrity, and beloved and lamented by kindred and family.

MERRIMAN McCABE. Among the many thorough, go-ahead business men of Richfield Township, is our fellow townsman, Merriman McCabe. He was born, December 12th, 1843, in the town of Middleburgh, Schoharie County, New York. His father was John McCabe, who was born in County Cavan, Ireland, June 8th, 1808. Being desirous of enlarging his sphere of usefulness, John McCabe sailed to America, where he settled in Schoharie County, New York. Here he followed the trade of coopering, residing in this county until 1853, at which time he came West and pre-empted a farm, in Richfield Township, residing there until the time of his death,



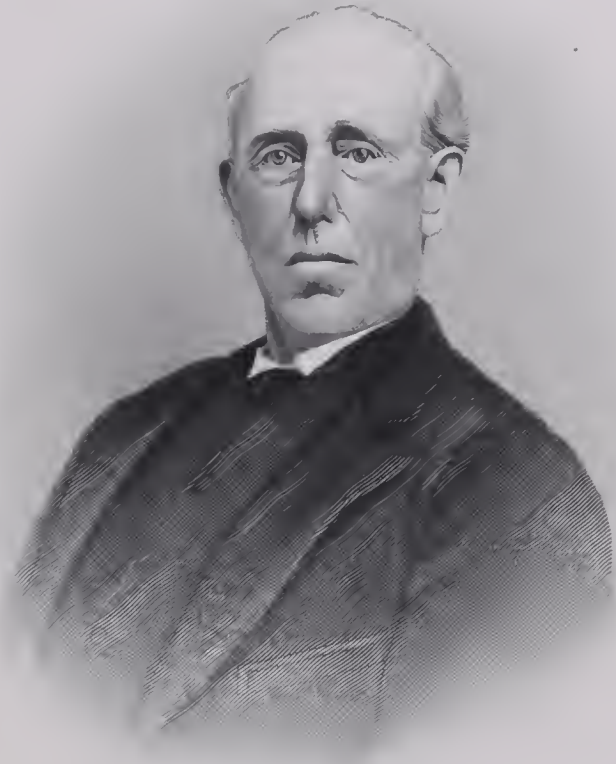
H. N. Day



W. M. C. C. C.



A. N. Hall.



John H Hill

which occurred May 9th, 1878. In Scholharie County, New York, August 4th, 1841, he was married to Harriet Toles, who was born May 16th, 1813. Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. McCabe, as follows: Mercy, Merriman, Emily, Mary, Amelia and Elnoria, all of whom are living, except Mary.

The subject of these lines, Merriman McCabe, came to Minnesota, with his parents, in 1853, and here he has grown to manhood, and become not only a useful citizen, but prominent in all the affairs of the township in which he lives. He was with Captain Northrop, on his expedition to Fort Ridgely, in 1862. Mr. McCabe was married, to Malinde Jane Roberts, of Richfield, December 12th, 1881. Four children have blessed this union, namely: Annora, born April 2d, 1882; Lulu M., born August 28th, 1884, and Ruth, born May 15th, 1890, one boy dying in infancy.

Mr. McCabe's farm is situated on the Lyndale Road, just beyond the Richfield Town Hall, where he has a fine house and barn, with beautiful grounds in front. Here he and his family enjoy nearly all of the pleasures and comforts of city life, without being obliged to pay the burdens of city taxation. He has been a member of the school board for six years, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Mr. McCabe's mother is still living in Minneapolis, at the advanced age of eighty-one years.

ANDREW N. HALL is a member of the early Maine Colony, in Hennepin County. He was born, in that State, November 1st, 1835, and remained with his parents until 1855, when he came West and located in Minneapolis. He lived in the city until 1862,

when he returned to his native State, where he enlisted in Company B of the Twenty-eighth Regiment, Maine Infantry, and served one year. Mr. Hall returned to Minneapolis, in 1866, and purchased a farm in Richfield. He lived in the city until he took up his residence on the farm, where he has since resided.

He was married, to Eliza Caley, in 1875, and has two children, both sons, Albion and William.

While in the city, Mr. Hall was a member of the North Star Lodge, I. O. O. F. Mr. Hall has always cast his fortunes with the Republican party, but has never taken much part in politics, or sought office of any kind.

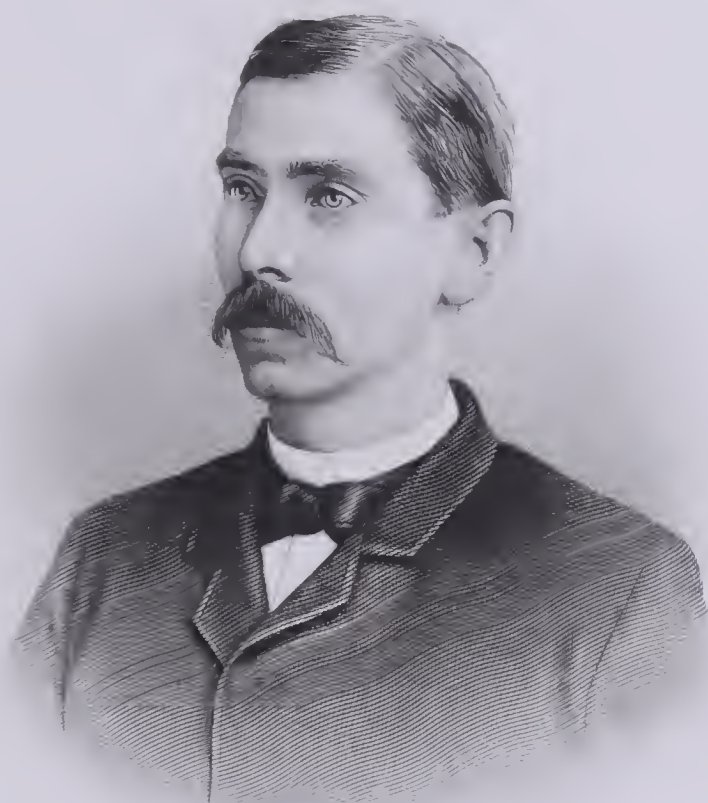
JOHN H. HILL was born in Oswego County, New York, November 12th, 1820. His parents were Benona and Polly (Pierce) Hill, and were natives, respectively, of New Hampshire and New York. His father was a farmer, but, also, worked many years in a grist mill. Our subject attended the common schools until he was nine years of age, and, from that time on his only chance to obtain knowledge was by his own efforts, and he managed to work for his board and attend school in the winter, until he was twelve years old. Upon attaining his ninth year, the lad was put to work at the old fashioned clothier's trade, i. e., wool carding, etc. He continued at this work until he was seventeen, at which time he became so thoroughly disgusted with living with a drunken employer, that he packed his effects and made his way to Albany, about eighty miles distant, on foot. As the next morning was dawning upon this young adventurer, he heard, in the gray morning stillness, the clatter of horses' feet in the distance, and knew

that his old employer was in pursuit. Throwing himself over a high stone fence, he allowed his pursuer to pass, and then he went a short distance and took a sleep in a neighboring straw stack. Arriving at Albany, Mr. Hill found employment with a farmer, remaining about two years. He then went to Columbia County, where he followed the same calling. About 1854, he came West, to Michigan, where he remained long enough to become thoroughly saturated with ague, and returned to the East. About three years later, he came to Minnesota, where he has since lived, working at almost anything he could get to do. He was married, at about the close of the war, to Abigail Caswell, who is a native of Canada. They have one child, Frances, who lives with her parents. About 1888, Mr. Hill purchased six acres of land in Richfield Township, about one mile from the present city limits, where he has since resided and tilled the soil. Although Mr. Hill has had a hard and varied life, his greatest affliction was the total paralysis of his faithful wife and companion, about Christmas, 1893.

HENRY F. BACHMAN, a successful young business man, was born in Hessen, Germany, March 29th, 1858. His father was William Bachman, and his mother's maiden name, Frederika Busch. They were substantial German folk, and among the most respected residents of Hessen. Young Henry attended the common schools, in his native town, until he was fourteen years of age, when he was sent to a business college in Goettingen. Here he pursued his studies, for four years, during which time he applied himself closely to his books. He was anxious to obtain a practical educa-

tion, which would be of use to him in years to come. After completing his studies, he went to Lueneburg, where he remained about a year and a-half, as clerk in a notions and variety store. He then went into the German army and served as a soldier for two years. His next step was a partnership in the milling business, but the venture proved unsuccessful, and Mr. Bachman lost all he had saved, up to this time. Not to be overwhelmed by misfortune, the young German, with nothing more than his brains and ambition left, resolved to start for America, and, early in the winter of 1882, bade farewell to fatherland, and came to Hennepin County, Minnesota. Here he found employment with his uncle, Mr. Busch, and worked for him something more than a year. Upon leaving Mr. Busch, he connected himself with the commission house of Hillman Brothers, of Minneapolis, and obtained a business experience which has since been of great value to him. But working for someone else was not to Mr. Bachman's fancy, and, in 1884, he started in the vegetable and gardening business on his own account. The first year's output was small, but the business has steadily increased, under Mr. Bachman's energetic management, until now he has one hundred fifty hot beds and eleven greenhouses, and has increased his original ten acres to forty-four. The new buildings are of solid stone and brick, and contain about twelve thousand feet of pipes, for heating purposes. The steam is furnished by two fifty-horse power boilers. There are about three acres of hot beds under glass.

Mr. Bachman was married, in Minneapolis, October 23d, 1884, to Hattie E. Dietrich, of that city. They have three children, Frederick William,



Henry Bachman



Wm Rome

born February 25th, 1886; Arthur Henry, born October 3d, 1887; Walter Edward, born January 22d, 1889. They are all living. Mr. Bachman has two sisters living in this country, Mrs. Annie Brill, and Mrs. Mina Trieloff. Mrs. Bachman's father, Ernest Charles Dietrich, was killed in the Indian massacre of 1862, at New Ulm. Both Mr. and Mrs. Bachman are members of St. Johannes Lutheran Church, of Minneapolis. Mr. Bachman is not a politician, and belongs to no political party. He votes for the man whom he believes the best qualified for the office. In business he has been active and alert, and has built up a prosperous and increasing trade. He is a useful and prosperous citizen, and has before him every prospect of a successful career.

WILLIAM ROMA. The subject of this sketch was born in Chezztcook, Nova Scotia, October 18th, 1853. His father was a sea captain, and owned a schooner, in which he cruised along the coast of Nova Scotia, furnishing supplies to fisherman and their families. William often accompanied his father, on these expeditions, during his youth, in the meantime attending a night school in Halifax, in order to obtain an education. When about sixteen years of age, he went to work in a nursery, in the city of Halifax, and, for the next ten or twelve years, applied himself steadily to that business. His next step was westward, and in May, 1873, he went to Manitoba. At that time, the Red River was blockaded with ice, and had flooded the adjacent country, giving a discouraging outlook to the young traveler. He, therefore, continued his journey, after a stop of a couple of weeks, and came to Minneapolis. He

lived for a short time in the city, and then went to work, as a vegetable gardener, in St. Louis Park. After a year, he rented the place, and ran the business for himself. Here he continued for six years. He was married January 7th, 1885, to Caroline Murphy. They have three children, Mary Elizabeth, Charlotte and James. In the fall of 1887, he sold out his business, in St. Louis Park, and returned to his home in Halifax. At the end of four months, both he and his wife were sorry for the change, and returned to the clear and bracing air of Minnesota. Mr. Roma then bought his present place, where he has since conducted the business of vegetable gardening, on his own account. Although doing business in a moderate way, he has built up a large and paying trade, and has also made several profitable investments in Minneapolis real estate. In politics he is a Democrat. He is a careful and methodical business man, and of genial disposition. His home is pleasantly situated, just outside the city limits, and is one of comfort and open hospitality.

TOWNSEND FAMILY. The Townsends are a numerous family, in the United States, and have furnished many distinguished men in commerce, statesmanship and literature. An examination of the list of graduates of New England colleges, previous to 1834, showed sixteen alumni of the name from Harvard, six from Yale and five from other New England colleges. They were early settlers, William having been a merchant, in Boston, in 1636, Thomas, a pioneer, at Lynn, in 1637, and Robert, from whom, very probably, the residents of Richfield, bearing the name, are descended, lived at Portsmouth, in 1665.

It is not far from the latter place, following the sea coast, to Freeport, where the ancestors of the Richfield family resided, at the period of the Revolution.

DENISON TOWNSEND. Denison Townsend is a native of the town of Brunswick, Maine, where he was born, January 22d, 1821. His father was Henry Townsend; his mother's maiden name, Hannah Woodside. Denison was the third of eight children. He received his early education in the schools of Maine, but, being of an adventurous turn of mind, at the age of sixteen, left the study of his books and started out as a sailor. This occupation he followed for the next eleven years, during which time he had many exciting and thrilling adventures. He was around Cape Horn three times, in Australia twice, and went to California, in 1849, when the great gold excitement of that year broke out. Here he remained, more than a year, suffering the vicissitudes and enjoying the triumphs of a miner's life. He returned to his Eastern home, at the solicitation of his family and friends, and was married, in Boston, in the year 1851, to Martha Dunning, who was also a native of the town of Brunswick, Maine. They were blessed with six children, Hannah Maria, Charles, Mary, Mary Ann, Charles Denison and Catherine. Of these, only two are living, Mary Ann, the wife of E. A. Goodspeed, of Minneapolis, and Charles Denison, who lives on the farm, with his father. The latter was married, December 1st, 1886, to Cora Belle Church, and has two children, Harry Steele, born November 12th, 1887, and Nettie Marie, born July 16th, 1890.

Denison Townsend came to Minne-

sota soon after his marriage, and pre-empted the same farm upon which he now resides. He was among the first pioneers of Hennepin County, and remembers most of the events which have become historical in the settlement of the great Northwest. At the time of the Indian outbreak, in 1862, he joined Northrup's volunteers, for the relief of Fort Ridgely, and was out about eleven days. His experiences on the sea had given him a taste for adventure, and he laughed at the hardships of frontier life, and began the improvement of his farm. He now reaps the benefits of his years of toil, and is pleasantly situated, with grandchildren gathered about him, in his declining years. It is such characters that made the rapid settlement of the Northwest possible. In politics, Mr. Townsend has been a straight-out Republican, since the formation of that party, and, although he never was an Abolitionist, he was among the first to leave the Democratic party when he believed it was controlled by the South. In business, he has been straightforward and honest, and can look back upon the varied experiences of his life with the satisfaction of having rounded out his years in well-directed and well-rewarded efforts.

ROBERT TOWNSEND bears the name of his grandfather, who was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and who passed most of his life after the war, at Freeport, on the coast of Maine. His father, Henry Townsend, lived in Brewster until after he was married, when he moved to a farm on the banks of the Piscataquis River, in Piscataquis County, at that time the frontier of the country—a mountainous and forest covered region, but rich in natural resources of timber



1027/WT But 100 R.

D Townsend



Robert Townsend

and soil. He had married Hannah Woodside. They devoted themselves, with the deligence characteristic of pioneers, to the clearing and cultivation of a farm, and reared a family of eight children, one of whom died, in Maine, prior to 1834. Catharine (Mrs. T. W. Shaw) lived in central Maine until the close of the late war, when she removed to Minneapolis, where she soon afterwards died. W. H. Townsend was the first of the family to emigrate West, coming to Hennepin County in 1849, and settling in St. Anthony Falls. G. W. Townsend came to Hennepin County in 1851, settling in Richfield Township, upon the farm where Mrs. Hubbard now lives. Denison Townsend, *q. v.*, came also in 1854. One sister, Hulda Ann (Mrs. D. P. Spafford), came here, with her father and Robert, in 1853. Mr. Spafford is now deceased, and his widow resides in Northeast Minneapolis. In 1854, Mary S. (Mrs. M. W. Getchell) came to Minnesota. She died, in California, in the spring of 1894.

Henry Townsend held the office of County Commissioner from 1855 to 1858.

Robert, the subject of this biography, was born at Guilford, Piscataquis County, Maine, December 31st, 1834. He passed his youth upon the paternal farm, amid the magnificent scenery of the mountains and lakes of Piscataquis County, of which Katahdin and Moosehead are splendid samples. His mother died, July 22d, 1850, when he was sixteen years old, and when he was nineteen, his father decided to leave the old homestead, and to seek a new home in the West, where the children might have a better opportunity than was open for them among the hills of Central Maine. Follow-

ing the track of many who had left Maine to pursue the vocations of woodsmen, among the pine forests of the Northwest, Mr. Townsend came to Minnesota in 1853, and settled upon a fair tract of land in the present town of Richfield. It contained about one hundred forty-five acres, and was taken under the pre-emption law, about two years later, when it came into market. The location was upon the present main route from the falls of St. Anthony to the Bloomington ferry, and in the very center of the town. Near it, was afterwards located the town hall, and one of the principal churches. This farm has remained ever since in the family, and was purchased by Robert Townsend, in 1866, and his home has always been near it. Forty years of cultivation has made it one of the most beautiful, as it is one of the most productive, of the farms of this model town of Richfield.

Henry Townsend, the father, was born February 14th, 1793, and survived for twenty-one years after locating here, passing away March 17th, 1874, at the ripe age of eighty-one years. Meanwhile, two of his children had settled around him, where they constitute most respected and useful members of the rural society.

Robert married Miss Mary A. Brewster, also a resident of Richfield, June 5th, 1861. Mrs. Townsend was born, in the town of Dresden, near Lake George, Washington County, New York, November 9th, 1837. She was the daughter of Nathaniel O. and Delight (Winchester) Brewster, both of whom were natives of Vermont. Her parents are now deceased. Her father was born April 1st, 1788, and died April 1st, 1869, at Mrs. Townsend's home, in Richfield, at the age

of eighty-one years. In the East, Mr. Brewster had followed farming and lumbering, having had a saw mill, where he manufactured his lumber. Mrs. Townsend's mother died in New York, in 1860.

Mr. and Mrs. Townsend have had four children, Loretta V., now wife of Frank M. Talbot, of New York City, was born February 1st, 1864; Ida May was born June 3d, 1866; Nellie D. was born May 26th, 1871; Robert Henry was born January 5th, 1880, and died September 28th, 1891.

Mr. Townsend, now in the meridian of his age, has pursued a quiet and unostentatious life, content to discharge the duties of neighborhood and citizenship, without seeking preferment. He has cultivated his farm, gaining an easy and liberal livelihood, and kept himself in touch with the activities of the time. He has acted with the Republican party, and if one subject has drawn his sympathy and support more than another, it is the promotion of common education. The schools of his district and town have been subjects of his care and solicitude.

R. J. BALDWIN.

GILBERT CHANDLER was born, in Garland, Maine, March 3d, 1824. His parents were James Jewitt, and Harriet (Sylvester) Chandler. His father was born in Hawkington, New York, in 1800. At the age of seven years, he went to Garland, Maine, with his grandfather, John Chandler, and here he resided upon the farm his grandfather settled upon, until his death, at the age of eighty-six years. He was a member of the Free Will Baptist Church, and held many town offices in Garland.

Gilbert Chandler resided upon his father's farm until he was twenty-two

years of age, at which time he engaged in the foundry business, with his brother, Charles, at Foxcraft, Maine, in which business they continued for eighteen years. In 1869, he came to Minneapolis, and, for about ten years, resided in the city, working, during that time, in the Minneapolis Harvester Works. In 1879, he purchased thirty-four acres of beautiful land, below Minnehaha Falls, in the township of Richfield, where, since that time, he has been engaged, with his son, Elmer M. Chandler, in raising small fruit and vegetables. Here, just over the present line of the city of Minneapolis, he built a beautiful home, in 1886.

Mr. Chandler was married, September 14th, 1856, to Susan B. Mitchel, who was born in Dover, Maine, in 1831. Mrs. Chandler is the daughter of Mortica and Hannah (Judkins) Mitchel, the latter being born at East Livermore, Maine. Her father was a farmer, the only son, in a family of eight children, born at Dover, Maine, and was very prominent in both public and private life, at Foxcraft, Maine, at which place he was educated, at the Foxcraft academy, there meeting the lady who became his future life partner. He held many local offices in the town in which he lived, and represented his district in the State Legislature for three terms. He was a member of the Universalist church, and here we might add, that both Mrs. Chandler and her husband are believers in the same doctrine. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Chandler, Elmer M. and Florence L., the latter now residing in the city.

Mr. Chandler was, for a long time, treasurer of the South Minneapolis school, before that settlement was taken into the city. He is also a very



Gilbert Chandler



Charles Haeg

strong supporter of the Republican party.

Elmer M. Chandler, was born in Maine, and came to Minnesota, with his parents, when a boy. He received a large share of his education in Minneapolis schools, and, upon reaching manhood, engaged in business in this beautiful city of the West.

He was married, December 24th, 1887, to Dora Sewall, of Lake City, Minnesota. Three children have been born to them, as follows: Loye W., Gilbert, and Mabel. Mr. Chandler engaged with his father, in 1879, in the small fruit and vegetable business, also carrying on a fruit box manufactory in Minneapolis. For the last two years, he has carried on quite an extensive business, in the way of raising and buying Hubbard squash, which he ships by the car loads, to Boston, Massachusetts, where he receives for them, from fifty to sixty dollars per ton.

CHARLES HAEG. The late Charles Haeg was a native of Germany, a veteran of the Mexican War, and one of the early pioneers of Hennepin County. He was born July 13th, 1819, and, while a boy, learned the trade of cabinet maker, in his native land. When a young man, he served three years in the German army and came to the United States, in 1844. In September, the following year, Mr. Haeg enlisted, at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and served, under General Scott, during the whole Mexican campaign. At the close of

that great struggle, he was ordered to Fort Snelling, in 1848, where he remained six months, and was then removed to Fort Ridgely. Mr. Haeg received his discharge from the United States army, in 1851, and, in September of that year, settled on a claim about five miles north of St. Anthony, where he lived until 1853, at which time, he removed to Richfield Township. In 1865, he purchased the farm in that township, upon which he resided until his death, which occurred February 3d, 1891.

Mr. Haeg was twice married, the first time, in 1856, to Mary Walter, who died in 1866. By this union, seven children were born, but these happy relations were cut short by the untimely death of his wife.

Mr. Haeg was again married to Albertina L. Adelman. By his second wife, he also had seven children. The widow now resides at 233 Iglehart Street, St. Paul, with the younger children.

Mr. Haeg has been succeeded in the farming business, in Richfield, by his son, Charles J. Haeg, a native of that township, born June 1st, 1858. Charles J., upon reaching a sufficient age, worked, with his father, at cabinet making. Since the death of his father, he has taken charge of the farm, and in this work, he is quite as successful as his father. He was married June 3d, 1884, to Albertina Kramer. By this union, there were two children, Arthur and Clara. Charles J. had the misfortune to lose his wife, by death, August 3d, 1893.

MINNETONKA.

By Judge H. G. Hicks.

The town of Minnetonka originally comprised congressional township 117, north, of range 22, west of the fifth principal meridian.

It was wholly wooded and rolling, some parts being hilly. The morainic ridges are high and frequent, in the southwest quarter. Two valleys run through the town, through one of which flows Minnehaha Creek, in an easterly direction, to the Mississippi, and through the other, Purgatory Creek, in a southerly direction, to the Minnesota River. The highest source of the latter creek is in a marsh, on sections 16 and 17, nearly on a level with Lake Minnetonka, near which marsh also flows Minnehaha Creek. Professor Winchell says that it is certain that a former discharge from Lake Minnetonka was through the valley of Purgatory Creek. The altitude of the town averages a thousand feet above sea level. That part near Lake Minnetonka has, until within a few years, been covered with a heavy growth of maple, oak, elm, basswood and some red cedar; in the south were a few small marshes of tamarack. The soil in the western part is a rich black loam with a clay subsoil; in the eastern part it is more variable, but, generally, a sandy loam.

Gray's Lake, in the northwestern part, is really an arm of Lake Minnetonka. Shady Oak, Glen and Mud Lakes, being the three largest, lie in

the south tier of sections. There are a great many artificial or Indian mounds on the northwest quarter of section 17, and one, the largest in the town, is on the southeast quarter of section 1, near Wayzata. The water is excellent. A large spring, near Purgatory Creek, in section 29, is said to possess great curative qualities. There is also a large spring on section 31, strongly impregnated with sulphur.

FIRST DISCOVERY OF LAKE MINNETONKA AND CONSEQUENT SETTLEMENT OF THE TOWN. On the 12th day of April, 1852, Simon Stevens, then unmarried, and twenty-three years old, who had worked the previous year for his brother, Colonel John H. Stevens, upon the first claim west of the Mississippi, at the Falls of St. Anthony, and Calvin A. Tuttle, a millwright, then living near Colonel Stevens' claim, having learned, from Philander Prescott, the Indian interpreter at Fort Snelling, that the Indians told of a "big water," towards the setting sun, in the big woods, set out with their guns, blankets and a week's provisions, to discover and locate this traditionary lake. It must be borne in mind that at this time the present site of Minneapolis (west of the river) was a military reservation, even the name—"Minneapolis"—not yet invented, and the county of Hennepin not yet established; St. Anthony, on the east side of the river, then being in Ramsey County. Stevens and

Tuttle supposed the lake they were in search of to be distant two or three days' journey. A little before noon, of the first day, they came to a clear, swift running stream, which they surmised was the outlet of the lake they were seeking. This was near the eastern border of the town. Following the course of the stream, on its north bank, about one o'clock in the afternoon, they reached the bay, now called Gray's Lake, where they cooked and ate dinner. This was, probably, the first meal ever eaten by a white man within the limits of the town. After dinner, still uncertain whether they had found the "big water," they pushed on, westerly, and came to Wayzata Bay, thence across the ice, which was about three feet thick, past Breezy Point, to Big Island, where they camped for the night. The next morning, they explored the "north arm," and, from its western shore, crossed a narrow neck of land to the upper lake and having ascertained its boundaries came to the outlet, near the present "narrows," then a crooked stream with some current, about three rods wide and from three to four feet in depth. Here they discussed the feasibility and probability of future steamboat navigation on the lake. Returning, along the western shore, they camped that night on the south side of Gray's Lake. The next morning, they came down the outlet to a point about fifty rods above the site of the present dam, in the village of Minnetonka, where the rapid flow of water, and the narrow valley with solid banks indicated the feasibility of a mill-dam, and where the proximity to the forest of maple, oak, elm, red cedar and basswood, surrounding the "big water," and the facility with which logs might be driven to the

dam, clearly pointed out an excellent site for a saw mill.

Alone in the wilderness, with that sublime faith which in the past three centuries has peopled this continent, they marked out their claim for future settlement, nearly two years before the government survey was made. The same day, they returned to the Falls of St. Anthony, with the first *definite* news of their newly discovered lake.

The next week, accompanied by William Tuttle, brother, and Hezekiah S. Atwood, brother-in-law of Calvin A., they returned, clearing a path to their claim, and chopping thereon, preparatory to building a cabin. On the 16th of June, following, Simon Stevens went out to his claim, with a load of lumber, and commenced building. He employed James Shaver, Junior, to assist him. Shaver located a claim, about two miles west of Stevens', on what is now the northwest quarter of section 17. About this time, Simon Stevens and Horace Webster, putting 2,200 pounds of supplies in two batteaux, poled them from a point just above the falls (Minnehaha) to Stevens' cabin. It was in the latter part of the month of June, of this year, within the present limits of the town, that the lake, on whose shore it lies, was christened.

A party, consisting of Alexander Ramsey, Governor, Colonel John H. Stevens, George F. Brott, Sheriff of Ramsey County, John C. Gairns, Dr. Alfred E. Ames, Edgar Folsom, Jack Haney and Simon Garvey went out to view the newly discovered lake. The two batteaux, poled up the creek, by Simon Stevens, were used by the party in rowing around the lake, and, the same night, they were guests of Simon, in the new cabin. After a hos-

pitable supper, while they were discussing the beauties of the lake, Governor Ramsey turned to Simon Stevens and said, "Stevens, what are you going to name your lake?" to which Simon replied, "Governor, the lake has already been named by the Indians, who call it 'Minne' (water) 'tonka' (big)." "Good," said the Governor, "then we'll call it Minnetonka." Ever since, it has borne the name thus given it, and first the precinct, then the village, and, finally, the town, have become its godchildren.

The following September, work was commenced upon the dam. The partners in this enterprise were Simon Stevens, Calvin A. Tuttle, Horace Webster, Shelton Hollister and Franklin Morrison.

In the summer of 1852, James Shaver, Junior, brought his wife, sister of Hon. William Chowen, to the new settlement. She was the first white woman who lived in the town. She cooked for the men who worked upon the dam and mill, during the ensuing fall and winter. For eighty days, during that time, she never saw the face of a white woman.

The dam was completed about January 1st, 1853, and the mill commenced sawing early the next summer. The square oak timbers used in the construction of the first suspension bridge at Minneapolis (1853-5) were sawed at this Minnetonka saw mill. Basswood and oak were sawed for the settlers, who now came rapidly. Considerable elm wagon timber was sawed here and sold in St. Anthony and St. Paul.

In the year 1852, there had come to the new settlement, James Mountain, Mrs. Mary Gordon and her five sons, John McGlagon, George Andrews and John Burgeois (Boozhawoi). Mrs.

Gordon settled on what is now the poor farm, on the present site of the village of West Minneapolis; George Andrews just west of Mrs. Gordon, and McGlagon and Burgeois on the east shore of Wayzata Bay. In January, 1853, O. E. Garrison and Alfred B. Robinson settled, with their families, on the present site of the village of Wayzata. Later in the year, John P. Miller bought George Andrews' claim, upon which, and upon an adjoining farm, he lived. At the ripe age of eighty-five, he lived until July, 1894, to see from his front door the smoke of the locomotives upon five different lines of railway, and able to walk to the three railway stations within a mile of his home.

The Hon. William Chowen still continues to reside upon the claim, which he made upon section 17, in the summer of 1853. He has represented his townsmen in the Legislature and upon the Board of County Commissioners. The summer of 1853, also brought Pascal Spafford, W. B. Harrington, A. N. Gray, Samuel Bartow, R. E. McKinney, and D. E. Dow; the claim taken by the latter being now in the heart of the village of West Minneapolis. In the following year, 1854, Harley H. Hopkins settled on section 19, where Hopkins' Station now is, in West Minneapolis. He was always an earnest advocate of good wagon roads and was instrumental in securing the old territorial road, from Minneapolis to Glencoe, through the center of Minnetonka. He died in 1882, but his son, Chester L., still lives on the site of the old homestead, the first and present President of the Village Council of West Minneapolis.

In 1855, Joseph Bren, Joseph Holasek, Phillip Dominick and John Chastek, and, in 1856-71, John Empenger,

Joseph Smetana, Winslow Bren and Joseph Koochera, natives of Bohemia, settled in the southeastern part, and formed the beginning of the large Bohemian settlement, which has since grown around them. They are a hardy, industrious and frugal people and now have fine farms and good buildings.

Another of the men of sterling worth who came to Minnetonka about this time, was George M. Burnes. His farm is now in the village of West Minneapolis, where his widow and children still reside.

The first white children born in the town were Bayard T. and Bernard G. Shaver, twin sons of James Shaver, Junior, born August 12th, 1853.

The first marriage in the town was that of Newton Sperry to Mrs. Waters, in the spring of 1857, at the house of William Chowen, by James Shaver, Junior, a Justice of the Peace.

EARLY POLITICAL HISTORY. On the 3d day of September, 1853, the Board of County Commissioners of the lately organized county of Hennepin, established the third election precinct, called "Minnetonkah," with the following boundaries: "From a point one mile above the residence of C. C. Jenks (whose residence was about a mile east of the present village of West Minneapolis), on Little Falls Creek, to a point three miles south of the residence of Arba Cleveland; thence west to the county line; then all that part of Hennepin County not included in the precincts 1 and 2." This included the four southwest townships in the county. John P. Miller, James Shaver, Junior, and Stephen Hull were appointed judges of election and the polling place was the Minnetonka mill. In 1858, the Legislature having authorized township organizations,

the voters of the congressional township met and voted to call this town "Minnetonka," under which name, with some added territory, it has since continued, except that portions of it have been included within the limits of the villages of Wayzata and West Minneapolis.

VILLAGES. The village of Wayzata was originally laid out, in 1854, by O. E. Garrison, who built a steam saw mill. In 1867, when the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad was built, a station was located there, but the town grew slowly. It has, however, always been an important railroad station upon Lake Minnetonka. It was re-incorporated, as a village, under the general law, in 1883, and now contains one Congregational church, one school house, with four rooms (two teachers employed), two general stores, one meat market, one blacksmith shop, and one livery stable, one boat building establishment, at which many fine boats, of various sizes, are manufactured.

The territory comprised is section 6 of the original town of Minnetonka, and sections 1 and 12, adjoining it on the west, which were originally a part of the town of Excelsior.

VILLAGE OF MINNETONKA. The village of Minnetonka was laid out by Tuttle, Stevens and Webster, in 1854. It was also a station on the St. Paul and Pacific road, built through the town, in 1867. The saw mill, built in 1853, was afterwards converted into a furniture factory, where, among other articles, many red cedar bedsteads were made. In 1860, the mill was destroyed by fire from which time Minnetonka was a "deserted village," until 1869, when Thomas H. Perkins bought a mile square, in the center of which was the village, and erected a

flouring mill, at the dam, which was operated by him and his two sons until 1871, when it was bought by Hedderly and Vroman, who, shortly after, sold it to Fletcher and Loring. It has not been operated since 1886.

A village by the name of Minnetonka was incorporated, in 1892, which comprised all the original town, except sections 6, 24, 25, 36, the north half of sections 1 and 2, and a narrow strip next to the lake. The population of the village thus incorporated, was about one thousand. Two hundred four votes were cast therein, at the (1894) spring election. It contained three churches, five schoolhouses, three general stores, and one blacksmith shop. It was, however, largely a farming community, and its incorporation left but two sections of land, in the township of Minnetonka, these sections being five miles apart. This anomalous political condition was changed by the decision of the Supreme Court of the State, which, in July, 1894, declared the act of incorporation void, thus restoring to the town of Minnetonka, the territory comprised by the village.

VILLAGE OF WEST MINNEAPOLIS. The village of West Minneapolis, which, as its name indicates, is a suburb of the city of Minneapolis, was incorporated in December, 1893, and comprises sections 24 and 25 of the original town and section 19, which adjoins section 24 on the east. It has a population of about one thousand five hundred, two hundred sixty-two votes having been cast at the spring election. It contains four churches, one school house (four rooms, with four teachers and two hundred fifty scholars), five general stores, one drug store, one tin shop, one harness shop, two meat markets, one blacksmith

shop, one dynamite factory, one threshing machine factory, three railroad stations (Minneapolis and St. Louis Railway, Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway and Great Northern Railway), two postoffices, Hopkins and Bushnell, four saloons, the Hennepin County poor farm, one lumber yard, and two wood and coal yards.

The threshing machine factory has employed, at one time, as many as five hundred men and is, really, the nucleus around which the village has grown. It was established in 1887, and its future prospects are most promising.

The writer hereof desires to thank John H. Stevens, Alexander Ramsey, Simon Stevens, Horace Webster, John P. Miller, James Shaver, Junior, Chester L. Hopkins, Joseph H. Empenger, and William S. Chowen for information received upon this subject.

HON. CHARLES GIBSON. Mr. Charles Gibson paid his first visit to Minnesota, in 1854. He stopped at Bushnell's tavern, a frame house, in St. Anthony, near the head of the island. Minneapolis was then still a part of the Military Reservation of Fort Snelling. In those days there was not a biscuit eaten in the State, that was not made from St. Louis flour, brought up the river on steamboats. It was then thought that Minnesota was too far north to raise wheat—at least there was a timely discussion among the visitors at the hotel on this question. No railroad was dreamed of, so far as this part of the country was concerned, and the visitors made a close examination for peat, in the marshes, as no coal had been found, and, in so cold a climate, the apparent lack of fuel was deemed fatal to any hopes of



*Yours Sincerely
Gibson*

future growth. Sods were taken out, dried, and found to make as good fuel as the native heaths of Ireland itself. His next visit was in 1860, when he spent the summer at the Winslow House, the large hotel built of rock, which stood on the site of the Exposition building. It was filled with Southerners. They all left upon two little steamboats, on the 1st day of September, for fear the river might be frozen over, and they would be ice-bound for the winter.

The railroads had then reached Prairie du Chien, where they disembarked and went to the Richmond House, Chicago. Almost two hundred of the crowd went on the *Lady Elgin*. The whole party had a farewell dinner, and then went on board. The *Lady Elgin* was sunk, that same night, in a collision, with the schooner *Colonel Cook*, and they were all lost, including one hundred others.* Mr. Gibson then spent many summers at the Nicollet House, Minneapolis. His time was occupied in fishing, in the three lakes, Mendota (Calhoun), Cedar and Harriet, and in hunting over what is now the city of Minneapolis. The city was then a small hunting hamlet, and quite a number of Southerners were stopping at the Nicollet, as hunting head-quarters. When the town grew to be a city, Mr. Gibson bought a large tract of land, on Lake Minnetonka, which, for twenty years, has been his North home, or as he calls it, "Nort Home." He was familiar with every spot on the lake, and throughout the country, and selected this as his choice. He surely made no mistake, as "Nort Home," after twenty years of careful and costly improvements, has become the finest

natural park in this country, or Europe.

He has been so largely, and for so long a time, connected with improvements on and about the lake, that he is generally considered the father of the lake, in a popular sense. He got up and now owns Hotel St. Louis, and in many ways has become so much identified with Minneapolis and Minnesota, that he may properly be noticed in this volume. Many of our citizens may want to know more of the man, than appears in his simple life among us, and we may therefore, appropriately, copy from other biographies a short notice of his doings.

Mr. Gibson was born in Montgomery County, Virginia, in 1825, being a son of Captain Hugh and Elizabeth B. (Rutledge) Gibson. His father's family, originally from Pennsylvania, was one of the oldest in southwestern Virginia. His mother was a descendant of the Rutledge family, celebrated in the history of South Carolina.

His father moved to western Missouri in 1836, when the country was new, and there were no means for obtaining an education; but his superior aptness overcame all obstacles, so that, after obtaining what information he could from books within his reach, and a brief period spent at Missouri University, he became quite a scholar. He afterwards perfected himself in modern languages, and, through his extensive general reading and scientific knowledge, obtained from various sources, he is now acknowledged to be one of the most scholarly men of his profession.

He came to St. Louis, in 1843, and studied law under Hon. Edward Bates, whose friendship he enjoyed more than a quarter of a century. He also read law with Josiah Spaulding, of

*The schooner *Colonel Cook*, was abandoned in Lake Erie, in a sinking condition, September 23d, 1891.

St. Louis, for three years, and, during this time, he acquired an extensive knowledge of French and German.

Mr. Gibson commenced his political career in 1844, when he made some able speeches in behalf of Henry Clay. In 1848, he supported General Taylor for the presidency. In 1852, he was elector at large for the State of Missouri, on the Whig ticket, headed by General Scott. After the campaign of 1856, the Whig party ceased to maintain a national organization, but, clinging to its great teachings, Mr. Gibson was known as an "old line Whig." He originated the movement, in 1860, which was warmly supported by Horace Greeley and the Blairs, to present the name of Edward Bates for President of the United States.

In 1861, when the Civil War broke out, Mr. Gibson raised his voice in favor of maintaining the Union. His co-adjutors were Governor Hamilton R. Gamble, General Frank P. Blair and Hon. B. Gratz Brown. Through their efforts, and assistance of others of like impulses, Missouri was saved to the Union.

In January, 1861, the Legislature of Missouri, then assembled, at Jefferson City, called a State convention to take the State out of the Union, just as South Carolina and other Southern States had already done. Mr. Gibson assumed to lead the Union men of St. Louis in this grave crisis. He wrote an address, took it from man to man and had it numerously signed, calling for a mass meeting of unconditional Union men, irrespective of party, to take steps to nominate an unconditional Union ticket. An immense meeting, at which a committee of twenty-five eminent citizens were authorized to select a ticket, was held. Mr. Gibson was enthusiastically ap-

pointed the chairman of the committee, and the ticket was triumphantly elected. The State convention was, through the controlling vote of St. Louis, loyal, and, instead of voting the State out of the Union, it deposed the secession State government and ordained and established the loyal State government.

Mr. Gibson was the acknowledged leader of the unconditional Union party, in St. Louis. He laid the facts before the people in several speeches, which were logical, truthful and patriotic, and as the citizens of St. Louis were wrought up to the highest pitch of excitement, and undecided as to what position they would maintain, his efforts probably did more to save Missouri to the Union than those of any other single man.

So great were his services that he was immediately offered the position of Assistant Attorney-General, which he declined. However, the flames of Civil War spread, from day to day, and, in a few weeks, he was requested to come to Washington, and was urged to accept the office of Solicitor of the Court of Claims, now Solicitor-General—the highest office then vacant—as a patriotic duty. He accepted the appointment and entered upon his duties. He was the agent of the State government of Missouri, at Washington, during the war. His services to the State of Missouri, as its agent, were doubly commendatory, for he neither charged nor received a dollar for his four years' work in the interest of the State.

In April, 1861, there were twenty-three thousand Springfield, or long range, rifles, with full equipments of cannon, ammunition and other munitions of war at the St. Louis arsenal. There were no long range rifles, can-

non, powder, or any other munitions of war elsewhere in the entire State. Ever since the war, all military men agree that if the secessionists in the interior of the State had secured these arms instead of the Union men getting them, they would not have been driven from the State, as they were, by Lyon and Blair. The rifles of the Union forces were harmless at one hundred fifty yards.

General Sherman frequently stated that he knew of just two hundred seventy-three men, each of whom was the sole savior of the Union, but that *his* name was, unfortunately, not in the patriot list; and so, as time and reflection have demonstrated that the possession of the St. Louis arsenal kept Missouri inside the Union lines, and shifted the seat of war to the South, at least forty men have appeared, each of whom was the sole person who saved these arms and mustered the loyal men of St. Louis into the service.

The following correspondence, from the official war records, Series 1, Volume 1, proves conclusively who that man was, and, owing to the extreme historical importance of this matter, we quote it in full.

First, letter from Hon. Simon Cameron to Governor Yates, is to be found in Volume 1, Series 1, on page 669 of the official records:

WAR DEPARTMENT,)
WASHINGTON, April 20, 1861. {

*His Excellency, Governor Yates,
Springfield, Illinois:*

DEAR SIR: Please send two or three regiments of your quota of militia to support the garrison of the Saint Louis arsenal, and to receive their arms and accoutrements there. The commander of that arsenal will also have instructions from me to issue those arms and accoutrements, and

ten thousand more to such agent as your excellency may appoint, for which extra arms and accoutrements the State of Illinois will be held responsible to this government.

Very respectfully,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

The following letter, written April 22d, 1861, from page 672, shows the remedies that Mr. Gibson advised, and the fact that his suggestions regarding the non-introduction of militia from non-slave holding States differed from the order of Simon Cameron:

SAINT LOUIS, April 22, 1861.

Hon. Edward Bates:

MY DEAR OLD FRIEND:—I have this moment returned from a visit to Captain Lyon, at the arsenal. I find matters there in confusion, as to the command, and that the force is inadequate to the defense of the place. It seems Captain Lyon is in command of the troops, and Major Hagner of the ordnance, and that General Harney has to be, in many matters, consulted. I think that this should be remedied at once, by placing somebody in the supreme command in all respects.

Captain Lyon has only about three hundred sixty men in all, and of these about thirty are sick, and thirty others are prisoners. The walls are long and cannot be lined with so few men. Captain Lyon has received no authority to accept and arm volunteers. There are plenty of good men in the city, ready, and anxious, to volunteer at once. This should be attended to immediately.

The secessionists here have changed their tactics, completely. Such is the excitement created here by the calling out of the militia, that they are confident that the people of this State will vote her out of the Union, and they have good grounds to think so. They are, therefore, for leaving everything to the people and committing no violence. They have substituted the false charge that Mr. Lincoln intends to subjugate the South in lieu of their own lawless acts, and have suddenly

become the most law abiding citizens. If the State goes out, they expect the public property belonging to the United States to pass *ipso facto* to them. This is my own inference as to their plans, but I think it is correct.

Captain Lyon agrees with me that both the arsenal and barracks are untenable as military positions. It therefore requires a large force to maintain the rights of government. To send the militia from any non-slave holding State would be, in my opinion, most injudicious. It would inflame the popular mind to a very dangerous degree. What I propose and earnestly recommend is to enroll the volunteers of this State, purging them all with oath, to the number of three, four or five thousand men. This number can be easily obtained if it be understood that they are not to leave the State. It would place St. Louis in the hands of the Union men, and thus give them courage, which they now lack, and it would excite but little jealousy. It would also show that there are Union men in Missouri, which is important at this time. The government would lose nothing in permitting them to remain here, for I think they should be kept here, at all events. They would not lose their citizenship by being enrolled. There is much talk in certain quarters of superseding the convention, and we may need all our citizens here.

Permit me also to suggest that it would be well to quietly remove a great portion of the arms and munitions of war, now at the barracks to Cairo, with the avowed purpose of arming the troops to be there mustered into the service. One great point to be gained by the secessionists in capturing the arsenal is to get the arms for the State, which is now almost wholly without arms of any kind. I will be here ten days, or perhaps two weeks, and any service I can render the government will be cheerfully done. Your sincere friend,

C. GIBSON.

The record also shows that the following communication, to Captain

Lyon, resulted from the above letter, and that instead of ordering the arms to be forwarded to Cairo, the President suggests "Springfield or some other safe place of deposit in the State of Illinois." The President having both communications laid before him, over-ruled Cameron and followed the advice of Mr. Gibson, as the following letter, from page 675, will show:

WAR DEPARTMENT, April 30, 1861.

Captain Nathaniel Lyon, Commanding Department of the West:

SIR:—The President of the United States directs that you enroll in the military services of the United States the loyal citizens of St. Louis and vicinity, not exceeding, with those heretofore enlisted, ten thousand in number, for the purpose of maintaining the authority of the United States; for the protection of the peaceful inhabitants of Missouri, and you will, if deemed necessary for that purpose, by yourself and by Messrs. Oliver D. Filley, John How, James O. Broadhead, Samuel T. Glover, J. Witzig and Francis P. Blair, Junior, proclaim martial law in the city of St. Louis. The additional force hereby authorized shall be discharged in part or in whole, if enlisted, as soon as it appears to you and the gentlemen above named that there is no danger of an attempt on the part of the enemies of the government to take military possession of the city of St. Louis, or put the city in the control of a combination against the government of the United States, and while such additional force remains in the service, the same shall be governed by the rules and articles of war, and such regulations as you may prescribe. I shall like the force heretofore directed to be enrolled to be under your command.

The arms and other military stores in the St. Louis arsenal, not needed for the forces of the United States in Missouri, must be removed to Springfield, or some other safe place of deposit in the State of Illinois, as speed-

ily as practicable, by the ordnance officer in charge of St. Louis.

INDORSEMENTS.

It is revolutionary times and therefore I do not object to the irregularity of this.

WINFIELD SCOTT.

Approved April 30, 1861.

A. LINCOLN.

Colonel Thomas will make this order.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

The following letter, from page 688, dated April 23d, 1861, one day, only, after Mr. Gibson's communication, explains the necessity for instant action by the government:

MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA, April 23, 1861.
His Excellency, C. F. Jackson, Governor of Missouri:

SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge yours of the 17th inst., borne by Captains Greene and Duke, and have most cordially welcomed the fraternal assurances it brings.

A misplaced confidence has, for years past, prevented the Southern States from making the preparation required by the present emergency, and our power to supply you with ordnance is far short of the will to serve you. After learning, as well as I could, from the gentlemen accredited to me, what was most needful for the attack on the arsenal, I have directed that Captains Greene and Duke should be furnished with two twelve-pounder howitzers and two thirty-two pounder guns, with the proper ammunition for each. These, from the commanding hills, will be effective, both against the garrison and to breach the enclosing walls of the place. I concur with you as to the great importance of capturing the arsenal and securing its supplies, rendered doubly important by the means taken to obstruct your commerce and render you unarmed victims of a hostile invasion.

We look anxiously and hopefully for the day when the star of Missouri shall be added to the constellation of the Confederate States of America.

With best wishes, I am,

Very respectfully yours,
JEFFERSON DAVIS.

The following letter, from page 690, is self-explanatory:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

JEFFERSON CITY, MISSOURI, May 5, 1861.
*Hon. L. P. Walker, Secretary of War,
Montgomery, Alabama:*

SIR:—Yours of the 26th ultimo, via Louisville, is received. I have no legal authority to furnish the men you desire. Missouri, you know, is still under the tyranny of Lincoln's government, so far, at least, as forms go. We are woefully deficient here in arms, and cannot furnish them at present; but so far as men are concerned, we have plenty of them, ready, willing and anxious to march, at any moment, to the defense of the South. Our Legislature has just met, and, I doubt not, will give me all necessary authority over the matter. If you can arm the men they will go whenever wanted and to any point where they may be most needed. I send this to Memphis by private hand, being afraid to trust our mails or telegraphs. Let me hear from you by the same means. Missouri can and will put one hundred thousand men in the field, if required. We are using every means to arm our people, and, until we are better prepared, must move cautiously. I write this in confidence.

With my prayers for your success, I remain,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

C. F. JACKSON,
Governor of Missouri.

These documents prove, beyond question, that both Jefferson Davis and Captain Lyon considered the arsenal as untenable as a military position; that Gibson, Davis, Jackson, Cameron and Lincoln all considered that the possession of these arms was of the highest importance in the bloody contest, then just commencing, for the possession of Missouri; that President Lincoln followed the advice given by Gibson, although by so doing he revoked the order which had al-

ready been made by Secretary Cameron, and subsequent events soon proved that the plan adopted was the right one. These documents really inaugurated the war in Missouri.

While in Washington, Mr. Gibson strenuously exerted himself against many of the harsh and oppressive measures of the war, especially those pertaining to Missouri. Mr. Bates and himself were the only representatives of the four million border State people in the administration. They were both conservatives. When, at the Baltimore convention, in 1864, President Lincoln accepted his second nomination on a radical platform, Mr. Gibson, believing it his duty, resigned his office and voted for General McClellan.

In 1863, he sustained President Johnson, in his contest in Congress, and also advocated the election of Governor Seymour. In 1870, he favored the liberal Republican and Democratic coalition in Missouri, which resulted in the election of B. Gratz Brown to the Governorship, and prepared the way for the repeal of the iron-clad Drake constitution, and, in 1872, he warmly supported Horace Greeley's election, although he doubted the policy of his nomination by the Democratic national convention, to which body he was a delegate from Missouri. He supported Governor Tilden, in 1876, and, during the exciting controversies which arose subsequent to the election, he was selected, by the Democratic national committee, to visit Louisiana, in connection with other eminent gentlemen, to insure a fair count. While there, he was commissioned to go to Florida, on a similar service, and he took the leading part in the proceedings, which afterwards became so familiar to the coun-

try, in connection with the Florida election case.

In a speech delivered at Hillsboro, Indiana, October 7th, 1880, in behalf of General Hancock's election to the presidency, Mr. Gibson thus summarizes the Florida election frauds of 1876:

In this way, the canvass was delayed until the night of the 5th of December. By act of Congress, the vote had to be given next day. At dusk, a large force of United States regulars were marched up and surrounded the State house, built their camp fires and bivouacked for the night. I have seen many great and gloomy sights, but nothing I ever saw made so profound an impression on me as the glare of those camp fires around the capitol. I knew that citizens had ridden through swamps and rain—in some instances forty-five miles—to deposit their ballots in those boxes. I knew those boxes contained treasures more valuable to the people of the United States than all the gold of California, more precious than all the crown jewels of Europe, and I knew that those two canvassers—worse than burglars, and safe in the midst of the troops—would rob the people of Florida of their liberties and all the people of the United States of their rights. The dark deed, the darkest and foulest in the annals of American history, was done at midnight. McLin and Cowgill (two of the election canvassers), in their answer in the subsequent case in the Supreme Court, confessed that the canvass was completed and ended in the early morning, to-wit: At the hour of about 1:30 o'clock, of the 6th day of December, 1876. The certificates were made out and given to the electors, who cast and sealed up their votes and delivered them, before breakfast time, to one of their number, a colored felon, named Pierce, whom Stearns himself had pardoned out of the penitentiary, and they were carried by this fit representative of the carpet-bag government of Florida, to Washington. McLin afterward became dissatisfied

with his part of the stolen offices, confessed the fraud, in writing, and died.

In conducting affairs on the mission to Florida, he created a most favorable impression as a learned and modest gentleman. He was an old personal friend of General Hancock, whom he supported in 1880, and, at his request, delivered several speeches and rendered other important services, in Indiana, in his interests. After the loss, to the Democrats, of Indiana, in October, he took a very active and effective part in the election of Hon. Thomas Allen to Congress from the city of St. Louis. In 1884, he actively assisted the Democratic party, and canvassed the State of Indiana in the interests of Grover Cleveland.

Upon returning to St. Louis he became, in a measure, disengaged from the regular practice of the law, declining regular routine law practice, but he soon regained his clients and has ever since been, for the most part, actively employed in important litigation pertaining mostly to land titles. As a business man, Mr. Gibson has been very successful and has amassed a handsome fortune.

Mr. Gibson originated the act, and obtained its passage, creating the land court of St. Louis, and was one of the principal practitioners before it.

He was the originator of the Southern Hotel, and his efforts gave the enterprise its success. The importance and effectiveness of his labors in the erection and rebuilding of this hotel are universally acknowledged.

He prepared both of the acts which resulted in the establishment of Forest Park. Each of these acts gave rise to a great and fiercely-contested lawsuit, in which he took an active and very important part, entirely

without compensation. He was also one of the most efficient friends of Lafayette Park, and one of its commissioners for twenty-five years. He superintended the erection of the Benton statute, in Lafayette Park, and took an active and leading part in procuring the erection of the colossal statute of Hon. Edward Bates, his old friend, in Forest Park. The park board ordered the granite pedestal of this monument to be adorned with four bronze medallions, namely: H. S. Geyer, United States Senator; Governor H. R. Gamble, J. B. Eads, and Charles Gibson.

Mr. Gibson's career, as a lawyer, has been distinguished by several singularly interesting episodes. In 1849, he served, as junior counsel for the defense, in the celebrated case against Counts Gonzalve and Raymond de Montesquiou, indicted for the murder of Kerby Barnum and Albert Jones in the City Hotel of St. Louis. After two mistrials, Mr. Gibson, alone, procured the pardon of Gonzalve (who was insane) and the "exoneration" of Raymond, by the governor. The defendants belonged to the highest and oldest of the noble families of France, and were cousins of Napoleon III. This case attracted great attention, at the time, throughout this country and France. The counts and their kinsman, Viscount de Cessac, expressed their regard and gratitude for Mr. Gibson's services by presenting him with a curious and valuable watch chain and a splendid diamond ring, which he still owns.

In 1851, he was retained as sole counsel, in a celebrated case brought by the King of Prussia and involving the nature and power of the government of that country. He obtained, from the Supreme Court of Missouri,

a decision establishing the autocracy of the government in the same manner as afterward claimed in the rescript of the Emperor. The old Kaiser, who was then Prince Regent, was so well pleased with his conduct that he ordered two porcelain vases to be made, at the Royal Porcelain Manufactory, at Berlin, embellished with enameled pictures of Sans Souci, the new palace at Potsdam, the old royal palace and the monument of Frederick the Great, in Berlin, and covered with the richest gilding and other devices, which were presented to Mr. Gibson, with royal thanks, in due form, and as "evidence of the Emperor's peculiar appreciation." Each vase bears the following inscription: "Preussens Regent dem anwalt Charles Gibson dem uneigenutzigen Vertrediger des Rechtes," which, literally translated, is: "The Prince Regent of Prussia to the Counsellor Charles Gibson, the unselfish advocate of justice." The inscription was written by Baron Alexander Von Humboldt. The vases are nearly four feet high and far surpass anything of the kind in this country.

In 1882, the same sovereign tendered Mr. Gibson, through the Imperial Consul, at St. Louis, the appointment of Mr. Gibson's son, Preston, as a cadet officer in the Imperial Army, and offered to waive, by special order, from the Emperor, himself, any disabilities to his entry into the service. The young man concluded to remain in his own country.

On December 16th, 1882, the six hundredth anniversary of the Hapsburgs, Mr. Gibson was made commander of Knights in Austria, by the Emperor Franz Joseph, being then decorated as such with the Emperor's own order, and, contrary to the usual

custom, the insignia of the order is to remain in his family as an heirloom.

The following letter is self-explanatory:

K. and K. OEST UNG. GESANDSCHAFT, }
NO. 77 WASHINGTON, January 29, 1883. }

In recognition of your services recently rendered to our government in the unfortunate case of our former Consul at St. Louis, Mr. Bechtolsheim, His Majesty, the Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary has been graciously pleased to confer upon you the cross of commandship of his sovereign Order Francis Joseph.

In transmitting to you inclosed the respective decree, together with the insignia, I congratulate you on the high distinction and have great pleasure to add that by special favor the decoration is not to be returned, as usual, but may remain in the family as a gratifying heirloom. Accept, sir, the assurances of my high consideration. The I. and R. Austro-Hungarian Minister.

SCHAEFFER.

To Hon. Charles Gibson, C. F. J. O.

In 1882, upon the special and personal request of Prince Bismarck, Mr. Gibson was decorated, by the German Emperor, William I, with the second class, i. e., The Commander's Cross, of the Royal Prussian Crown Order.

In 1890, he was again decorated, by the present German Emperor, William II, also at the personal request of Prince Bismarck, with the first class, which is the Grand Cross, of the Royal Prussian Crown Order. This Order was delivered to him, in person, by Count Arco, then German Minister at Washington.

The Grand Cross of the Royal Prussian Crown Order is only given for meritorious services and its dignity can be understood from the fact that it is, on the civil side, the Order usually given to Prime Ministers and on the military side the cross is never bestowed upon one lower in rank than



H. A. Thompson

that of commander of an army. Patents were issued to him for each of his Orders, signed by the respective emperors in person.

In 1890, Mr. Gibson, now Sir Charles Gibson, concluded to visit Europe. He had not been abroad for twenty-three years. His tour was remarkable. At Paris he and his wife were feted and dined by Count von Munster, the German ambassador. In Austro-Hungary they were entertained by the highest of the nobility. In Berlin he was treated still more respectfully by many dignitaries of the foreign offices. He was received by the Emperor at his family residence, the new palace of Potsdam, and breakfasted in the imperial family circle, with his majesty, the empress and their children. By special invitation of Prince and Princess Bismarck, the American couple paid a visit to Varzin, the great chancellor's private home, where special friends only are admitted. They spent several days with that celebrated household. Although a simple citizen of this country, he was not introduced by his own Ministers or anybody else.

His greatest honor, however, is that neither royal presents, imperial and royal orders, nor the high courtesies paid him by emperors, kings, princes, and noblemen, have given him the least touch of the "big head." In dress, manners, deportment, and in all the relations of life he is still the old-time Virginia gentleman, nothing more and nothing less.

Although Mr. Gibson has been a public man all his life, he has never been a candidate for any elective office.

In 1851, Mr. Gibson married Miss Virginia Gamble, daughter of Archibald Gamble, one of the oldest and

most highly esteemed citizens of St. Louis. Of eight children born to them, all are living except their son, Lieutenant Gibson, who was a graduate of West Point and one of the brightest and most promising young officers in the army.

The career of the Hon. Charles Gibson, as herein outlined, is one that should be of value to the ambitious youth of the rising generation. He has achieved eminence in his profession, won the respect and admiration of the leading statesmen and diplomats of the age; had honors thrust upon him by the crowned heads of Europe, who respected his great ability and honored his conscientious mode of conducting affairs of trust, and, above all, in the city of St. Louis, he has, through his unselfish devotion, so materially assisted the interests of the people that his name is universally honored and respected.

HENRY A. C. THOMPSON was born in the southern part of Carroll County, New Hampshire, upon the banks of Lake Winnipiseogee, in the village of Wolfboro. Here, upon the shores of this beautiful lake, the favorite resort of tourists to the White Mountains, with its extremely irregular shore, its deep bays, bold promontories, and its numerous islands, with water as clear as crystal, and the whole surrounded with hills and mountain peaks, he was reared, the son of an Advent minister and tanner, and passed some twenty years of the brightest and happiest days of his life. The date of his birth was February 17th, 1838, and his parents were William and Nancy (Rogers) Thompson, born in that same mountainous region. His father was born December 4th, 1804, and died, in New Hampshire, August, 1882. His

mother was born June 12th, 1802, and died, November, 1864, in Minneapolis.

Mr. Thompson came to Minneapolis, April 9th, 1859, and the following year removed to Wright County, Minnesota, where he was engaged in farming, until the call for men, in 1862, which broke up his farming business, and he enlisted in Company A, Ninth Regiment, Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, August 14th, 1862. He was mustered as sergeant of his company, and, in the fall of that year, was in the service against the Indians. Continuing in this department, he crossed the plains under General Sibley, in 1863. Going South, in 1864, he passed through some of the important battles, and was taken prisoner, being confined, at Andersonville, for seven months. He entered Andersonville prison, weighing one hundred sixty pounds, and on his release weighed only eighty pounds. Returning home from the war, he engaged in the boot and shoe business, with his brother, N. R. Thompson, at the corner of Nicollet and Washington Avenues, Minneapolis. In 1867, they moved their establishment, into Myer's block, and added to the business a stock of groceries. In the winter of 1868, he purchased his brother's interest in the business, and, in the following spring, sold the entire plant. He then purchased his father's interest in a butcher shop, under the firm name of Glenn and Thompson, which business continued until 1876. During the great financial crisis, through which the firm had passed, they were unable to longer carry on the business, and went into bankruptcy. October, 1876, Mr. Thompson removed to Seattle, Washington Territory, remaining there until April 1st, 1878, at which time he returned to Minneapolis. He

next engaged in contracting grading, upon the Northern Pacific Railroad, under General Rosser. During 1878-9, he was Deputy Sheriff, under his brother, N. R. Thompson. During 1880-81, he managed his brother's "Cataract" meat market, on Washington Avenue. He next engaged in grading, again, under General Rosser, chief engineer, upon the Canadian Pacific Railroad. In this business he was engaged two winters and three summers. In 1883, he was again appointed Deputy Sheriff, under Sheriff Stoddard, and January 1st, 1885, was re-appointed, under W. M. Brackett, serving until January, 1886. He was then elected, by the Board of County Commissioners, superintendent of the county poor farm, holding this position for seven years. February, 1893, he moved to his present home, of twenty acres of garden land, just south of the poor farm, which land he had purchased, in 1887. After a long and varied career, Mr. Thompson has built for himself a beautiful home and settled down to gardening.

The most important step in his eventful life, was his marriage to Sarah A. Stetson, December 14th, 1869. She was born at Lincolnville, Maine, the daughter of Amasa and Sarah S. (Thorndike) Stetson, who were also natives of Maine. One child has blessed this union, William R. Thompson, of Minneapolis, born June 12th, 1875.

Mr. Thompson is a Republican, in politics, a member of Hennepin Lodge No. 4, A. F. and A. M., and L. P. Plummer Post, No. 50, G. A. R.

JOHN P. MILLER. One of the old time pioneers of Hennepin County, was the late John P. Miller, of Hopkins. He was born in Burks County,



John P. Miles



Catherine Miller.

Pennsylvania, May 11th, 1809. He received a common school education, in his native State, and removed from that State, to Lancaster, Ohio, where he resided for three years. He next went to Crawford County, where he engaged in the hotel business. In 1848, he removed to Rockford, Illinois, where he embarked in the grocery business. He was married, in 1831, to Rachel Parks, who died in 1837, leaving one child, now living. He was remarried, in 1844, to Catharine Didie, who was also a native of Pennsylvania. By this marriage there are three children. They are, Charles D., Francis L., and Lucretia (Mrs. J. R. Jackson, Minnetonka Township).

In 1849, Mr. Miller came to Minnesota, settling at St. Paul, where, for a time, he kept a boarding-house, and was, also, one of those who helped to fit up the first hall in which the Legislature assembled. According to the old history, Mr. Miller was the second to take a claim on the land which is now Minneapolis. This claim was on the southwest quarter of section 25, and is now known as Atwater's Addition to Minneapolis. Here he built the second house on the west side, where he remained for some time, but, becoming dissatisfied because the land was sandy, he sold the whole claim, and residence, for \$600, and, in 1856, pre-empted a farm, just west of Hopkins' Station, which he lost on a mortgage. This turned out to be a streak of good luck, although very discouraging at the time. He then purchased a farm, just across the road, where he lived until the time of his death, carrying on a general farming business, until 1887, at which time he sold nearly all the farm to a syndicate, forming the town of West Minneapolis. By the location of this

town, he was enabled to sell his farm at a large figure, thus enabling him to pass the years of his advanced age in easy circumstances. He was always very fond of bees, and had a large number of swarms, at the time of his death, spending his last days among the little fellows, by being carried out to them in a chair, when he was too feeble to walk. Mr. Miller's death occurred July 16th, 1894. He was one of the oldest and most respected citizens of Hopkins, living a quiet and simple life, honored and respected by all those who knew him.

MRS. JOHN P. MILLER. There are few, indeed, of the present generation, who have any conception of the trials and experiences of their parents, if they chanced to be among the pioneers of any of the Western territories from 1840 to 1860. Many of the present generation, imagine that they have, or are, passing through many hardships, and that, while in their youth, time is laying its heavy hand upon their youthful locks, but had they been, as have been many of those who are now reaching toward the "eternal sunset," pioneers in the States of Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin, and then in Minnesota, they would realize how bright and easy has been their voyage in the "Golden West."

One of those who has passed through the experiences of pioneer life, is Mrs. Miller. Her maiden name was Catharine Didie, born and reared at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. She was married to John P. Miller, in 1844. About the time of their marriage, Mr. Miller embarked in the hotel business, in Crawford County, Ohio, and here Mrs. Miller began her married life, attending to the many duties of the hotel. She accompanied

Mr. Miller, with the advance of emigration, westward, in 1848, and, for a time, resided in Rockford, Illinois, where they engaged in the grocery business. But the advancing life was not destined to pause here, and, in 1849, they journeyed up the great Mississippi, only to reach a more wild and uncultivated State, and here, for a short time, they stopped, to become somewhat acquainted with the untamed aborigines of Minnesota, at the historic Falls of St. Anthony. But here, again, her life partner was not satisfied to build a future home, and they left the banks of the Mississippi, in 1856, moving west, as it were, against a great bulwark of uncivilization, to pre-empt a home, about twelve miles from the falls, at what is now West Minneapolis. This home was subsequently lost upon a mortgage, and her husband soon after purchased another farm, just across the road from where they first pre-empted. Upon this farm, they settled down until the end of their earthly journey.

Mrs. Miller was much beloved and honored, by those who knew her, and many hearts were saddened when she had reached her journey's end. Peacefully and quietly she passed away, March 30th, 1892, and a journey, replete with trials and vicissitudes was o'er.

MICHAEL PEARCE was born in Butler County, Ohio, May 2d, 1827. His parents were John and Mary (Kerby) Pearce, and both were natives of New Jersey. His grandfather, Michael Pearce, was a soldier in the Revolutionary War; a merchant in New Jersey, and lived to be nearly one hundred years old. He removed to Butler County, Ohio, in 1802, and invested largely in real estate, but continued

the mercantile business. At his death, at the age of ninety-six, he left eight children and forty grandchildren, giving to each child a nice farm, and to each grandchild, \$480. He had, also, lost a large fortune, in New Jersey, before moving to Ohio.

The subject of these lines migrated west, in 1854, settling in Rochester, Minnesota. Like many of the first settlers of Minnesota, Mr. Pearce invested largely in real estate, but, owing to the Civil War, soon after followed by high taxes, and great depreciation in the price of land, the investment did not prove successful. For twenty years, Mr. Pearce made wheat growing a special business, in which there was only a living, until near the close of the war, when wheat went up to two dollars a bushel, and land in the same proportion. Just before the high prices went down, Mr. Pearce sold out to good advantage. He then engaged in the fruit and nursery business in Olmstead County.

In 1880, he removed to Hennepin County, where he purchased fifteen acres of land in Minnetonka Township, and started anew, in the fruit and nursery business. Before going farther into the details of his new enterprise and his success therein, let us consider the cause that brought Mr. Pearce to Hennepin County.

He was married, in 1856, to Mary A. Johnson, who was also a native of New Jersey. Three children have resulted from this union, as follows: Helen L., Rhoda May, and Victor A. When these children reached school age, Mr. Pearce sought better advantages by removing to Hennepin County, so that his children might obtain better education, which was supplied by the school system of this county.

Arriving here, in 1880, he purchased



Mr. Pearce



W. S. Chouren

fifteen acres of land in Minnetonka Township, and at once began the planting of a nursery. In this he has been eminently successful. His aim in building up the business has been to grow trees for the northern climate, and many of his trees are now standing, successfully, the climate of the Red River of the North, and, also, that of Manitoba. His trees are built up from the bottom, like houses, by starting the hardiest roots, then grafting thereon the hardiest stalks, and to them the fruit which he desires to grow. Unlike other nurseries, Mr. Pearce does not sell goods through agents. His trees are so well known throughout the North, that orders are continually coming to him, and it requires his whole output to supply this demand. Aside from the raising of young trees, Mr. Pearce has quite an orchard, in which he raises nearly all kinds of fruit, including apples, peaches, cherries, Russian apricots, raspberries, strawberries and grapes. Mr. Pearce's success cannot be wholly contributed to himself. His frugal housewife has contributed not a little to his success and happiness. She is a lady of marked individuality, tall and commanding in her appearance, and with that force of character and self-reliance which has manifested itself in the character and lives of her children. Mrs. Pearce is a member of the Congregational church, while Mr. Pearce adheres to the Baptist faith. He is also a member of the A. F. and A. M., a Republican, in politics, and has served two years as Justice of the Peace.

WILLIAM STREETER CHOWEN. One of the most prominent men in Minnetonka Township, and one prominent in the politics of Hennepin County, is

William S. Chowen. He was born in Delaware County, New York, June 22d, 1826. His parents were Morris and Betsey (Streeter) Chowen. His father was born in Dutchess, (now Putnam) County, New York. He followed the calling of a farmer; came to Minnesota in 1858; was reared a Democrat, and was a deacon in the Baptist church. He died, in Minnetonka Township, at the age of seventy-seven years. Mr. Chowen's paternal grandfather was Scotch, and his paternal grandmother, a Hollander, and were descendants of those who settled upon the Hudson River, New York. The mother of Mr. Chowen, was of English origin, and was born upon the ocean, enroute to America, from England. Her father was William Streeter and her mother, was Ann Paine, an own cousin of Thomas Paine, the most noted and influential political writer of America, during the Revolutionary period.

The subject of these lines, received his education at the common schools, to a small extent, and the balance was obtained, by the aid of the historic "pine-knot." When he was four years old, his parents removed to Luzerne (that part which is now Wyoming) County, Pennsylvania. From the age of nine years, he has supported himself, and, also, assisted his father in clearing a hemlock farm. At the age of eighteen years, he went into the Lehigh Valley, where he learned the millwright trade, remaining there eight years. He then went to the southeast part of Virginia, where he continued working at his trade, in a sawmill.

May 22d, 1853, he came to Minnesota, and soon located a farm, in Minnetonka Township, which has since been his home. Here he has been in-

strumental in building up the community in which he has lived; always prominent in public affairs and especially so in the matter of schools. He was one of the builders of the first schoolhouse in the township; hired the first teacher; helped to organize the first Sunday school, and, as early as 1856, had collected (what was said to be, by those who have traveled through the State, in the interest of church and Sunday schools), the largest and best selected library in the State, except one in St. Paul.

He was elected to the first Legislature of the State, in 1857, and there, as at home, he showed his adaptability for the office to which he had been elected, introducing the Agricultural School bill. This bill he saw passed, while he was in the house. Nor did his aim stop here. Realizing the needs for higher education, he introduced in the Legislature a memorial to Congress, which passed that body, asking for an agricultural land grant, for college purposes. He afterwards called the attention of Colonel Cyrus Aldrich, of Minneapolis, then a member of Congress, to this matter, and, through his agitation in that body, the Agricultural and Mechanics' College bill, passed both houses, in 1862.

The bill above referred to, providing for a State Agricultural School, was persistently pushed forward by the Patrons of Husbandry, with Mr. Chowen as one of the leaders of that order, and most ably backed and supported by the faculty of the State University, until they saw established, in connection with the "U," the first, and most complete, Agricultural college of the United States. Mr. Chowen, in connection with the Patrons of Husbandry, also formulated the curriculum of the above named college.

He was the first organizing deputy, in Hennepin County, of the Minnesota Patrons of Husbandry, organizing fourteen granges the first year. He was, also, Master of the State Grange, for six years, and, as such, was a member of the National Patrons of Husbandry. He was a member of Forest lodge, I. O. O. F., at White Haven, Pennsylvania, and, after coming to Minnesota, joined, by card, North Star lodge, of Minneapolis. He committed to memory the entire ritualistic work, of both the Odd Fellows and the Patrons of Husbandry.

In July, 1864, in Company F, Eleventh Minnesota Infantry, he was enlisted, with the rank of sergeant, and assigned to General Thomas' command, Army of the Tennessee. This regiment was stationed at Nashville and Gallatin, Tennessee. They were mustered out, July 11th, 1865, at Fort Snelling.

Mr. Chowen was married, May 25th, 1865, to Mary M. Frear, by whom he has six children, as follows: Ida (Mrs. W. H. Wright, of Mount Rose, Wright County, Minnesota), Dana F., Loren, Betsey (Mrs. Charles M. Miller, Minnetonka), Celeste, and Walter. The latter is a civil engineer, graduated from the Minnesota University.

Mrs. Chowen was born, in Wyoming County, Pennsylvania, September 27th, 1829. Her father, Abraham Frear, was a Methodist minister. Mrs. Chowen died, in July, 1884.

Mr. Chowen is a member of the Universalist society, at Excelsior; a Republican, in politics, and has held many town and county offices. He has served several times as chairman of the Town Board, and, also, from 1882 to 1892, as a member of the Board of County Commissioners, five years as chairman of the Board. He was,



H. H. Hopkins



E. C. Sanders

also, elected a member of the court house commission at the first, and continues a member of that body to the present time. He has also served his township, as Justice of the Peace, and, at the present time, is Town Clerk.

The first marriage in the township of Minnetonka was that of Newton Sperry to Mrs. Waters, at the residence of Mr. Chowen, in the spring of 1857.

HARLEY H. HOPKINS. One of the earliest, as well as one of the most prominent, men in Minnetonka Township, was the late H. H. Hopkins. He was born in the southwest part of Providence County, Rhode Island, at the town of Foster Center, July 30th, 1823. He was a descendant of the illustrious Stephen Hopkins, of Rhode Island, who was a signer of the Declaration of Independence. Stephen Hopkins, L. L. D., was ten times Governor of Rhode Island, from 1754 to 1768, and Chancellor of Brown University. He was born in 1707, and died in 1785. The subject of these lines, went to California, via the isthmus, in 1849, in search of gold, where he remained two years, enduring many hardships and privations. Returning to Rhode Island, he settled at Providence, where he resided until the spring of 1854, when he removed his family, consisting of a wife and two small children, to the then frontier Territory of Minnesota. In a few weeks, he selected a farm, about eight miles west of the Mississippi River (a little south of west of the present city of Minneapolis), which he pre-empted and made his future home. He was very much interested in the growth and prosperity of the community in which he lived, holding many town and county offices. He was a member

of the Board of County Commissioners, in 1865-6. A station on the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railway was established, in 1871, and takes the name of "Hopkins' Station," from Mr. H. H. Hopkins, a prominent farmer of close proximity. Mr. Hopkins spent a large portion of his time, acting as claim agent for the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railway Company. The post office, located at the depot, in 1873, was also named in his honor, and he was appointed postmaster, serving until his death, in 1882.

Mr. Hopkins was a man noted for his uprightness and probity of character; his hospitality to all his fellow men; his kindly feeling towards any who might be in need or in distress, and living a life approximating that worthy maxim, "with malice toward none, and charity for all."

Before ending this chapter of a strong and useful life, it seems fitting, to give the reader an insight into the happy domestic life, which has been, with Mr. Hopkins, as with all men who have achieved success, one of the principal elements. He was married in the spring of 1845, to Eliza A. Randall, who was born, in Rhode Island, March 4th, 1825. She was the daughter of Zephiniah and Mercy (Tillingist) Randall, who were also natives of Rhode Island. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Hopkins, Chester L. and Florinda M. Hopkins, both residing upon the old homestead, at Hopkin's Station.

EDWARD E. SANDS was born, July 26th, 1849, near Christiania, Norway. His parents were Errick E. and Ingeborg (Gilbertson) Sands, who were natives of the same place. His father was a logger, while he resided in Norway. He came to America, in 1859,

settling in Fillmore County, Minnesota, where he soon afterwards purchased a farm, residing there until 1866, at which time he removed to Iowa, and purchased another farm, in Winneshiek County; residing there until 1868, when he removed to Otter Tail County, Minnesota, and took a claim, residing here until his death, in March, 1893. His wife still resides upon this claim.

Edward lived with his father until he left Iowa. He still remained in Iowa, following teaming and threshing, until 1872. He then went to Duluth, Minnesota, where he remained one year, and was married, to Julia Resvold, who was born in Norway, near Bergan. Seven children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Sands, namely: Minnie, William, Etta, Bert, Emma, Arthur and Clifford, all of whom are at home. In the spring following Mr. Sands' marriage, he came to Bloomington Township, Minnesota, where he engaged in selling threshing machine equalizers. This, however, he soon abandoned, and renting a farm, he remained there until 1878.

In the spring of 1879, he purchased his present farm, in Minnetonka Township, where he has one hundred thirty-three acres of the finest farming land, under a high state of cultivation, giving his attention to general farming and stock raising.

Mr. Sands was one of the men who fought for the Union, in the historic regiment from Minnesota. He enlisted in Company A, First Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and fought in the battles of Gettysburg (three days), Cold Harbor, front of Petersburg, New Market Road, Deep Bottom and Bull Pen. His company broke the line, before Petersburg and Richmond, and engaged in the seven day fight to Appomattox.

Mr. Sands was wounded, June 22d, 1864, at New Market Plank Road, by being shot in the temple and jaw. He was sent to Mount Pleasant Hospital, at Washington, District of Columbia, and afterwards obtained a thirty days' furlough. He is a member of Frank Holstead Post, No. 57, at Excelsior, the Lutheran church, and affiliates with the Republican party.



August T. J. Anderson.

BROOKLYN.

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The town of Brooklyn is identical in area with government township 119, range 28, west of the fifth principal meridian. It lies in the northeasterly part of Hennepin County, and is washed, along its entire eastern boundary, by the Mississippi River. Champlin bounds it on the north, Crystal on the south, and Maple Grove on the west. It contains 29,114 acres of land. The surface of the town is level, the river flowing through banks only slightly elevated above high water line. Before it was invaded by the transforming hand of civilization, it contained four considerable prairies, with the intervening tract covered with brush and groves of oaks and poplars. The prairies, naturally, first attracted the attention of the pioneers who attached to them names from their first settlers. First came the Getchells, who gave a name to Getchell's Prairie, in the south, then the Jenkins, in the southwest, Bottineau in the northwest, while the settlers on the prairie in the northeast gave to it a name roughly indicative of its form, "Long," it being four miles in length by one and a half miles in width.

Shingle Creek, the outlet of Eagle Lake, in the town of Maple Grove, flows through the town, from the west, in a serpentine course, traversing its southern half, and widening in sections 26 and 27 into a shallow lake, leaving the town, in a southerly

course, through section 35. The soil is warm and fertile throughout, as deep and rich as that of the timbered districts. It has a mixture of sand, and in the southwest there is a strip of clay land.

Brooklyn is an exclusively agricultural town. With the exception of Osseo, which is a separate municipality, it has no village. Brooklyn Center is the site of two, of the three churches, of a store and post office; but its few residences are only a gathering of farm houses. A mile north of the Center, so called, is the Town House, though its site is some distance south and west of the geographical center of the town. In the early days, farming was pursued in the ordinary way. The prairies, after being broken, were easily cultivated and yielded good crops of wheat and corn. The brush land afforded good pasturage, while the native meadows bore luxuriant crops of grass, and when drained, became the richest and best of tillage land. Dairying was a favorite occupation, while raising cattle and horses was a profitable business.

When the adjacent city (Minneapolis) had grown sufficiently to furnish a market, the farms were gradually transformed into market gardens, until today the entire town is devoted to this pursuit. One traveling along one of the roads leading to the city, in the proper season, will frequently pass wagons loaded with the various pro-

ducts of the gardens, on their way to the city market, where the vegetables are quickly absorbed by the green grocers of the city. In the southern part of the town, some milk dairying is still going on, but the chief business is that of raising vegetables for the city market.

The first claims were made in the town in the spring of 1852, although no surveys had been made. The lands on the west side of the river, above the military reservation, were open to pre-emption claims, and the settlers had but to drive stakes, indicating the boundaries of their possessions, and erect cabins, or shacks, for their shelter. There were no roads; but Indian trails threaded the copses and prairies, and were trodden by the frequent feet of the wandering Chippewas, who were numerous in that part of the country. They were continually on the war path, in search of their hereditary enemy, but seldom molested the white settlers.

Washinton Getchell and his son, Winslow, Amos Berry and Jacob Longfellow made claims at the same time, in the spring of 1852, on the prairie, in the southern part of the township. In July, Pierre Bottineau, Joseph Potvin, Peter Raiche and Peter Garvais made claims on the north-western prairie, and camped for a single night. Ezra Hanscom made his claim, in July, near the Getchell's, commencing the erection of a house, which was completed the following year.

In the fall of 1853, a colony of fourteen families, from Adrian, Michigan, came out, with implements and stock, and settled within a few miles of Osseo. Among them were the well known families of Allen B. Chaffee, H. H. Smith, Thomas Keeley, D. B.

Thayer, Otis H. Brown, Simon B., Jeremiah, John and Job Brown, Homer Rowell, Stephen Roberts, Stephen Caner and John Clark.

About the same time, David Chase and Alonzo Bragdon located on Long Prairie. A. H. Benson took his claim in 1854 and occupied it the following year. Jonathan Estes, J. M. Durnam, N. Crocker, L. R. Palmer and J. P. Plummer came in 1853-4. Hiram Smith, Job Kenneston, Charles Miles, James H. Brown, Stephen Howe, William Cate and J. D. Hervey were early settlers on Long Prairie. Of these names, familiar to the early settlers of the country, most have disappeared from the scene of their former labors. Many have passed away, and some have gone to other parts of the country. Ezra Hanscom still occupies his pioneer farm. The names now prominent in the town are such as C. R. and Samuel Howe, W. W. Wales, Hiram C. Bohanon, Mahlon Green, Joseph Dibb, Andrew Coulter, Charles Ward, Frank Ward, Calvin Smiley, Henry Jeutch, S. Merrill, James Weaver, Henry and Charles Kilmer, Andrew and George H. Smith, George Setzer, Henry Curtis. H. P. Whitney lived for twenty years in Brooklyn, filling important town offices, and now resides not far off, in an adjacent town.

The boundaries of the town were established in 1858, somewhat larger than they are at present. Two tiers of sections were cut off from the south, in 1860, to constitute the town of Crystal Lake. Local government was organized at a town meeting held at the house of Ezra Hanscom, May 11th, 1858. At the first town meeting, one hundred twenty-eight votes were cast. E. T. Alling was chosen Chairman, William Stanchfield and J. P. Plummer, Supervisors; L. T. B.

Andrews, Clerk; Ezra Hanscom, Assessor; James McRay, Collector; H. H. Smith and A. H. Benson, Justices of the Peace; J. M. Durnam and W. D. Getchell, Constables. Long before this time, the town had become well settled and nearly all the lands appropriated. Being thought desirable from their easy cultivation and proximity to the growing city, there were frequent collisions for priority of occupations, and claim jumping was not uncommon.

The Methodist church, now occupying a handsome edifice, at the Center, built in 1866, was organized, in 1855, by the formation of a class of eight members, under the leadership of Rev. J. M. Dow. Preaching services were held at the residences of Mr. Dow and Mr. Plummer—the first a log shanty, and the latter a cabin 12x16 feet in size. A parsonage has since been built. The first pastor was Rev. J. D. Rich, well known as a pious preacher of the Methodist church. The present (1893) pastor is Rev. John W. Powell.

The Brooklyn Center Baptist Church was built in 1868. Its cost was \$2,200 and the parsonage, since built, cost about \$700. Rev. E. E. Sanders is the present pastor.

A third church has been erected, in the east part of the town. It is named Bragdon Memorial Church, in memory of E. J. Bragdon, a private in Company B, Sixth Regiment, Minnesota Infantry, who died, in service, January 3d, 1865, at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, and whose estate was devoted, by his relatives, to the erection of the church. Religious services are held in the church under the auspices of the Free Will Baptist denomination.

The town supports a lodge of the I. O. G. T. and a grange of the Patrons of Husbandry. This society has a

hall 22x42 feet, located at the Center. Much attention is paid, by the intelligent inhabitants of the town, to education. In addition to the ordinary district school, there is an excellent graded school, located on section 25, but accessible to many of the larger pupils of other districts.

Brooklyn furnished its full quota of men for the war, some of whom won distinction and promotion, and a few sleep on southern battlefields.

She has also contributed of her yeomanry to legislative halls, and to the administration of county affairs, and not a few of the pioneers have, in later life, removed to Minneapolis, where they have been among the most valuable and respected citizens.

The present population of Brooklyn is above one thousand five hundred, with not far from three hundred voters.

Among those who came to Brooklyn Township in the first years of its settlement, may be mentioned the following: James Weaver was perhaps the first to make a squatter's claim within the present boundaries of Brooklyn Township. He came into the town, from Fort Ripley, in 1850, and set up a few poles to mark the claim where he resides at the present time. He then left the place and did not return for one year. Ezra Hanscom settled in Brooklyn, in 1852, as did, also, N. Crooker, and John M. Durnam. In 1853, came W. W. Wales and Jonathan Estes. In 1854, came Samuel Howe, Asa Howe, A. H. Benson, Charles Ward, Silas Merrill, who returned East, and came back later, John R. Dunning, R. L. Bennett, and Nathan Getchell. These are about all of the early settlers, who are now living in Brooklyn.

Below will be found a short sketch

of a few of those who are, or have been, prominent in the shaping of the township history.

EZRA HANSCOM was born July 24th, 1821, in Crawford County, Maine; son of Elkanah and Fannie (Munson) Hanscom, who were also natives of Maine. His father died there, and his mother came to Minnesota, dying in Richfield Township.

Mr. Hanscom came to Minnesota in 1852, by the shortest route of those days, and was one month on his way. Made squatter's claim on section 27, town 119, range 21, west, which land he pre-empted, when it came into market, in 1855, and has followed farming as long as he was able to do the work. Elected Supervisor in 1858, serving twelve years; has assessed the town thirty years, and in many other ways rendered most valuable and efficient services to the township.

Married June 26th, 1842, to Mary Dow, also a native of Maine. They have eight children now living, Jella (Mrs. W. H. Shaw); Carrie, teacher, Minneapolis public schools; Addie, Minneapolis; Frank, farmer, Princeton, Minnesota; Fred, farmer, Brooklyn; Walter C., M. D., Minneapolis; William H., druggist, and Herman, also in Minneapolis. Mr. and Mrs. Hanscom celebrated their golden wedding, June 26th, 1892, with their children and ten grandchildren present. They are both enjoying good health, at this writing, two years since that event, and are looking happily forward to years yet to be passed pleasantly together.

WILLIAM W. WALES, born in Irondale County, North Carolina, May 1st, 1828; son of Jacob and Nancy (Denney) Wales, also natives of North

Carolina; removed, 1830, with parents, to Wayne County, Indiana, and, eight years later, to Hancock County. Came to Minnesota, October 19th, 1853; made squatter's claim, on section 34, Brooklyn, in December of that year. Pre-empted that land, and proved up, in the fall of 1860. Married May 30th, 1861, to Sarah E. Gant, native of North Carolina, born July 17th, 1833, and died, October 22d, 1890.

Mr. Wales has always been a Republican, in politics, and though born in the South, of southern parents, was always in favor of freeing the slaves.

LEVI L. GETCHELL, born in Washington County, Maine, September 25th, 1828; came to Minnesota, October, 1856; settled at Forest City, Meeker County, remaining there until 1862. Was one of those who buried the first five victims of the Indians, at the onset of that terrible massacre, at the residence of Howard Baker, at Acton, Meeker County, August 18th, 1862. Returned to Minneapolis in the fall of 1862, and worked in the pineries until 1865. He then went to Maine, but returned in 1867, following lumbering, until 1868, when he purchased land in the southwest part of Brooklyn Township. Was married, 1852, to Helen J. Sprague, born in Penobscott County, Maine. They have one adopted son, who resides with them.

NATHAN H. GETCHELL, born in Gorham, Maine, January 31st, 1813, son of Samuel and Judith (Lenfest) Getchell, also natives of Maine; came to Minnesota, November 12th, 1854, and in 1857, purchased a claim in Brooklyn, where he has since resided; was married 1843, to Miss Anna Connor, of Maine. They have one child living,

Rosa (Mrs. George W. Lawrence), and five deceased. Their oldest son, Alva, enlisted in the army, to go South, but was ordered West, and was killed, at Acton, Meeker County, in the fall of 1862. The next fall, Mr. Getchell had the sad misfortune to lose another son and three daughters, by diphtheria. Mr. Getchell has been Supervisor of the township, and twelve years its Treasurer. He is now well advanced in years, and has deeded a part of his farm to his daughter, Mrs. Lawrence, and Mr. Lawrence carries on the entire farm.

CHARLES H. WARD, born Henniker County, New Hampshire, in 1833; son of Jesse and Sally (Nichols) Ward, natives of New Hampshire, at which place they died.

Mr. Ward removed from Concord, New Hampshire, to Brooklyn Township, in June, 1854; made two claims, which he sold, and, at the time of his brother's death, purchased his brother's claim and married his widow, by whom he has one child. He was elected Assessor, in 1874, and County Commissioner, in 1875, serving in the latter office, for six years. He has been Treasurer of his school district for twenty-five years; also is a member of the A. F. and A. M.

ANDREW J. SMITH was born in Lenoxy County, Michigan, at a town called Jackson Mills, November 28th, 1844; the son of Horace H. and Lois C. (Shepard) Smith, who were natives of Vermont. He moved, with his parents, to New York, then to Michigan, and, in May, 1854, to Brooklyn Township. His father pre-empted the one hundred sixty acres where Andrew now lives, and resided in Brook-

lyn until twelve years ago, when they removed to Kansas, where they now reside.

Andrew received his education in Michigan and in Hennepin County, and at the age of eighteen years, was appointed assistant, in the paymaster's department, with his uncle, Major D. C. Smith, who enlisted as Second Lieutenant, in the first Minnesota, and was shot at Memphis, Tennessee. After eight months' service, he returned to Minnesota, and, although he has attended to a large and highly productive farm, he has also spent a large part of his time in the pineries, cutting and hauling logs, and contracting grading upon public roads.

He was married to Esther R. Thomas, by whom he had two children; the mother dying three years after their marriage. He was again married to Georgia I. Russell, who is the mother of four girls and two boys, five of whom are living. Mr. Smith served in the State Legislature, from 1877 to 1879. He owns a very large and well cultivated farm of two hundred twenty acres, in Brooklyn Township, and is one of the most progressive men in the community.

GEORGE H. SMITH, a brother of Andrew J. (whose parents are given above), was born in New York, April 11th, 1843; came to Minnesota, with his parents, and is, at the present time, a very prosperous farmer in Brooklyn Township. He has been a contractor, in railroad grading. In 1880, he worked upon the building of the Great Northern Railroad, and, in 1881, upon the Manitoba and Canadian Pacific. He has also spent twelve or fourteen winters in the Minnesota lumber woods.

He was married, at the age of twenty years, April, 1863, to Frances I. Thomas, who became the mother of four children, three of whom are now living, and died in 1876. He was again married in 1880, to Flora Johnson, who is now the mother of three children, all of whom are living. Mr. Smith enlisted in November, 1861, in Company D, First Regiment, Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and was with the regiment through twenty-five different battles, and until the battle of Fredricksburg. He is a member of the A. F. and A. M. and Eastern Star, also the G. A. R., at Osseo.

FRANK F. WARD, born April 1st, 1841, in Henniker County, New Hampshire; received his education at the academy at Concord, New Hampshire. During the administration of Franklin Pierce, Mr. Ward worked, under Jacob Carter, postmaster, in the Concord post office, for three years, and in May, 1857, came to Minneapolis, where he began farming, threshing and stock raising. About the year 1864, he purchased a farm, in Brooklyn Township; has also dealt extensively in blooded stock, and done some speculating.

Mr. Ward, was married, in May, 1862, to Carrie I. Curtis, daughter of Nathan and Hannah Curtis, who were of English descent. Mr. Ward has two children now living, namely: Alice C. (Mrs. Oscar Smith) and George F., who carries on his father's farm. Mrs. Ward died in the fall of 1893. Mr. Ward is a member of the A. O. U. W.; has served two terms as Township Supervisor, and is, at the present time, Deputy Sheriff of Hennepin County.

EMMIT M. RATHBUN was born in Huron County, Ohio, September 24th,

1848; is a son of Eber M. and Dorcas (Cluxton) Rathbun, who were natives of New York, and now reside in Anoka County, Minnesota.

Mr. Rathbun came to Minnesota, in the spring of 1857, and settled on his present farm, in the northeastern part of Brooklyn Township, in 1874. He was married, in June of that year, to Blanche S. Goodale, of Maine, and has two children, Nellie I. and Junie E. He has been a member of the Town Board for nine years, five of which he was chairman. He has always been a strong supporter of the Republican party; a member of the A. O. U. W., and the Free Will Baptist church, of Brooklyn.

JOHN W. GOODALE is a native of the Provinces, and reared in Maine. He married Nancy R. Willis, and, coming to Brooklyn, in 1853, took a squatter's claim, near Brooklyn Center, which he sold, in 1857, and returned to Maine. In 1858, he again came to Minnesota, residing in Crystal Lake, until 1870, at which time he again made his home in Brooklyn. Some years ago, he and his faithful wife went to live with their son-in-law, E. M. Rathbun, where Mr. Goodale still resides, his wife having died April 29th, 1889.

JAMES WEAVER was born, March 25th, 1823, in the Province of New Brunswick. His parents were Francis and Mary (Arbo) Weaver, the former a native of Pennsylvania, of Dutch stock, and the latter a native of New Brunswick. James Weaver left New Brunswick when twenty years of age, and having learned the trade of ship carpenter, in the Provinces, went to Bangor, Maine, where he began working at his trade, and, later on,

worked one year in Portland, Maine. Following the tide of emigration, he came to Chicago, and from there walked to Dubuque, Iowa, at which place he arrived late in the fall, finding one foot of snow upon the ground, and engaged work in the lead mines, until spring. In 1847, he came up the Mississippi River, to St. Paul, on the steamer *Franklin* No. 2. Coming from St. Paul to St. Anthony, he found several had engaged teams, to go to Fort Ripley, and joined the party, remaining there three years, building the fort. Returned to what is now Brooklyn Township, and made a squatter's claim, on his present farm, by cutting two trees, and marking thereon his name. After camping here one night, he left the place for one year. Returning, in 1851, he built a shanty, and cut cord wood for two years; then engaged in lumbering for two years. He was married, in 1854. He pre-empted his farm, in 1855, and engaged in farming and contracting.

J. B. JOHNSON came to Brooklyn, in 1865, and engaged in work upon a farm, for a short time, and then engaged in gardening, for himself. Later on, he went to Osakis, Douglas County, Minnesota, where he was engaged in the mercantile business, for three years. Returning to Brooklyn Township, he engaged in the same business, at Warwick, and the next year was appointed postmaster, holding the office to the present time.

July 1st, 1894, his store, house and outer buildings were all burned, causing a loss of \$4,000, above insurance, but he at once rebuilt, and resumed trade. Was married, in 1877, to Mary P. Schie, by whom he has four children, two living and two deceased. He is a prominent and active member of the Lutheran church and the A. O. U. W.

CHRISTIAN JOHNSON, a brother of J. B., came to Brooklyn, from Norway, in 1865. He worked, for a time, upon a farm and began gardening for himself, in 1881. At this business he has been very successful, and is now the owner of twenty acres of fine land; also rents sixty acres. He has been three times married; first, to Bessie Wald, in 1882, by whom he had one child. His wife died eleven months after their marriage, and, three years later, he married Geaney Husby. One child was born, who died at the age of eighteen months. This wife died in a year and a half from their marriage, and he was again married to Jenney Johnson, in the fall of 1888. Mr. Johnson is a prominent member of the Lutheran church.

OLE HALVERSON was born in the central part of Norway, March 20th, 1844. He was educated at his native place, and, in 1869, emigrated to America, arriving at Brooklyn Township, Minnesota, July 8th, of that year. He purchased a farm in this township, in 1873, and, for several years, he dealt extensively in hay, usually selling two hundred loads a year, in Minneapolis. About 1888, Mr. Halverson began gardening, and has continued that work, with good success, to the present time.

He was married, June 24th, 1877, to Olevia Nervik. They are members of the Lutheran church, and Mr. Halverson is a Republican in politics, having served his township as Supervisor for seven years.

CHRIST SWANSON was born in Norway, January 29th, 1839; educated there and learned the tailor's trade. July 26th, 1868, he came to Minneapolis, where he worked three summers, leaving his family in Brooklyn Town-

ship. In the spring of 1871, he went to Jackson County, remaining there five years. Returning to Minneapolis, he worked several summers in a brick yard. In the spring of 1881, he purchased a farm, in Brooklyn, and, in the fall, built a house upon it, rebuilding the same in the spring of 1893, and in the winter of '93-4 he finished the house throughout, himself, and now has a large and beautiful home.

He was married, in 1864, to Kirsten Oederson; had two children, one of whom is living. His wife died in the spring of 1872, and in 1882 he was again married, to Jennie Olson.

J. J. EIDEM was born in Norway, and resided there until 1866, at which time he came to America; purchased one hundred acres of fine farming land in Brooklyn, in 1877, upon which he has placed a fine lot of buildings, and where he does a general farming business.

He was married, when twenty-two years of age, to Isabell Hanson, of Norway. They have had fourteen children, nine of whom are living. He is a member of the Lutheran church, and affiliates with the Republican party.

FORT SNELLING.

By R. J. Baldwin.

Many allusions have been made in the History of Minneapolis, and in the pages of this volume, to the ancient military post. Although it is not subject to the civil jurisdiction of Hennepin County, it is situated within its limits, and a brief account of its establishment and history is necessary, to a complete history of the county.

The following report, from the archives of the post, gives a succinct history of the military reservation and of the fort:

FORT SNELLING, MINNESOTA, }
December 4th, 1879. }

*To the Post Adjutant, Fort Snelling,
Minnesota:*

SIR:—Pursuant to instructions from the commanding officer, Fort Snelling, Minnesota, I have the honor to submit the following report, viz: In 1805, Lieutenant Zebulon Montgomery Pike, United States army, was sent out to explore the upper Mississippi River, to expel British traders who might be found violating United States laws, and to make treaties with the Indians. On the 21st of September, 1805, he encamped on what is now known as Pike Island, at the junction of the Mississippi and Minnesota (then St. Peters) Rivers. Two days after, he obtained, by the treaty with the Sioux nation, a tract of land, for a military reservation, which was described as follows: "From below the confluence of the Mississippi and St. Peters, up the Mississippi, to include the Falls of St. Anthony, extending nine miles on each side of the river." By this treaty, as ratified by the Senate, the United States stipulated to pay \$2,000 for the lands thus ceded.

The reserve, thus purchased by Lieutenant Pike, was not used, for military purposes, until February 10th, 1819, at which time, to cause the power of the United States government to be fully acknowledged by the Indians and settlers of the Northwest, to prevent Lord Selkirk, the Hudson Bay Company, and others, from establishing trading posts on United States territory, to better the condition of the Indians, and to develop the resources of the country, it was thought expedient to establish a military post near the junction of the Mississippi and the St. Peters. Accordingly, part of the Fifth United States Infantry, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Leavenworth, was despatched to select a site and erect a post. They arrived at the St. Peters in September (1819), and went into cantonment on the south side of it, near where the town of Mendota now stands.

The first monthly report was rendered for September, 1819. During the ensuing winter (1819-20) scurvy raged amongst the troops, referring to which, General H. H. Sibley, in his address before the Minnesota Historical Society, says: "So sudden was the attack that soldiers apparently in good health when they retired at night, were found dead in the morning. One man, who was relieved from his tour of continued duty, and stretched himself upon a bench, when he was called, four hours after, to resume his duties, was found lifeless."

In May, 1820, the command left their cantonment, crossed the St. Peters, and went into summer camp at a spring, near the old Baker trading house, and about two miles above the present site of Fort Snelling. This

was called "Camp Cold Water." During the summer the men were busily engaged in procuring logs and other necessary materials for the work. All preparations were being made to commence building the new post, which was called "Fort St. Anthony;" the site selected being that of the present military cemetery. But in August, 1820, Colonel Josiah Snelling, Fifth United States Infantry, having arrived and assumed command, selected the site where Fort Snelling now stands. Work steadily progressed, the troops performing the labor, and on September 10th, 1820, the corner stone of Fort St. Anthony was laid, with due ceremony.

During the following winter (1820-21), the buildings of the new post not being habitable, the troops were quartered in the cantonment of the preceding winter.

The first measured distance between Fort St. Anthony and Fort Crawford (Prairie du Chien), was taken in February, 1822, and was given as two hundred four miles.

Work on the post was pushed forward with all possible speed. The buildings were made of logs, and first occupied in October, 1822.

The first steamboat, the *Virginia*, arrived at the post in 1823.

A sawmill was built, the first in Minnesota, by troops from the post, in 1822, and the first lumber ever sawed on the Mississippi River was for use in the construction of the fort. Minneapolis now includes the mill site.

The post continued to be called Fort St. Anthony until 1824, when, upon the recommendation of General Scott, United States army, who inspected the fort, it was named Fort Snelling, in honor of its founder.

In 1830, stone buildings were erected for a four company infantry post, also a stone hospital and a stone wall, nine feet high, surrounding the post. These buildings were not actually completed, however, until after the Mexican War.

Notwithstanding the treaty made by Lieutenant Pike, the Indian title to the Fort Snelling Reservation did

not cease until the treaty of 1837, which was ratified by the Senate in 1838, and by which the Indian claim to all lands east of the Mississippi, including said reservation, ceased.

In 1836, before the Indian title ceased, many settlers located on the reservations, on the left bank of the Mississippi.

On October 21st, 1839, the President of the United States issued an order, by virtue of the act of March 3d, 1807, "An act to prevent settlements being made on lands ceded to the United States, until authorized by law," directing the United States Marshal to remove squatters from the Fort Snelling reserve, and, if necessary, to call on the commanding officer at Fort Snelling for troops to assist him in executing his order. Accordingly, on the 6th of May, 1840, a few of these settlers, having received the necessary notice, were forcibly removed by the Marshal, assisted by United States troops from the fort.

In 1837, Mr. Faribault presented a claim for Pike Island, part of the reservation purchased by Lieutenant Pike, in 1805. This claim was based on a treaty made by him with the Dakotas, in 1820.

A military reservation of seven thousand acres, at Fort Snelling, Minnesota, was set aside, by the President, on May 25th, 1853. In November, following, the President amended his act of May 25th, and reduced the reservation to about six thousand acres.

The first map of the Fort Snelling reserve was made by First Lieutenant James U. Abert, Corps Engineer, in October, 1853.

Pursuant to the act of March 3d, 1857, which extended the provisions of the act of March 19th, 1819, authorizing the sale of certain military sites, the Secretary of War sold the Fort Snelling reserve, excepting two small tracts, to Mr. Franklin Steele. The articles of agreement between the board, appointed for the purpose, on the part of the United States, and Mr. Steele, were dated June 6th, 1857, and were approved on the 2d day of July

following. The reservation and buildings thereon were sold for \$90,000, one-third to be paid July 10th, 1857, the balance in two equal yearly instalments. The first payment (\$30,000) was actually made July 25th, 1857, on which date Mr. Steele, in pursuance of military authority, took possession of said property. The troops were withdrawn from the post previous to Mr. Steele's occupancy thereof.

Mr. Steele having made default in the two remaining payments, the United States entered into possession and occupancy of the reservation and post, on April 23d, 1861.

By act of August 26th, 1862, the Fort Snelling reservation was reduced and defined as follows: "Beginning at the middle of the channel of the Mississippi River, below Pike Island; thence ascending along the channel of said river in such direction as to include all the islands of the river to the mouth of Brown's Creek; thence up said creek to Rice Lake; thence through the middle of Rice Lake to the outlet of Lake Amelia; thence through said outlet and the middle of Lake Amelia to the outlet of Mother Lake; thence through said outlet and the middle of Mother Lake to the outlet of Duck Lake; thence through said outlet and the middle of Duck Lake to the southern extremity of Duck Lake; thence, in a line due south, to the middle of channel of the St. Peters River; thence down said river so as to include all the islands to the middle of the channel of the Mississippi River; reserving further, for military purposes, a quarter section on the right bank of the St. Peters River, at the present ferry, and also a quarter section on the left bank of the Mississippi River, at the present ferry across that stream."

Mr. Steele presented, on February 6th, 1868, a claim against the United States government, for the possession and occupancy, by United States troops, of said post and reservation; which claim exceeded in amount the original purchase with interest.

By act of May 7th, 1870, the Secretary of War was authorized "To select

and set apart for a permanent military post, so much of the military reservation of Fort Snelling, not less than one thousand acres, as the public interest may require for that purpose, and to quiet the title to said reservation, and to settle all claims in relation thereto, and for the use and occupation thereof, upon the principles of equity." In pursuance of which act, the Secretary of War set apart, for a permanent military reservation, fifteen hundred thirty-one and twenty hundredths acres, defined as follows:

"Beginning at a point where the south line of the northeast quarter of section 32, township 28, north, of range 23, west of the fourth principal meridian, intersects the middle of the main channel of the Minnesota River; thence west to the southwest corner of the northwest quarter of section 32, town and range aforesaid; thence north to the northwest corner of section 20, town and range aforesaid; thence east to middle of the main channel of the Mississippi River; thence along the main channel of the Mississippi River and the confluence of the Mississippi and Minnesota Rivers, at the head of Pike Island, and the middle of the Minnesota River, to the place of beginning, including the officers' quarters, barracks, etc."

A reserve of ten acres, granted by the United States to the Catholic church, at Mendota, for a cemetery, was also reserved. Mr. Steele executed full release of all claims whatsoever to this property, and for the use or occupation of all property sold to him, per agreement dated June 6th, 1857; in consideration of which, the United States released Mr. Steele from all indebtedness on the purchase made by him and granted and conveyed to him the remainder of the so-called Fort Snelling reservation (excepting one small tract), which is described as follows:

All of sections 19, 30 and 31, and all that part of section 18 lying south of Minnehaha Creek, and all that part of section 17 lying south of Minnehaha Creek and west of the Mississippi

River, all that portion of section 20, lying east of the main channel of the Mississippi River, including the islands east of said main channel, and the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter, and all that portion of the southwest quarter and of the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section 21 which lies east or northeast of the main channel of the Mississippi River, and all those portions of sections 21, 22 and 28 lying on Pike Island (so called), being the entire island, and all that other portion of section 28 which lies east and south of the Minnesota River, except twenty acres, being the south half of the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of said section, the same being reserved for a Catholic church and burial ground, where the church and burial ground now are; all that portion of the south half and of the south half of the north half of section 32 which lies west or northwest of the Minnesota River; all the above described lands being in township 28, north, of range 23, west of the fourth principal meridian. Also all that portion of section 13 lying south of Minnehaha and Rice Lake and east of the creek running between said Rice Lake and Lake Amelia, and east of said Lake Amelia, and all land in section 12 that may be included in said boundaries; all of section 24 lying east of the western boundary of said reservation ('reserve selected') and any portion of section 23 that lies east of the creek, joining Mother Lake and Lake Amelia, and the east half of section 25, and the east half of sections 36, all in township 28, north, of range 24, west of the fourth meridian; also all that portion of section 5 which lies west or northwest of the Minnesota River; all of section 6; all that portion of section 7 which lies north of the Minnesota River, and all those portions of sections 8 and 18 which lie west and north of the Minnesota River; all in township 27, north, of range 23, west; also the east half of section 1, and the east half of section 12, and all that portion of the east half of section 13 which lies north and east

of the Minnesota River; all in township 27, north, of range 24, west."

The action of the Secretary of War in selecting said reservation and buildings and conveying the above specified lands to Mr. Steele, was approved, by the President, on January 4th, 1871.

A stone prison was erected, during the War of the Rebellion, which is now used as a commissary storehouse.

The old stone hospital is now used for offices and laundress' quarters. The new hospital is just completed.

Fort Snelling is situated on a high bluff on the right bank of the Mississippi, in latitude 44 degrees, 52 minutes, 46 seconds, north, and longitude 93 degrees, 4 minutes, 54 seconds, west. It is an irregular shaped bastioned redoubt.

A wagon road runs entirely around the post, and is eight feet below the parade at the gorge, but gradually arrives on the same level at the shoulder angle.

The old post is almost enclosed by five buildings and in form is nearly a rhombus, with a tower at each angle.

A new two-story barracks, for six companies of infantry and sixteen sets of officers' quarters, was built during 1878. The east tower, stone wall and old guard house, have been torn down. The commanding officer's quarters have been remodeled during the current year.

The water is obtained from a spring about three-quarters of a mile from the post, by means of water wagons. Water is also obtained from the Minnesota River, being forced through pipes, by an engine, into a large tank, on the west side of the parade grounds, but the water thus obtained is unfit for drinking purposes. During extreme cold weather the water pipes freeze up, rendering it impossible to refill the tank except during the open weather.

There is a post office, a telegraph office and a railroad station at the post.

The nearest supply depots are at St. Paul, four miles distant from the post,

by wagon road, and six miles by railroad. A bridge is building across the Mississippi River at the post.

Forage and fuel are obtained by contract. The post and company gardens supply vegetables for the garrison.

The armament consists of two three inch rifled cannon, with carriages, model of 1861. The present strength of the garrison is sixteen commissioned officers and three hundred fourteen enlisted men.

It is impossible to obtain, from the records of the post, the various expenditures for barracks and quarters, and repairs of same, for any definite period. All that I have been able to obtain is that \$35,000 was appropriated for barracks and quarters in 1878.

It is presumed, however, that the required information can be obtained at the Quartermaster General's office. The work practically (with few exceptions), has been performed by the labor of the troops and the cost to the government cannot be correctly estimated.

A site has been selected, on the Fort Snelling reservation, upon which to erect buildings for the headquarters of the department.

The records of the post are incomplete. It seems, from all attainable evidence, that the records were removed, in 1857, when the troops were withdrawn, and have not been returned. It further appears that these records had not been received by the Adjutant General of the army prior to July 18th, 1866.

The last board of officers appointed to investigate claims on the Fort Snelling reservation met pursuant to Special Orders No. 278, Adjutant General's office, dated October 17th, 1870. I have been unable to find any general order referring to the reservation of 1853 or 1862 or referring to lands sold in 1857 and 1870.

The reservation of 1870 was announced in General Order, No. 66, Adjutant General's office, of that year, and was first surveyed by Captain

D. P. Heap, Corps of Engineers, on April 13th, 1871. A new line, for the southern boundary, was run by First Lieutenant Edward Maguire, Corps of Engineers, on May 7th, 1877.

I respectfully submit the foregoing, believing it will cover a few of the points required.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. R. DOUGLAS,
Second Lieutenant
Seventh Infantry.

Soon after the foregoing report was made, extensive improvements were made upon the government property. A bakery, a commission storehouse, and a stable were erected, upon the plateau west of the fort. A rifle range was established, where the troops are exercised in the use of their weapons, and where actual encampments, for rifle practice, are held.

In 1866, the use of the military post was greatly enlarged by the establishment of the Department of Dakota. It includes the States of Montana and the Dakotas, as well as Minnesota, and is under command of a Major-General of the United States army. The object of the department is to facilitate the movement of troops, the distribution of supplies, etc.

The grounds upon the reservation, westerly of the post, and along the high bank of the Minnesota River have been handsomely laid out and traversed by a paved boulevard, planted with trees, and adorned with shrubbery and flowers. A handsome and extensive headquarters building, of rock, has been erected. A small chapel, and more than a dozen handsome brick dwellings, for residences of officers, line the boulevard. They present a novel and handsome appearance.

LAKES.

By R. J. Baldwin.

Its lacustral feature is a marked characteristic of the topography of Hennepin County, as it is of the entire upper half of the State of Minnesota. There are scattered over its surface at least forty named lakes and the lesser pools and tiny lakelets, many bearing local names, amount to hundreds. They constitute charming embellishments of the scenery and are of great value to the pastoral and agricultural occupations of the inhabitants. From the broad expanse of Minnetonka to the emerald pool shining like a gem in its setting of meadow or nestling in the hollow of surrounding hills, each has a peculiar beauty; while in outline and surrounding they present an endless variety of fascinating beauty. Many of them are surrounded by forest, while nearly all have preserved a fringe of trees upon one side, even when lying in the level expanse of the prairie. The larger lakes have beaches of clean sand or rounded pebbles and are quite free from fallen timber and upturned roots. The smaller are often set in the midst of meadows, whose boggy and saturated soil nourish a rank growth of coarse grasses and reeds and render approach to the rippling water quite difficult. All are abundantly stocked with fish, and furnish, in the season, resorts for wild fowl who stay, in their semi-annual migrations, to refresh themselves in the placid waters.

In the older civilization, lakes have furnished themes for many entrancing descriptions of natural scenery and have inspired some of the choicest flights of the poetic muse. Who, with the slightest familiarity with the English poets, has not been thrilled by the pictures of mountain lakes springing like enchantment from the word canvas of Sir Walter Scott, or been soothed by the lines of Wordsworth, as he wanders among the lakes of Westmoreland, or kindled into ecstasy by the ringing cantos of Byron, among the wild and craggy shores of the lakes of Switzerland?

The inland waters of Minnesota have been brought to familiar knowledge too recently to have woven their picturesque scenery into our national poetry; but before the advent of civilization while their waters were the sole possession of the red men, how many legends of love and faith have twined about the limpid waters and peopled them with the mysterious spirits of the unseen? We are left to conjecture what were the vivid impressions which attached to so many of our lakes names that will forever cleave to them.

"Their names are on your waters;
Ye may not wash them out."

From the farthest coast of New England, through New York, the Canadas, Michigan and Minnesota, to the uttermost shores of the Oregon, the

Iroquois, the Hurons, the Dakotas, and whatever tribe dominated the vicinity, the aborigines have indelibly stamped names upon the scenery of the country, especially upon its lakes.

The origin of the lakes of the prairies has been a subject of much curious speculation and of much careful study among the geologists. Doubtless various agencies have contributed to their formation in different parts of the country. The clogging up of water courses is an obvious cause of many of the inland lakes of the Eastern States, but the frequency of their occurrence on the high plateau of the country south and west of the great lakes suggests other origins. That which has sanction of the most thorough scientific investigation makes them a product of one of the great ice inundations when the stupendous plough share of the glacier turned deep furrows in the yielding sub-soil of the uplands and sifting down its clay, sand and rocky fragments, filled the deep excavation with impervious materials and, gathering the overflowing waters, left, in permanent form, the many lakes which now mirror the landscape. It was in long past æons. Since the retreating glacier exposed the land to sunshine and shower, vegetation has flourished and decayed, sedimentation has slowly filled the furrows, converting many of the shallower lakes into marshes, and, again, into meadows. Since civilization has opened its farms, cut out the forests, ploughed and cultivated the ground and thus cut off much of the supply of surface and percolating waters, the process of conversion has been accelerated. The water supply of the larger lakes has become precarious and the

time may be anticipated as not far in the future when the pools and smaller lakes will have disappeared from the landscape.

LAKE MINNETONKA, in size one of the larger inland lakes of the State, holds the scepter of royalty amongst the lakes of Hennepin County, and is surpassed, in picturesque beauty, by few, if any, anywhere. In primeval times it was entirely surrounded by the broad belt called the "Big Woods," composed of deciduous trees, sweeping from the Mississippi River, southwest, across the State; and at the present time, although many farms have been opened on its shores, and villages, villas and cottages are grouped around its lovely bays, the sheen of the woods is the prevailing feature of its landscape. Its lines are nowhere monotonous. Gently sloping hills, carry their umbrageous covering to the farthest limit of vision, while precipitous bluffs alternate with pebbly beaches, and these are separated by reedy shallows or lily covered expanses. The oarsman may urge his skiff for days among the intricate bays, and through the branching arms, amidst ever varying scenery. The yachtsman may spread his sail to the fickle breeze with little assurance of making a complete circuit during the daylight hours; while the steamboat and launch find the hours of the day none too many to explore its principal shores.

In extreme length, from east to west, the lake extends about eleven miles and is something over six miles in width. It covers more than half of the original township of Excelsior and extends into Minnetristra and Minnetonka. Its extreme irregularity of deep bays, branching arms and intruding peninsulas give an outline

that is accurately symbolized by no form of the animate or inanimate creation. Could one conceive an octopod with a better developed body and less penetrating tentacles, he might form an image of the shape of this matchless lake. Should a blotch of ink be dropped upon white paper it would scarcely sprawl into so grotesque a form. There is an upper and lower lake connected by a narrow channel which, in late years, has been improved into a navigable canal. From the main body, deep bays penetrate far into the forest. Since settlements began, about forty years ago, these have taken names, chiefly from settlers in their vicinity. There is Halsted, on the extreme west, and Gray's on the east. Between them, on the south, are Robinson's, St. Louis, Carson's, St. Alban's, Excelsior, and Gideon's. On the north, Wayzata, Brown's, Smith's, Crystal and Holmes', and the far reaching North Arm, with its appendages of Maxwell and Stubb's Bays.

Long points of land shoot their slender fingers far out into the waters. Look-Out Point extends its hand towards Spirit Island, from the north, and almost clasps Breezy Point, which advances from the south shore, forming, within their eastern enclosure, Wayzata Bay. Farther west, Starvation Point points the way to Big Island. The repulsive name has given way to Orono since George A. Brackett made it the site of one of the airy cottages that now surround the great lake. Then come Huntington's Point and Bay View, and, on the south, Bickford's, Grand View, and Stetson's Points, and, jutting far into the Upper Lake, are Pelican, Cedar, Hardscrabble, Locke's and Howard's Points. The Upper Lake has Car-

men's, West Arm, Harrison, Cook's and Smithtown Bays. Big Island, containing about a section of land, interposes its attenuated form between Excelsior and Orono, and, close beside it, nestles, in leafy beauty, Brightwood, a little islet appropriated years ago as the summer home of H. A. Gale. In the Upper Lake, are Enchanted Island, Shady Isle, Dunlap, Spray, Wild Goose, Crane and Eagle Islands. These points, islands and bays are favorite sites for summer cottages, which have sprung up on every pretty spot, with their appendages of boat and bath houses, wharves, and anchorages. The pioneer cottager was S. C. Gale, who built and occupied a cottage at Maplewood as early as 1869. Near each cluster of cottages one sees a bevy of small rowboats, with yachts riding idly at anchor, with their white wings folded, except when a regatta summons the Minnetonka squadron to spread its canvas, and, with shining spars and gleaming sails, cut the blue waters from buoy to buoy, in the well contested race.

The waters of Lake Minnetonka are well stocked with fish. The favorite of the anglers are pickerel and bass, the former sometimes reaching fifteen pounds and the latter from two to five. They take the troll, and are an eager and gamey fish. For still fishing, there are the perch, rock bass, sun fish, herring and bullhead. It is remarkable that notwithstanding the vast numbers taken out of the water each season, the supply does not become exhausted. In the season, the waters are a resort of water fowl, resting for a time in their migrations. A few of the smaller sorts breed upon the lake. In the Upper Lake, an island is the home of numerous heron. The

loon finds in the placid waters a favorite fishing ground, and his bugle cry is heard with startling distinctness, even when his form can not be distinguished.

The flora of the surrounding region is varied and often brilliant. The fragrant white water lily floats over shallows, the golden rod and sun flower paint the copses with their yellow tints, the sumacs flame with their brilliant scarlet, while, in the autumn, the maples, ash and poplars clothe the woods with brilliant and varied colors.

At any season, except when the waters are ice-bound, a sail across the lake, around its points and through its sheltered bays, or a drive around its shores, furnishes diversions rarely to be found. If the wild setting of the Trossacks, or the crags and Alpine heights of Como and Luzerne, do not cast dark shadows over the waters, the quiet and vivid scenery of wooded hills, emerald islands and intricate reaches of interlocking waters, form a sight not less picturesque and enchanting. Besides the cottages that furnish so many and delightful summer homes, the transient public is cared for in summer hotels of elegance and comfort. The Lafayette, at Minnetonka Beach, Lake Park, on the west shore, and St. Louis, on the south, are among the best of summer resort hotels, while a multitude of boarding houses of greater or less comfort furnish entertainment to thousands of less exacting guests.

The Great Northern, Milwaukee, and Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroads run to the lake, and by one or the other all points are easily accessible. The lake is reached by a drive of a little over ten miles from Minneapolis. Several roads have been built by the

county, in addition to the old highways, running through a pleasant country. To those who have the leisure and facilities, the drive is not the least pleasant mode of approach to the lake.

Minnetonka is a name bequeathed to the lake by the aborigines of the country. Its signification is said to be "large water;" some render it "strong water." Whether the magnitude of the lake, or the power of its waves when vexed by an occasional tornado, suggested the appellation, is not clear. The writer thought the latter, when, upon a visit nearly forty years ago, he rowed a heavy boat from Excelsior to Wayzata. Attempting to round the point near where the Fergusons had opened a clearing, the strong waves repeatedly beat him back, and he was only able to pass it by going ashore and towing. The lake was a favorite resort of the Indians, though it is not known that they had any permanent settlements upon its shores. Numerous burial mounds are found, especially about Gideon's Bay, covered with aged trees. Since the latter part of the seventeenth century, it has been known to the *couriers des bois*, who, in the pursuit of peltries threaded all the water courses, and traversed the plains from Lake Superior to Hudson's Bay and the Rocky Mountains. But neither Indian nor *voyageur* has left any written memorial of his visit. Many years ago, Mr. J. S. Letford, of Carver, found in the forest some miles southwest of the lake, the remains of a loghouse of two stories, without door or windows, and near by it he cut down a maple tree, in the heart of which, encircled by a hundred fifty years' growth, he found a pistol, of French manufacture, mute witness of the bold

explorers of the time of Louis XIV, and his American regent, Frontenac. The early settlers learned of the lake from the Indians and *voyageurs*. Three years after the arrival of the garrison to build a fort at the mouth of the St. Peters River, in May, 1822, a party of four, two of whose names are given as John (?) Snelling and J. R. Brown, doubtless soldiers at Fort St. Anthony (now Snelling), ascended the stream which forms the outlet of Lake Minnetonka, then called Brown's Creek, but now known throughout the reading world as Minnehaha, and made the first authentic discovery of the lake. They penetrated to the Upper Lake and camped on one of its islands. This J. R. Brown was a soldier at Fort Snelling, who made a claim at the mouth of the creek and gave to it his name, and should not be confounded with Hon. Joseph R. Brown, who was a trader in early times, and a prominent man in the early history of Minnesota Territory.

During the next twenty-nine years no visits to the lake are recorded and the memory of it almost faded out. Its existence was known, by tradition, to the early settlers of the country. General Sibley, Martin McLeod, Franklin Steele, the missionaries, traders and officers at the fort knew of it and some of them doubtless visited it, but have left no memorial. The next recorded visit to the lake was made, in the fall of 1851, by George Davis, who still resides at Minneapolis, accompanied by two companions, whom he only remembers by the names of Dave and Henry. They passed along the south shore, camping on the site of Excelsior. Pursuing their exploration westward, they reached the edge of the great prairie, west of the "Big Woods," where they

saw herds of buffaloes feeding. On their return, they passed on the north shore, thus making the entire circuit of the lake.

The following spring, 1852, Simon Stevens and Calvin Tuttle visited the lake, and, during the summer, the former took up a claim on the outlet, and, soon afterwards, settlements were made at Excelsior and Wayzata, as is elsewhere particularly mentioned.

In the early days of settlement, Governor Ramsey visited the lake several times. Upon the first occasion, he learned the name that the Indians applied to it and confirmed it as its official name. The Governor again visited the lake, about 1859, with a number of gentlemen, of whom the writer was one. The occasion was the christening of the first steamboat launched upon the waters, which was built by Rev. Charles Galpin and named the *Governor Ramsey*. It had paddle wheels, with a boiler and engine intended for a sawmill. The trial trip bore the little party around Big Island, waking the echoes with shrill blasts of its whistle, and returned in safety to the starting place, at Excelsior, where the late Judge Cornell awaited, with solicitude, its return, having been unwilling to trust himself upon the frail vessel. This was the pioneer of a large fleet of trading and pleasure steamers which have since traversed the waters.

The lake has chiefly been a resort for pleasure and recreation, yet some sad tragedies have cast momentary shadows over the scene of usual gaiety. William Lithgow, a young man of refinement, from the vicinity of Boston, made a claim, in the spring of 1853, on the site of the State fruit farm. He had a fine sailboat built.

The year following, attempting a trip, his little boat foundered, before the blast of a tornado, and he lost his life.

William H. Ferguson, who settled, with his young wife and two children, in 1854, on the south shore, dropped through the treacherous ice, while crossing the Excelsior Bay, in the fall of 1857, and was drowned.

In 1855, Frank W. Halsted built a cabin at the furthest point of the Upper Lake, where he lived in quiet seclusion, amid his books, extending generous hospitality to all comers. Joining the navy, he served with distinction through the war, retiring with the rank of captain. Returning to his loved retreat, he built, upon the site of his cabin the "Hermitage," where he lived for ten years, enjoying the visits of friends and strangers—a genial, cultivated gentleman. In June, 1876, he disappeared from his home, and, a few days afterward, his body was found in the lake, under such circumstances as induced the jury of inquest to conclude it was a case of suicide.

The saddest accident in the history of the lake occurred in 1885, when a steam yacht, carrying a pleasure party, foundered, near Breezy Point, with the loss of Ex-Mayor A. C. Rand, with his family and friends, numbering ten persons.

A memorandum of the fatal accidents that have occurred in Minnetonka, prepared by Mr. William H. Ferguson, who has resided there for forty years, is added to this sketch:

No. 1. William Lithgow, of Boston, Massachusetts, pioneer of 1852 or '53. His claim and cabin was located on Lithgow Point, now called the State fruit farm. He was an educated gentleman, familiar with the customs of city life, and European travel. Once

every week, he made a trip to Minnetonka, in a canoe or "dug out," for his mail, possibly for supplies. He was so charmed with his new home that he wrote glowing letters to his mother and other friends, to induce them to visit him and spend a winter. He had built a large double cabin, which, like the lamented Halsted's, was supplied with books and everything necessary for a bachelor's comfort. His mother, fearful he would be drowned in some of his trips to the outlet of the lake, sent him \$200 to have the best sailboat constructed for his use, that could be made at St. Anthony Falls. In due time the boat was finished, brought to the lake and launched at the mills, late in the summer of 1854. The boat was not long enough for the immense sail she carried—possibly too wide, and Lithgow had it ballasted with rock. One day in the fall, the south wind rising to a gale, Lithgow set sail from his point, reached Hull's Narrows safely, and was warned by Miss Johnson that he had better reef his sail. He did not heed her advice. They watched him get through the Narrows safely. Somewhere between the North Arm and the east point of Morse Island, the boat, with sail set, ran under, and, a few days after, was discovered from the mast standing out of the water. A search was commenced for Lithgow, in which all the men of Minnetonka Mill and Wayzata joined. The body was finally found, washed ashore, on the beach of what is now known as Northome. The same day, his mother and aunt arrived in St. Paul, from Boston, to spend the winter with him in his comfortable and pleasant cabin. The weather, for days, while they remained, was unusually cold, wet and gloomy. They, broken heart-

ed from the loss of their son and nephew, could see no charm in the free life which he so heartily enjoyed. They returned to the falls, and their Eastern home, as soon as possible. Lithgow was much esteemed by those who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, and his early death was regretted. A young man named Oliver Locke and a Mr. McLeod, from Philadelphia, bought his claim and improvements. Settlers gave the name of Locke's Point to what should be called Lithgow.

No. 2. William H. Ferguson, Senior, November 22d, 1857, crossing from Excelsior on the ice, near the opposite shore, since known as Bickford Point.

No. 3. Mr. Butterfield, Mr. Loveland, Mr. Stone, wife and two children, from a sailboat, overloaded, and moving the Stone family from the North Arm to Minnetonka Mill, in the fall of 1858 or '59. None of the drowned were ever recovered, only the body of Mr. Butterfield washed ashore in Brown's Bay. Robert McKensie floated, on the overturned boat, to the North Home beach, and barely escaped with his life, by wading through the water, running to Mr. Bartow's house with the news of the disaster.

No. 4. In Stubb's Bay, North Arm, 1868, from a rowboat, George Haven and Lydia Stubbs. The third person was with them, a lady, who was rescued. Report said the drowned were on their way to Excelsior to be married. The boat upset from the parties trying to change positions to assist in rowing.

No. 5. Charles Westlake, Junior, eldest son of the late Charles Westlake, an early settler, who first took his claim on an island in the Upper Lake. They came from Ireland. He was an amiable young man, and was

returning, with some comrades, from a skating excursion to the Upper Lake, across the newly formed ice, in the fall of 1868. In Gideon's Bay, he skated into an airhole and his body was not recovered until life was extinct.

No. 6. Mr. Dwyer (?) and Mr. Bond, from a sailboat going from Mound City, Upper Lake, to Excelsior. Residence unknown; fall of 1869 or '70.

No. 7. Frank W. Halsted, July 3d, 1876. Supposed to have committed suicide, near his home, called "The Hermitage," Upper Lake.

No. 8. June 23d, 1877, Charles Stoddard, James Mitchell and Albert Seamans, from the explosion of the boiler of the steamboat *Katie May*. This occurred near Sunset Point, North Home beach. None of their bodies were ever recovered. Edgar Seamans and Howard Trumbull were saved.

No. 9. June 28th, 1878, the *May Queen* exploded, as she was leaving the wharf, at Rockwell's Island, in the Upper Lake. The engineer (name unknown), was killed, and Captain Rockwell dangerously injured.

No. 10. William Jenkins, skating on the ice, in the West Arm, Upper Lake, fall of 1879.

No. 11. July 1st, 1880, the steamer *Mary* exploded, at the St. Louis Hotel landing, killing three persons, and wounding her pilot fatally, and several others badly. The *Mary* was build by Frank Halsted, and on her trial trip, July, 1876, was supposed by him to be a failure as to speed.

No. 12. A son of Frank Carmen fell off a wharf, at Mound City, Upper Lake, and drowned, 1881.

No. 13. Five St. Louis Hotel waiters, returning from Wayzata, in an overloaded rowboat, at night, summer of 1881, reported to have been drunk.

No. 14. A daughter of Mr. Taylor was drowned by falling from the wharf at Northwood, on the Lower Lake, in 1882.

No. 15. Ella Walker, the very beautiful and only daughter of Dr. Walker, of St. Louis; her body recovered from near Shady Isle, where the family were spending the summer of 1882. She could have easily fallen from her empty rowboat among the lily roots, but was reported as a suicide.

No. 16. A Scandinavian excursionist (picnic), name unknown, fell from a steamboat, 1883, and was drowned.

No. 17. Two Scandinavians, names unknown, while fishing in Gray's Lake, Lower Lake, drowned, from their rowboat, 1884.

No. 18. George Palmer, a carpenter, going from Excelsior to Orono Point, with his chest of tools, drowned, near Morse Island, by mismanagement of his rowboat.

No. 19. The Rand family, in all ten persons, during a cyclone storm, 1885, near Breezy Point, Lower Lake.

No. 20. A boy, name unknown, drowned, from a steamboat, in the Upper Lake, 1886-7.

No. 21. Mr. Jackson, and two others, in a storm, going from Wayzata to Breezy Point, in a rowboat, drowned, 1886-7.

No. 22. A painter, employe at St. Louis Hotel, Benjamin Hustrane, drowned, while bathing.

No. 23. June 18th, 1887, C. C. Engelstad's sailboat capsized between Solberg's Point and Gale's Island. Three men were in the boat, when it capsized, and it immediately sank, being heavily ballasted. Engelstad was drowned; the other two men were picked up by the steamer *Rosander*.

No. 24. Bertie McGrath, eldest son of R. B. McGrath, December, 1888, or

'89, drowned, while skating, near Excelsior.

No. 25. A Scandinavian, name unknown, in the West Arm, Jennings Bay, from a rowboat.

No. 26. Mr. Edstad shot, in St. Alban's Bay, fall of 1891.

No. 27. In 1891 or '92, a Mr. Washburn and niece, from a rowboat, Lower Lake, drowned, cause unknown.

No. 28. Drowned, two girls, and one man, from St. Paul, at a picnic, in the Upper Lake, 1892, from a rowboat.

No. 29. A son of John Miller, of Excelsior, fell from the railroad bridge, in 1893, and was drowned.

No. 30. Lucy Seamgus was drowned at Spring Park, in August, 1894.

No. 31. August 22d, George Uhl, twenty years of age, son of a resident of Logansport, Indiana, drowned, near Bartlett House, Upper Lake; rowboat capsized in a heavy wind.

No. 32. September 9th, 1894, Charles Whitehead was drowned, by the capsizing of a sailboat, in a squall, near the point of Big Island, about half a mile from shore. He attempted to swim to the shore, and sank when he had made two-thirds the distance. He was temporarily in Minneapolis, in charge of the Montana silver statute, and was a resident of Albany, New York.

BOULEVARD LAKES. The chain of lakes strung like a necklace of pearls, around the fair city of Minneapolis, forms the outer line of the park system. Lake of the Isles, Cedar, Calhoun, Harriet, and Amelia, have already been sufficiently noted in the chapter of the History of Minneapolis devoted to parks and boulevards. They are supposed to lie in the pre-glacial channels of the Mississippi River.

ANDERSON LAKE. Lying across the boundary between the towns of Bloomington and Eden Prairie, and occupying nearly equal area in each, this charming lake is a repetition on a diminutive scale of the form and peculiarities of Minnetonka. Groves cover its shores, which are indented with intruding points, and deeply cut with bays. Fish abound in its waters, and water fowl find it a secluded and safe retreat. It is rather inaccessible, except over blind country roads, but its beauty of form and scenery well repay a visit, and amply reward the sportsman.

RIPARIAN LAKES. Along the valley of the Minnesota River, in the southern limits of the towns of Eden Prairie, and Bloomington, lie a number of lakes, long and narrow, which seem to have been at one time parts of the river system. Their banks are marshy, supporting heavy growths of reeds, and rushes often push up through the water and obstruct the surface. Water lilies float upon the water, and wild birds frequent their flags and grasses. During the seasons of migration wild ducks, geese and brant swarm in these lakes, making them a paradise for sportsmen. The principal of these lakes are Rice, Grass and Long Lakes.

LAKE INDEPENDENCE is a beautiful sheet of water about two miles in length and one in width, lying partly in the town of the same name, and partly in Medina. The scenery about the lake is very charming. Fish are abundant, and game in earlier years was plentiful. The lake derived its name from a party of excursionists, who celebrated the Fourth of July on its banks. The village of Maple Plain

lies about a mile away, through which runs the western line of the Great Northern Railway.

KATRINA and LONG Lakes are smaller, but very beautiful bodies of water, the former in the western part, and the latter in the southern of the town of Medina. Long Lake, lying upon the Great Northern line, is the site of a considerable manufacturing industry, having flouring mills, and hardwood manufactories. Its proximity to Minnetonka detracts from the tourist patronage, which it otherwise would receive.

SARAH and REBECCA are considerable lakes, lying along the boundary line between the towns of Greenwood and Independence. The former is about three miles long and the latter not far from one. They discharge their waters into Crow River.

WHALE TAIL and OX YOKE, are lakes whose form have suggested their names, lying in the western part of the town of Minnetrista. They are less visited than their beauty merits, from the interposition of Minnetonka between them and the Mississippi River. They are from one to two miles in length, and the former nearly a mile in breadth. They lie in forest depths, and like all their species, are among the most beautiful of sylvan lakes.

EAGLE, FISH, WEAVER, RICE and CEDAR ISLAND are names of several of a chain of lakes lying in the deep forest of the town of Maple Grove. Eagle Lake, lying in the southeast part of the town, is the largest, occupying nearly the entire of section 36. It discharges its waters through Palmer Lake and

Shingle Creek, while the others find their outlet into the Mississippi, through Hayden's Lake, in the town of Dayton, and Elm Creek, near the village of Champlin.

DIAMOND, FRENCH and HAYDEN's are lakes each of about a mile in diameter, lying in the town of Dayton and discharging into the Mississippi, at the village of Champlin.

SYLVAN and COWLEY Lakes, with several of less size, constitute the lake features of the town of Hassan.

LEMON's and BASS Lakes, small but charming bits of water, are in the town of Champlin.

WOOD LAKE, with its congener, GRASS LAKE, form the notable water expanses of the town of Richfield. They are prairie lakes, charming in their quiet beauty, but chiefly notable for the fine farms located upon their banks.

MEDICINE LAKE, PARKER's and BASS are principal lakes of the town of Plymouth. The former is a very beautiful and much visited water. It is about two miles in length by three-quarters of a mile in width. Its banks are wooded, and from it flows the stream that waters Golden Valley. Being an easy drive from Minneapolis, many suburban improvements have been made about its shores. It furnishes an unexcelled opportunity for bathing, and is excellent for boating and fishing. Its name is derived from some Indian legend.

The foregoing by no means exhaust the named lakes of Hennepin County. Others, like Crystal and Twins, Starling and Bryant, Sandy and Keegan's,

have more than local fame, beautiful for situation, excellent for fishing, convenient for boating, they are all popular resorts.

When it is considered that no drive can be taken over the prairie, or through the timber, in any part of the county, without meeting some tranquil pool, lakelet or more pretentious lake, every few miles, what can be conceived to enhance the charm which these embellishments of nature give to the sylvan scene?

PORT MINNETONKA and SCHOOL DISTRICT NINETY-EIGHT. This winter harbor for the lake steamboats obtained its name from John McKensie who built, in 1854, a large hewn log cabin on the shore in the southeast corner of section 26, which, in the spring of 1855, during his temporary absence from the State, was "jumped" by a company of Illinois speculators, and converted into a church, and dedicated, with the townsite, as St. Albans. The bay, from that date, retains the name given by the second claimants.

With McKensie, in May, 1854, came Nicolaus Cordel (Kordel?) and Bernard Feltes, in his employ. Later on, came Christian Cordel, Mary, and Regina, also sisters of Nicolaus, who soon obtained the patronym, "Old Nick," to distinguish him from his younger brother, Nicolaus, second, who came with Simon Cordel, and his wife, Katherine Lahnertz, and their three children, Mary, Eva and Regina, arriving at Port Minnetonka, from Michigan, the 14th of November, 1854.

About the time of the arrival of the four Cordel brothers, came, from the same province of the Rhine, in Prussia, others, who settled near together, enough to soon form a large colony, and obtain the religious services of

the Roman Catholic church, of which they were all devout members.

Among the first settlers of school district 98, since located on the township corners of Excelsior, Minnetonka, Eden Prairie and Chanhassen, in Carver County, were John Weller and his brother, Fritz Selan, Christian Cordel, Thomas Ohms, an English family named Horton, Nicolaus Zimmer, Joseph Melchior, George Seiler, Mr. Maxwell, Mr. Stoddard and others.

Because of the avaricious buying up of all the land near them, and false pre-emptions of more, made at the first land sale, it became impossible for the four Cordel brothers, for want of gold, to each obtain, as they ought to have had, one hundred sixty acres together. "Old Nick" removed to a farm in Dakota County, and married a widow, also a land owner, and died many years ago.

Barnard Feltes removed to some township near Crow River and married.

Christian Cordel married, late in life, a widow with two young daughters named Susan and Elizabeth, and lived, until the time of his death, on his farm. He left six children of his own, Matthias, Simon, Theresa, Christian, Junior, Anna and Katherina. His widow died two years ago.

Nicolaus Cordel, second, the youngest brother, married Katherine, eldest daughter of Peter Screeder and his wife, Elizabeth Lahnertz. They removed to Sedgwick County, Kansas, where they prosper, the parents of a large family of children, and owners of a comfortable farm.

Simon Cordel and his good wife, Katherina Lahnertz, yet live, beloved and respected, on their homestead farm, in the southeast corner of Ex-

celsior Township. Of the three children who came with them, in 1854, from Michigan, Mary married John Mergen, a soldier in Company C, First Regiment, Minnesota Volunteers, and live, with their thirteen children, near her father's home, in section 6, Eden Prairie. Eva married Benjamin Neuhouse, and removed, six years ago, to McLeod County. They are the parents of seven living children. Regina, a well beloved child, died, March, 1865, aged fourteen years.

There have been born to Simon Cordel, in Minnesota, the following children: Kate, Gerhart, Christ, Nick, Anna, Margaret and Bernard. Among their children's children are some great grandchildren.

All the families of the first settlers of district 98 have been a blessing to our county. Those who continued on their homesteads have been honest, hard-working, self-supporting people. Could every quarter section between Port Minnetonka and the Purgatory Springs have been cultivated by resident homesteaders with similar habits as those from the Rhine, instead of remaining unoccupied forty years, the isolation of pioneering would not have been so severely felt by those who cannot semi-annually migrate south or quit their farms, to live in city flats during cold weather.

The first school in district 98 was kept in a vacant log house, belonging to Nicolaus Zimmer, of Chanhassen, Carver County. The first teacher was Josephine McArty, daughter of Mrs. McArty, a war widow, who removed from their homestead, in Chanhassen, to Excelsior. Her pupils, at first, were Kate, Gerhard and Christ Cordel, Barney Zimmer, George and John Seiler, Charles and Mary Ohm, Margaret and Peter Mumms, Nick Mel-

chior, Dennis and Bartly Peters, and others. Simon Cordel donated a half acre of land, near his brother's house, by the roadside, on the southeast corner of section 36, so long as the school-house should stand there, their families and relatives having at that time the majority of children. It was also understood when there should be enough children in section 25, township 118, range 23, to form a new district, it should be then located in the most convenient spot for "the majority" to attend. The non-resident owners of thousands of acres in district 98 have not yet produced the required baker's dozen. The majority removed their school into section 31, Minnetonka, upon an acre of ground, donated for school purposes, by Frank Dworak, on similar terms as that first given by Simon Cordel, Senior, where they have built a modern house, without bonding either the district 98, or their respective townships. For reasons too numerous to mention in this

sketch, newcomers in section 24, Excelsior, became a part of Minnetonka. Mr. Burton, of Deep Haven, gave land in section 24, on "the boulevard," which is now being built towards "the four township corners," for school purposes, in 1893. It seems, at the present time, as there is yet a larger and more modern school-house built on the Burton gift, and section 25 cannot yet furnish a "baker's dozen" of "a poor man's blessing," we, the late residents of Minnetonka Village, are yet the gainers, if we have not bonded our new district for our modern schoolhouse.

These changes in district 98 will now require the boulevard from the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section 25, township 117, range 23, to receive its share of public money and attention, now, more than ever needed, to reach the nearest schoolhouse, and post office, in an easterly direction.

LYDIA D. HOLTZ.

GRASSHOPPERS.

By Hon. B. F. Christlieb.

By mid-summer, 1856, extensive settlements were made in that portion of the "Big Woods" lying in the western part of Hennepin County, and on Crow River, and clearings of considerable size surrounded the dwellings of the settlers, which were set with a healthy growth of various kinds of agricultural products, and each settler, inspired with the thought that the privations and hard labor borne and performed on the part of himself and household, in chopping down, rolling together and burning heavy timber and making his home at that place had not been fruitless, was looking forward not only hopefully but with much pleasure, at the idea of having once raised much toward, if not sufficient, from his land, to feed man and beast, living thereon, during the coming winter, accompanied by the encouraging prospect that, in the future, he should have plenty of good vegetables, meat, bread, etc., so that all would not have to be purchased, as heretofore, from means brought with him and from his earnings, and thereby saving something to enable him to make further improvements and increase his live stock and obtain many conveniences of life.

Those prospects were not to be realized, just yet, however. The settlers had not then learned much of the adverse conditions to which the country was subject. The unusual calamities and untoward circumstances which

seem to attend the first settlement of all new countries, had not yet intervened. All that seemed to be in any degree discouraging to them were the myriads of mosquitoes and cold winters.

From this happy dream of prosperity they were suddenly awakened, by the grasshopper raid of August 19th, 1856. During the eve following that smiling Minnesota morn, myriads of those insects passed over the country, in clouds, from the northwest, obscuring the light of the sun, and swooped down in great masses upon the growing crops, in the small openings of the great forest, and commenced devouring corn, potato stalks, garden vegetation and trimming the green leaves of small grains and trees, so that by the setting of the sun, many of those luxuriant spots had become barren wastes, on which nothing more was to be seen except masses of the destroyers, several inches deep, on the ground and about stumps, attempting, it seemed, to devour the latter in their madness. Vegetation that escaped the first day's devastation was destroyed in the few days following. Some small grain that was too ripe, as rye, and Rio Grande wheat, on account of its beards, escaped. Of small grain, however, very little was sown up to that time, in the region lying immediately north of Lake Minnetonka. The tobacco crop of the German settlers did not even escape

destruction, which, in some instances, at least, proved to be too much for the constitution of the grasshopper. Many of the insects were found dead about tobacco patches. During the few days following, it was discovered that the grasshoppers were laying eggs and the prospect of having another plague, during the next spring, at the planting time, was a matter of much dire apprehension, so, with what had just taken place, the immediate future was not very bright for the settler.

Although the crops were destroyed, the settlers were not left without resources. The grasshopper raid did not affect financial matters in Minnesota. Immigration and money still continued to flow in, so that the opportunities for employment, at ample compensation, continued, and the settler, during the winter of 1856-7, managed to maintain himself by the methods pursued the previous winters, namely, by his labor and from other resources under his control, so that the winter was passed, suffering more from apprehension of future injury from the grasshoppers than from actual want, for the latter was not, perhaps, much different from what it had been previous winters.

In the locust, or grasshopper raid, of 1856, the insects, after depositing their eggs, remained in some localities until killed by cold weather and snows of the succeeding fall and winter, while in others they disappeared in a manner about as mysterious, to the observation of the settlers, as was their appearance in the previous August. From whence they came or whither they went no one knew.

In the spring of 1857, with the shooting growth of both the spontaneous and cultivated vegetation, came the numberless brood of young grasshop-

pers, hatched from the eggs deposited in the earth, the previous fall, and proceeded to devour the vegetation that emerged from the earth with them; the blade of hardy grass of the native meadows suffering the same fate as the most tender garden plant, brought in by the settler, so that the prospect of raising a crop during the season of 1857 was truly discouraging. Toward the latter part of June and after the young grasshoppers had developed from small but destructive insects, scarcely visible to the eye, restlessly hopping and migrating over the cultivated spots, to well matured grasshoppers, provided with perfect wings, they began to take flight, in a southerly direction, and, about July 1st, they had totally disappeared from the country.

Following this, from some vegetation, planted and replanted, during the operations of the grasshoppers, and other vegetation, of later varieties, planted after the pests had left, a partial crop was raised, that season, yet not sufficient to make the little forest communities self-sustaining, in a general sense. It was, however, a case where the discouragingly late springs of Minnesota, as they were regarded by the early settlers, as compared with those of the more southerly climes, proved to be a benefit. The late planted vegetables rallied from the effects of the insects, while the earlier perished.

After the grasshoppers left, prospects brightened. Settlers readily found employment, at the newly laid out townsites, whose growth did not seem to be affected by the grasshopper raid, and everything went on flourishingly in the "Big Woods," till the financial panic of 1857 set in, after which money vanished, distress fol-

lowed, and the prospect for the coming winter to the average Minnesotian was indeed gloomy, having lost two crops, by grasshoppers, and no money to be earned. Those parties who were conducting townsites and steam saw-mill enterprises had also suffered by the great financial revulsion and were, too, in the throes of bankruptcy, from having purchased merchandise or machinery on credit, and being refused further credit, were about as destitute as the average settler, so that further employment with them was out of the question. Many abandoned the country, being aided by friends in the East, and making haste to take steamers at St. Paul, before the closing of navigation of the fall of 1857, the latter being the only means of general travel to and from the country, then. Clearings were left to resume their native wildness. Others, of previous experience in pioneering, consequently better fortified for the emergency, both in finances and courage, remained; while others, financially unable to leave, were obliged to remain and make the best of it.

Many of the settlers did not have much else than Indian corn, potatoes, and other vegetables for subsistence, they being of the short crops which they succeeded in rescuing from grasshoppers of the previous season, which was accompanied by an occasional piece of venison, captured through the sporting skill of the pioneer. The abundance of game was a God-send to the pioneer, then. While many, of limited circumstances, succeeded in sustaining themselves through the winter by their own

means and efforts, accompanied, in many cases, by means raised from mortgaging their lands, some having pre-empted soon after settling in the country, while others pre-empted, on the pressure of this occasion, to enable them to raise means. These loans were made from bankers and parties at Minneapolis, who possessed and controlled means, and who foresaw a prosperous future to the country and had no hesitancy in taking the fertile acres of the "Big Woods" as security, at a rate of a few dollars per acre, to secure loans bearing three and four per cent per month interest. Other parties were aided by means sent to them by relatives and friends in the East.

The "Big Woods" settler, then, was glad to accept the Gosport and Tekama money in exchange for what few products, in the way of vegetables, game or fur that he had to offer on the Minneapolis market, without asking questions as to its stability at home, as long as it was acceptable to the merchants in exchange for things needed by the settler, it being about the only circulating medium to be seen, at that time, and was supposed to have performed a good service.

Grasshoppers and financial crashes could not deprive Minnesota of its healthy climate. The settler was blessed with health and strength, which was a great aid to him, in combatting the conditions following those calamities.

Thus the winter of 1857-8, an experience never to be forgotten by the old settler, was passed.

POPULATION.

By R. J. Baldwin.

By the United States census, the several municipalities composing Hennepin County are shown to have had a population, in June, 1890, as shown in the following table:

Bloomington	959	Independence	1,035
Brooklyn	1,254	Maple Grove	1,197
Champlin	295	Medina	840
Champlin Village	325	Minneapolis City	164,738
Corcoran	1,212	Minnetonka	1,141
Crystal Lake	48	Minnetrista	995
Crystal Lake Village	1,074	Orono	872
Dayton	1,075	Osseo	353
Eden Prairie	769	Plymouth	1,053
Edina	531	Richfield	774
Excelsior	468	Fort Snelling Village	1,324
Excelsior Village	619	St. Anthony	92
Golden Valley	509	St. Louis Park	499
Greenwood	704	Wayzata	273
Hassan	740		185,294

The population of the same territory by the census of 1880 was 67,013, showing an increase in ten years of 118,281, or 176.5 per cent.

